

The Oakland Tribune

MAGAZINE SECTION

Sunday, September 9, 1917

The Girl on the Foot Auto



IN FRANCE they call it the "patinette automobile." In America and England they have other equivalents for the sort of "standing room auto" it really is. By whatever name, it is in the spirit of the new age, which persistently and ardently cries for wings. Mercury had them on his ankles. The foot auto is the nearest thing to that endowment, and Miss America somehow contrives to give it a thoroughly characteristic fascination, dashing as she does through the lanes of modern life in high enjoyment of her flight, and without, let us hope, spreading too lively a terror among her compatriots. If there were a good road to France she would like to follow it at this moment.

New and Interesting Facts from Science and Life

"SOUP BONES" Now USED to Correct SKULL DEFECTS

AN dead bone be fitted into a defective part of the human body and made to serve in all respects the purpose of the original structure? This is one of the most discussed questions in surgical science. The subject of bone regeneration and transplantation does not seem to be absolutely settled. Some one settles it for a few months and then some one else further experiments and upsets the matter.

Dr. John B. Murphy tells us that transplanted bone could be compacted with other living bone, and that there would grow into the canals of the transplanted bone new blood vessels from the bone with which it was placed in contact. Other surgeons have claimed that this is not so and have tried to prove it, and yet there is much to indicate that there is a big germ of truth in Dr. Murphy's idea, especially in view of the report Dr. W. Wayne Babcock of Philadelphia has just made regarding a number of remarkable surgical operations performed for the purpose of correcting defects of the skull and face.

Dr. Babcock says that he has successfully restored defective portions in the skull "by embedding under the scalp or the skin of the face portions of beef or mutton bone removed from the hospital 'soup kettle.'

"The results are interesting, as they are apparently contrary in many experiments," says Dr. Babcock, "indicating that alien or devitalized bone introduced into the living tissue undergoes absorption or expulsion, and that such bone does not serve a useful purpose for the replacement of normal osseous tissue. At any rate, we can record the interesting clinical observation that large plates of dead foreign bone may show no external evidence of absorption or weakening two years after implantation under the scalp. It is probable that the dead bone serves as a scaffold for the growth of new firm tissue."

"A defect of the skull may be objectionable on

account of the disfigurement, the irritation or epilepsy produced. Much ingenuity has been expended in the correction of these various defects. Alien substances, such as thin plates, often perforated, of silver, gold or other metal, have been used. Celluloid, ivory, hard rubber, horn, paraffin, cork and other materials have been embedded. Plates of sheet metal have been advocated by Kane. Many of these substances are obviously undesirable. Silver filigree was found to be of insufficient strength, while Lane's plates placed in the form of bars across large openings in two instances were useful. The alien substance may cause such a profuse serum secretion in the wound, or tissue irritation, as to necessitate removal. Paraffin and cork certainly should not be used. These various substances are either laid over the defect or wedged into position, fixed by small hooks, which are dropped in drill holes placed in the edge of the adjacent bone or fastened by sutures, wires or screws to the skull, the pericranium or other tissue.

"The 'soup bone' implant has not only the advantages of convenient accessibility, mobility and sufficient size, but apparently produces when embedded, little or no irritation of the adjacent tissue, and seems to give a strong and perhaps permanent closure.

"A bone taken from the soup-kettle has the advantage of having less animal matter than a fresh bone. Care must be taken, however, that it has not been rendered too brittle by prolonged boiling. The scapula, on account of its size, thinness and porous medulla, is preferred. Such a boiled bone of a sheep or ox is selected, rinsed, boiled for one hour in a large quantity of water, then removed and placed over night in a 1:20 solution of phenol (carbolic acid). Previous to the operation it is again boiled for a third time for at last one-half an hour in plain water. By this time most of the animal matter has been removed, the bone

is somewhat softened and can be readily cut into the required shape by a heavy pair of scissors, by bone-cutting forceps or a heavy cartilage knife.

"The spine of the scapula is cut away, ridges and rough surfaces removed, the bone trimmed and contoured to the shape required and perforated by many drill holes placed about one-half an inch apart. A flap of the scalp with its margin well beyond the defect is then raised or a sufficiently long, straight incision made over the area, the periosteum separated from the margins of the defect and stripped well back and the prepared soup bone fitted into or over the opening, being contacted with the living bone and wedged or fastened under the margin of the raised periosteum. Fixation may be aided by a few sutures of chromicized catgut. The skin margins should be accurately sutured into position. The stitches are removed on the third or fourth day. If later there is a marked serous accumulation, this is removed under strict aseptic precautions by introducing a grooved director through the wound, the opening made being permitted to close at once, as continued drainage would probably be followed by infection and expulsion of the alien bone. The bone soon becomes fixed in its new position and is probably early permeated by new blood vessels."

In a case of epilepsy and cranial deformity which

Strange USES for the JAPANESE FAN

AT first you will find it a little hard to realize the immense importance which the Japanese attach to their fans. It is no exaggeration to say that in Japan everybody carries a fan, and a fan means a great many things, according to its use.

There is an enormous variety of Japanese fans. The cheapest and

most usual forms are familiar to everyone. One of the most curious varieties is the iron war fan. This was invented in the 11th century for the use of military commanders, either for direction of their soldiers or as a shield for defence. It is made of leather or iron.

The water fans are made of bamboo, and are thinly lacquered, so that they may be dipped in water to se-

cure extra coolness while fanning. Another kind is the revolving white fan, which clings around its stick, and can be rolled up. Another strong, flat paper fan is used as follows:

It is made of leather or iron.

The "agi" are folding fans. They are painted with flowers and tied with white silk. These are the court fans, and different flowers are appropriate by different great families.

Sometimes an innocent-looking fan case holds a dagger, while preachers carry notes of their sermons in theirs. All the old legends are told by the arrangement of houses, flowers, figures and birds painted on the faces of the fans. An endless etiquette is involved in the use of fans.

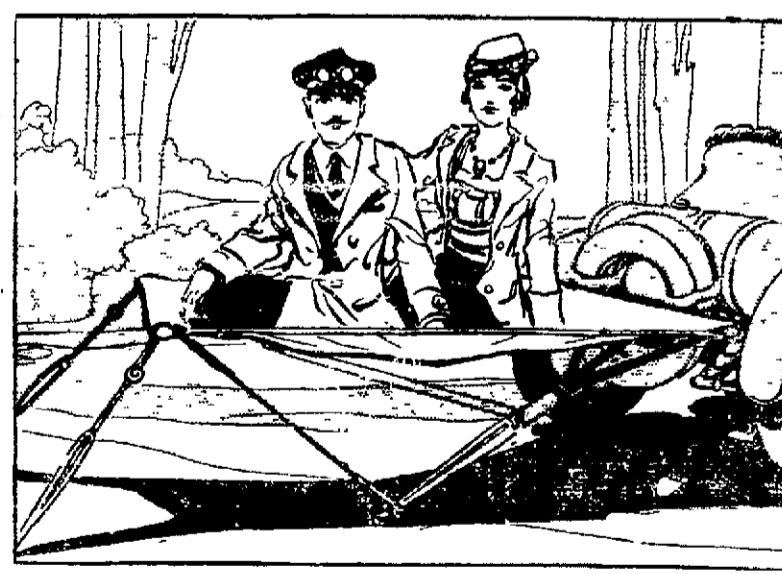
With the Japanese, in fact, the fan is an emblem of life. The rivet end is the starting point, and as the rays of the fan expand so the road of life widens out toward a prosperous future.

A One-Legged BED for the MOTORIST

ONE-LEGGED bed, single sized, weighing about 20 pounds and capable of sustaining a weight of 350 pounds, is the latest device invented to contribute to the comfort of the motorist. Now the automobile is on a long vacation and camping

American, is not drawn out of centre, sagged toward the middle, or even wrinkled out of alignment. It is also interesting to note the perfect alignment of the bed's only leg under this one-sided load.

The patent office records failed to reveal where this principle of an



New Device for Comfort Kit of the Automobilist on a Vacation-Camping Trip Weighs but 20 Pounds, but Can Sustain a Weight of 350 Pounds.

trip literally can "take up his bed" automatic surface tension bed ever been applied to bed construction. The This motor car bed can be rolled principle is as ideal as it is unique, because the surface tension is only one-legged feature that stamps this in other words, a child of 30 pounds can maintain itself at all. Aside from up, but the surface tension will of its portability, even though you sit on one edge, the bed surface, according to a writer in the Scientific

balanced is the solution of the problem. The only wall fastening used in this demonstration was two pairs of screw-eyes pinned in position by two nails merely to hold the bed leg in its lean-to position. On an automobile this lean-to position is easily made from either running board or the front bumper or the rear springs. It can also be tied to a tree or fence, or leaned upon two stakes in the ground.

Although the bed was created for automobile touring, its wonderful possibilities in other fields seem to be endless. The extremely light weight, with comforts unequalled in any bed, place it entirely out of the cot or hammock class, according to the designers. For larger beds of this type the construction simply has to be multiplied, that is to say, instead of a single leg several legs are used.

RECIPE for Making GOOD COFFEE

A COFFEE grower gives the following rules for making good coffee:

"First: Use good coffee and clean utensils.

"Grind your coffee as fine as you can. Without powdering, for an ordinary use. Grinding too fine for ordinary pot makes muddy coffee—unless you use a cloth strainer.

"Grinding coarse is a waste, as you do not get full strength. Measure your coffee and water always; one tablespoonful to the cup in coarse ground coffee, one dessertspoonful for each cup of pulverized coffee and one for the pot.

"To make coffee that is ground

coarse, 'common pot'—put coffee and cold water in the pot, let it come to boil and remove.

"To make coffee with finely ground coffee, put the coffee in the pot and pour on boiling hot water, and the aromatic oils come out immediately. Serve hot.

"Cream must be put in cup first, as the hot water dissolves the fat in the cream, otherwise it is murky and greasy looking.

"Serve coffee piping hot" on the cream and it is delicious.

"Fifteen minutes later it has deteriorated 30 per cent, 30 minutes later it is vicious and 40 minutes later it is worse than a Missouri mule—it's got the kick."

Most Beautiful Woman in the World

How Enthusiastic American Artists Have Claimed for "My Wife" the Crown of Physical Charm, and Why the Controversy Never Can Be Settled.

By Grace Tayer

WHEN a few days ago the society columns of the eastern papers announced, with many a rhetorical flourish, that City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan of New York had won for his bride Margaret Faith Robinson Haggan, many an art student lifted a hand to his brow and muttered to himself: "Where did I hear that name before?"

Yes, and the artists themselves awaited, each with his wife by his side, for the signal which was to begin anew the old argument.

"Who is the most beautiful woman in the world?"

It so happens that the bride in this case was the figure around which, not so long ago, centred the picturesque feud among artists—and let it be known that the feeling aroused at that time hasn't all died out yet.

Beginning the Great Controversy.

It would seem that to a true artist beauty would be impersonal; that he would see beauty, just as it is, and without any prejudice in favor of his own wife, his own child, or the view out of his own window, but when Charles Dana Gibson, all unaware of the tempest he was stirring up, declared he had married the most beautiful girl in the world, it was only a group of artists who arose in vehement denial, and each promptly and proudly and with all apparent sincerity asserted that his wife was entitled to the honor.

The bride of Magistrate Corrigan happened to be at that time the wife of Ben Ali Haggan, and the last-named was the one who precipitated the controversy by giving out a

statement that she—Mrs. Haggan—and not Mrs. Gibson, was America's rightful leader in the line of pulchritude and physical charm.

The fact that Mr. Gibson's wife was the original of "The Gibson Girl" didn't deter Mr. Haggan one instant in proclaiming the superior beauty of his wife, the portrait of whom, "A Lady in Gray," had been largely responsible for her husband's fame as an artist.

Long after this a similar argument was precipitated between two other artists about two other beauties. It was Harrison Fisher who started it by proclaiming that Miss Catherine Clements, his model, was the ideal American girl. It might be inserted just here that Mr. Fisher was unmarried or he might have named his wife, as the others had done.

Henry Hutt's Challenge.

This time it was Henry Hutt who got warlike. He said that Mr. Fisher was wrong, all wrong, not only as to who was the prettiest girl, but also as to what the requirements of genuine beauty were. He produced a photograph of his wife.

"Here is the most beautiful woman," he said, "not because she is my wife, but because she is truly perfect according to the classical conception of beauty, which is above reproach and the one standard of perfection which outlasts every so-called type

that has its popularity only while its originator lives."

This comment was precipitated by Mr. Fisher's observation that: "The ideal type is versatile. She is a child, a princess and a fairy all rolled into one. Her features are regular, but not chiseled as was once considered beautiful."

The Fisher standard of perfection was: For hair, light brown; eyes, blue; complexion, very fair, rose tint; figure, full rounded; hair, curly chestnut, with gold and red lights.

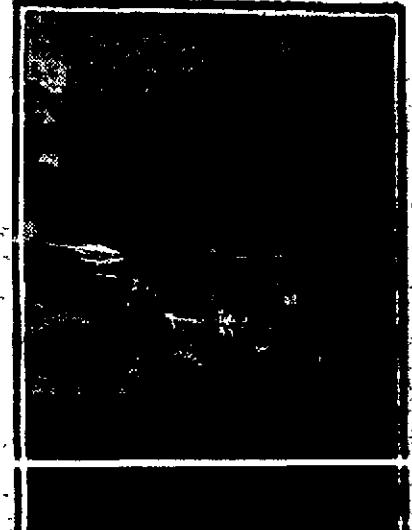
Needless to say, Mr. Fisher still



Henry Hutt's Painting of His Beautiful Wife.



Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Who Was the Charming Original of the "Gibson Girl."



Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy

held to his original statement, although in the preceding controversy—that between Mr. Gibson and Mr. Haggan—there is reasonable ground for the assumption that the latter altered his views, for he was divorced from his wife and is now married to Bonnie Glass, another distinguished beauty who in the days gone by was a footlight and cabaret favorite along New York's gay White Way.

Which brings up the equally interesting query:

"Why is it, when artists marry women whom they believe and proclaim to be the most beautiful in the world, they are so often unable or unwilling to live happily with them?"

Of the four artists engaged in the controversy at different times, Fisher was the only unmarried one. Of the three married ones, Mr. Gibson is the only one whose domestic life has been perfectly tranquil, in every way a happy illustration of an absolutely successful marriage.

Mrs. Gibson was Irene Langhorne, one of the five Langhorne sisters of Albemarle county, Va., whose beauty is internationally recognized. Col. C. D. Langhorne, the father, created a trust fund for these children, amounting to more than a million dollars. One of the sisters, Nannie, married Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor.

Consider, on the other hand, the case of Ben Ali Haggan.

Changes of Time.

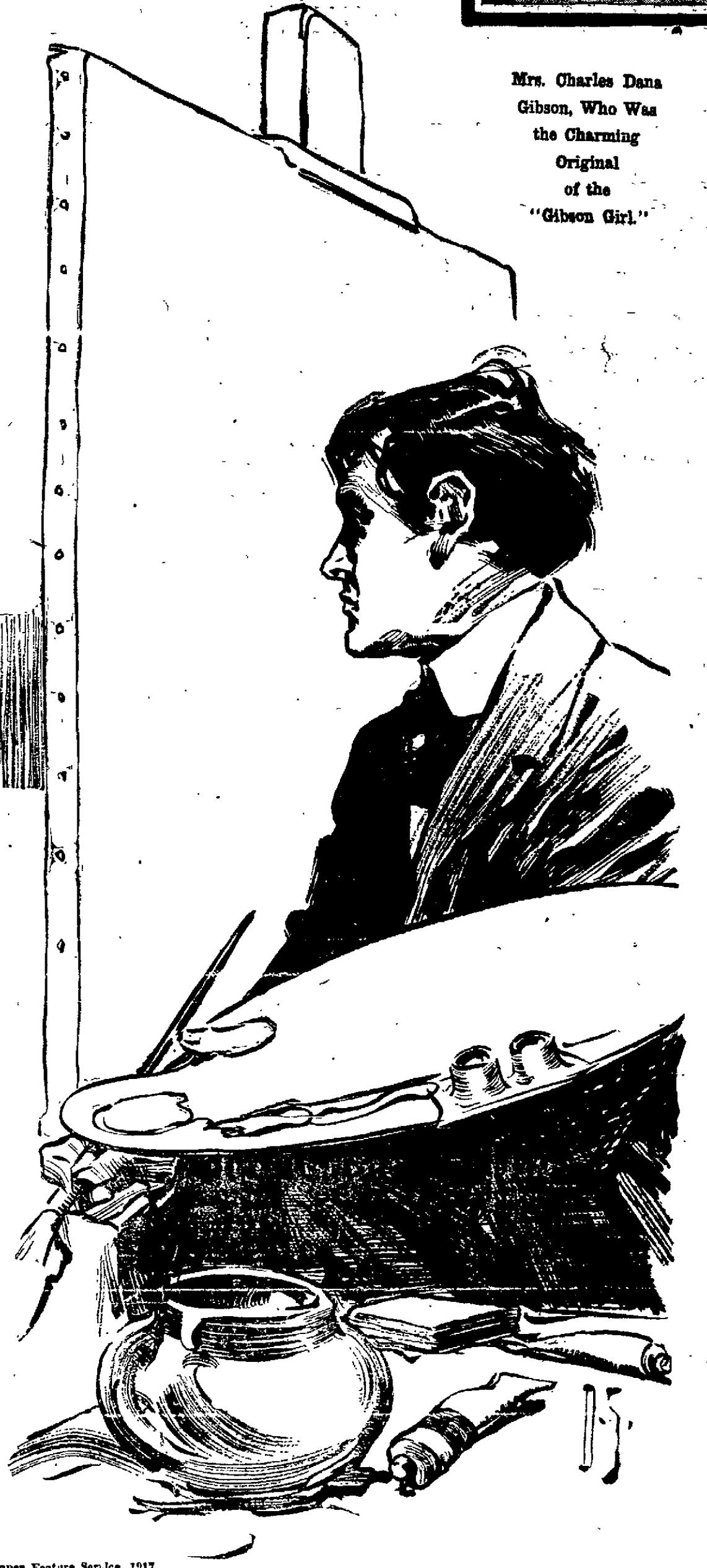
Today finds the first Mrs. Haggan the wife of City Magistrate Corrigan—and Bonnie Glass is Mrs. Haggan the second!

And what of Henry Hutt, with the wife whose beauty he compared to that of Venus de Milo? Just a few years after the controversy found Mrs. Hutt in Reno, seeking and being granted a divorce on the grounds of desertion and cruelty. She testified that after being married three years, he began to drink heavily, and at one time she was awakened by being choked by her husband. At another time, she asserted that he had thrown her against the wall.

Howard Chandler Christy is another artist who married a celebrated beauty, although it is not of record that he contended she was the prettiest woman in the wide, wide world. She was Miss Mabelle Thompson. Their married life first showed symptoms of being split asunder by a fight over the possession of their daughter, and later they agreed to disagree permanently after each had made charges against the other.

The Present
Mrs.
Ben Ali
Haggan,
Who Was
Bonnie
Glass,

The First Mrs.
Ben Ali Haggan,
Who Is Now
the Wife of
Magistrate
Corrigan
of
New
York.



Newspaper Feature Service, 1917.

The Girls They Leave Behind

Wonderfully Interesting Things They Are Doing---Especially the Very, Very Best Girls with the Kiddies to Look After.



The 1917 Girl Chauffeur Dressed for the Part.



Pistol Practice of an American Young Women's Home Defence League. (And There Were a Surprising Number of Hits.)

By Clive Marshall

IN this war time things haven't happened in busy America according to tradition, because this war's conditions are not like those of any other war that ever happened. The marching away of the troops, for example, has seldom happened quite as the pictures or the stage plays show it, and the band doesn't always play "The Girl He Left Behind Him," and all that. Nevertheless, he does leave a girl behind him—speaking of him in cars. She is organizing home defence leagues and practising with revolvers and rifles (making extraordinary scores into the bargain), and are a burden. But she is doing these things. She is in chauffeur rig everywhere driving cars. She is organizing home defence leagues and practising with revolvers and rifles (making extraordinary scores into the bargain), and are a burden. When the real story can blot out the elemental facts of separation, and anxiety, and long wondering.

The new and sur-

prising thing, speaking of traditions, is the number of remarkable things that are being done by those that are left behind—so remarkable that we have every reason to declare that they are not "left behind" at all. Though not at the front they are doing so many things important to the game, from making munitions to running engines, that their full participation in the great work of the hour can no longer be questioned.

At first the girl running the elevator or the motor truck or the farm reaper seemed like a joke—just as it may once have seemed in Europe. But she is doing these things. She is in chauffeur rig everywhere driving cars. She is organizing home defence leagues and practising with revolvers and rifles (making extraordinary scores into the bargain), and are a burden. When the real story can blot out the elemental facts of separation, and anxiety, and long wondering.

The new and surprising thing, speaking of traditions, is the number of remarkable things that are being done by those that are left behind—so remarkable that we have every reason to declare that they are not "left behind" at all. Though not at the front they are doing so many things important to the game, from making munitions to running engines, that their full participation in the great work of the hour can no longer be questioned.

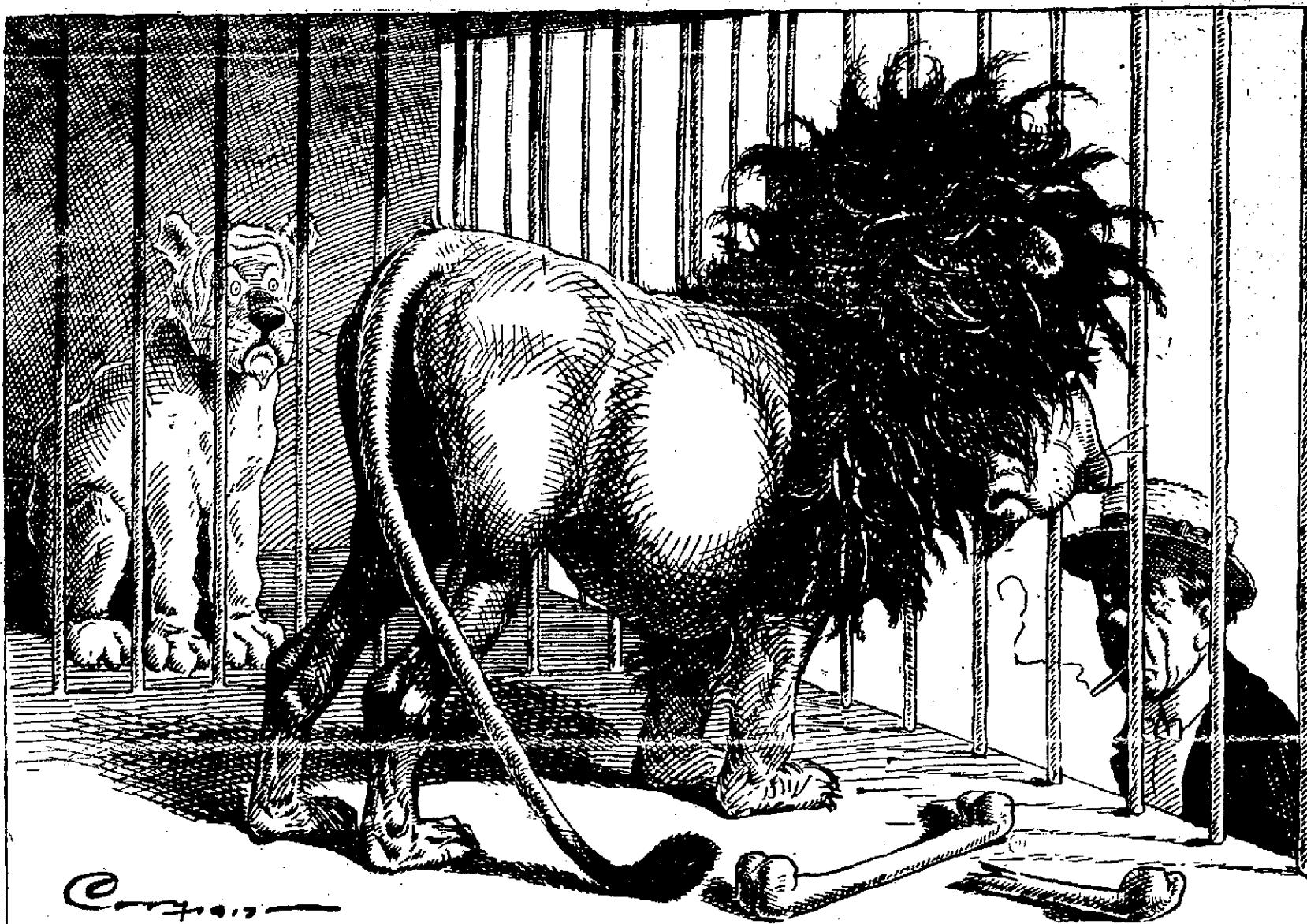
cut, for she is grasping the needs that are near at hand, very practical needs that one can see without a telescope. Her "hit" is first to brush away the notion as far as it may be brushed away, that the "women and children" are apt to be silent. The silent work is the big work. It is going on in every nook and corner of the land—going on sometimes with grimness and tears, but going on just the same.

And don't forget the girl wives that are left behind—not slacker brides; you can afford to forget them—but brave young wives with kiddies to look after, who have had to watch their National Guard husbands go away into the big game, or who have

bravely said "Yes!" to the patriotic impulse of man-size citizenship enforced neither by an age limit or a previous organized relationship, as in the case of the Guard. The picture of that situation belongs with America's most precious possession.

MEAT, HAY and PINK PILLS

By J. Campbell Cory



"What's all this hullabaloo about food conservation?" the Lion asked.

IT may have been the medicine, or it may be that it all really happened, but one thing is certain: I did not open the conversation. If the lion did not, then I imagined it as follows:

"What's all this hullabaloo about food conservation?" he asked me as I stood in front of his cage and envied his easy back-and-forward stride. "I heard somebody say yesterday that I am to be reduced to a war ration of 10 pounds of meat per day—I, the king of beasts. Do you suppose there's any truth in it?"

I do not recall that I experienced the least surprise at this conversational outburst; undoubtedly the tablets had something to do with my undisturbed acceptance of the phenomenon.

"This is an off season for kings," I replied coldly, "and, besides, red meat is bad for sciatica. You'll probably be better off."

With a grunt of disgust the king of beasts withdrew to a far corner of his cage and curled up for nap, and I, limping painfully to a nearby bench, sat down to ruminating—his majesty's remarks, real or imaginary, had given rise to a train of thought that seemed worth following out.

How much perfectly good meat is consumed daily by the captive fauna in the zoos and itinerant menageries of this country? Also, how much hay, grain, fish and milk? Being unequipped with data on the subject, I assumed my basis of calculation by venturing a series of vague guesses which I have not since taken the trouble to disprove or verify. If my inaccurate deductions arouse the interest of some statistical delver, he is invited to dig out the facts and correct me.

To me it seemed reasonable to place the number of adult lions now in the United States at 300, and my guess of an equal number of full-grown tigers even now suggests a

conservative estimate. I put these down for 10 pounds of meat each per day and, with a laborious mental effort, reached the conclusion that it requires 6000 pounds of meat per diem to feed our lions and tigers. At this point I got out my pencil and figured that it requires 2,190,000 pounds to supply these interesting pets with war rations for a single year.

But with lions and tigers one is only starting the list of voracious carnivores with which the pleasure and entertainment resorts of our beloved country abound. There are bears, leopards, catamounts, pumas, jaguars, cougars, panthers, wolves, wildcats, hyenas,

coyotes, jackals and goodness knows what others that must have meat—much meat—or perish. In order to avoid exaggeration I estimated that these could safely be approximated in lump at 10 times the meat-eating capacity of the lions and tigers. This gave me a total of 21,900,000 pounds of meat consumption for the year. Again leaning liberally toward conservatism, I estimated this meat at the ridiculously low price of 20 cents per pound and secured a cash total of \$4,380,000.

I was becoming tired by this time, so that my estimate of the hay consumption by the herbivorous group of our captive charges in

park and circus throughout the nation was made with less care as to detail. I had not been in direct communion with any hay-eaters anyway, and felt less interest. Recalling vaguely that in this class might be considered elephants, rhinos, hippos, buffalo, gnus, giraffes, moose, elk, a vast assortment of deer and antelope, goats, sheep, musk ox, water cows, zebras, kangaroos, llamas, camels, sacred bulls and what not, I roughly estimated them at 300 tons of hay per day as a safely inside allotment. At \$25 per ton this would total an additional \$2,737,500 per annum, or a grand total, for the feeding of both groups for a year, of \$7,117,500.

I then began to wonder how much money was paid yearly to keepers and helpers whose jobs were contingent upon the maintenance of this national luxury, and how much grain and potatoes they could raise if each were allotted about 20 acres of now idle soil—but just at that moment my attention was arrested by an incident that changed the course of my reflections. Directly behind me I heard the murmur of children's voices, and, turning, discovered for the first time a booth whereat are sold diminutive glasses of pasteurized milk at one cent a glass. A bedraggled little girl of about 7 had just purchased a penny's worth of the thin and cheerless beverage and was carefully superintending its division between an under-fed and dirty-faced little brother and a sickly baby that she mothered in her arms.

A very large and apoplectic cinnamon bear opened its mouth in lazy solicitation as I limped past its cage on my homeward journey. Into its drooping maw I meditatively emptied my box of pink tablets and proceeded on my way.

Animals That Never Eat

HAVE you ever realized what a number of scientific appliances have been named after animals? And can you furnish an explanation?

A mechanic puts his work upon a horse, or buck, and he punches or beats it by a convenient bear. Hoisting is done by a crab, a convenient cat is part of the outfit of a shop crane, and a kit of tools is ever at hand.

A crow helps to straighten work, a jack to lift it; a mule pulley helps to drive machinery which a donkey-engine turns. A fish connects parts end to end, shells are used all over, while a worm does quiet but powerful work.

An American National
Guardian Soldier
Good-bye to His
Little Family.

MILLINERY FOR THOSE IN MOURNING



Becoming Bonnet for the Widow

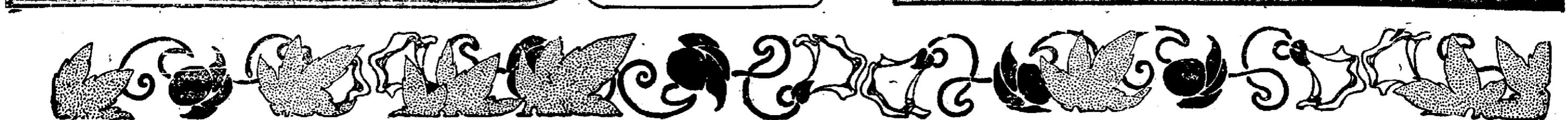
Of Grenadine and Crepe



Crepe Bound Face Veil of Heavy Mesh



Dull Jet Beads Used Effectively



Soutache Braid Invades Mourning Millinery

SO LONG as women are at variance regarding the custom of mourning there will always be a certain number interested in the subject and on the lookout for proper and becoming apparel for the mourning period. There is no reason why the all-black or the black-and-white costume should not be as smart and well chosen as the clothing selected for gay festivities. Certainly there are plenty of models from which to choose. In the matter of millinery and neckwear the models shown are proof of this statement.

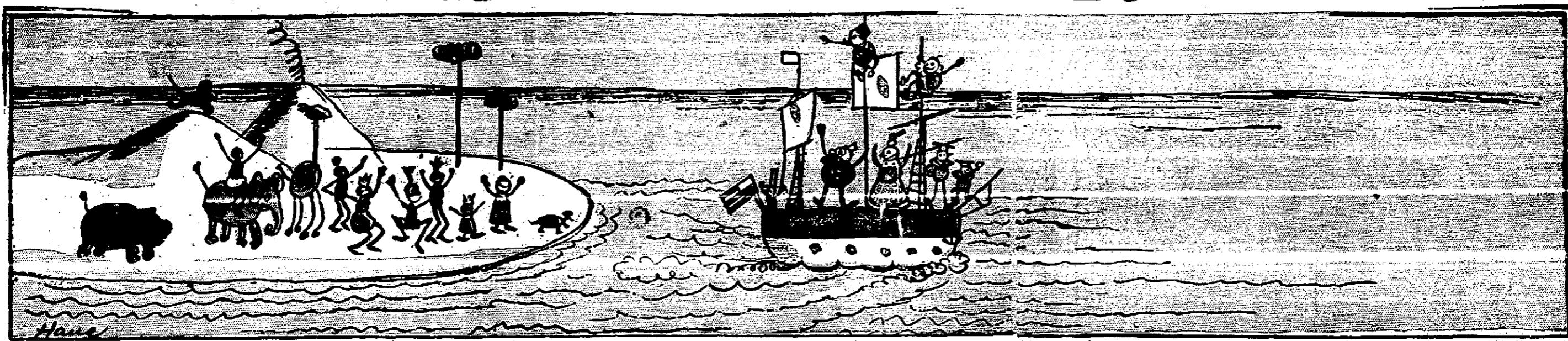
Particularly charming for the widow are the two bonnets shown. The one with the white poke brim is an exquisite example of fine handwork. The white is English crepe, and folds of this material form a trimming for the brim, which is inclined to poke just a little at the front. Over the white a long, narrow veil of black grenadine is artistically draped. Hemstitching and the broad hem give a pleasing finish to the veil. One must have remarkably good features and complexion to wear a black blouse without a touch of white somewhere. If one is not so blessed, the introduction of the tucked crepe vest will be a helpful suggestion.

Who knows but that the turban model was inspired by the Red Cross cap? At any rate, it has lines that are sure to deal kindly with the widow, be she of mentionable or unmentionable age. Folds of English crepe have been cleverly used to make the oval ornament surrounded by a heavy rope of jet beads. Circles of the bead rope and dull black ribbon are used at the side. In this instance, the veil is of black crepe.

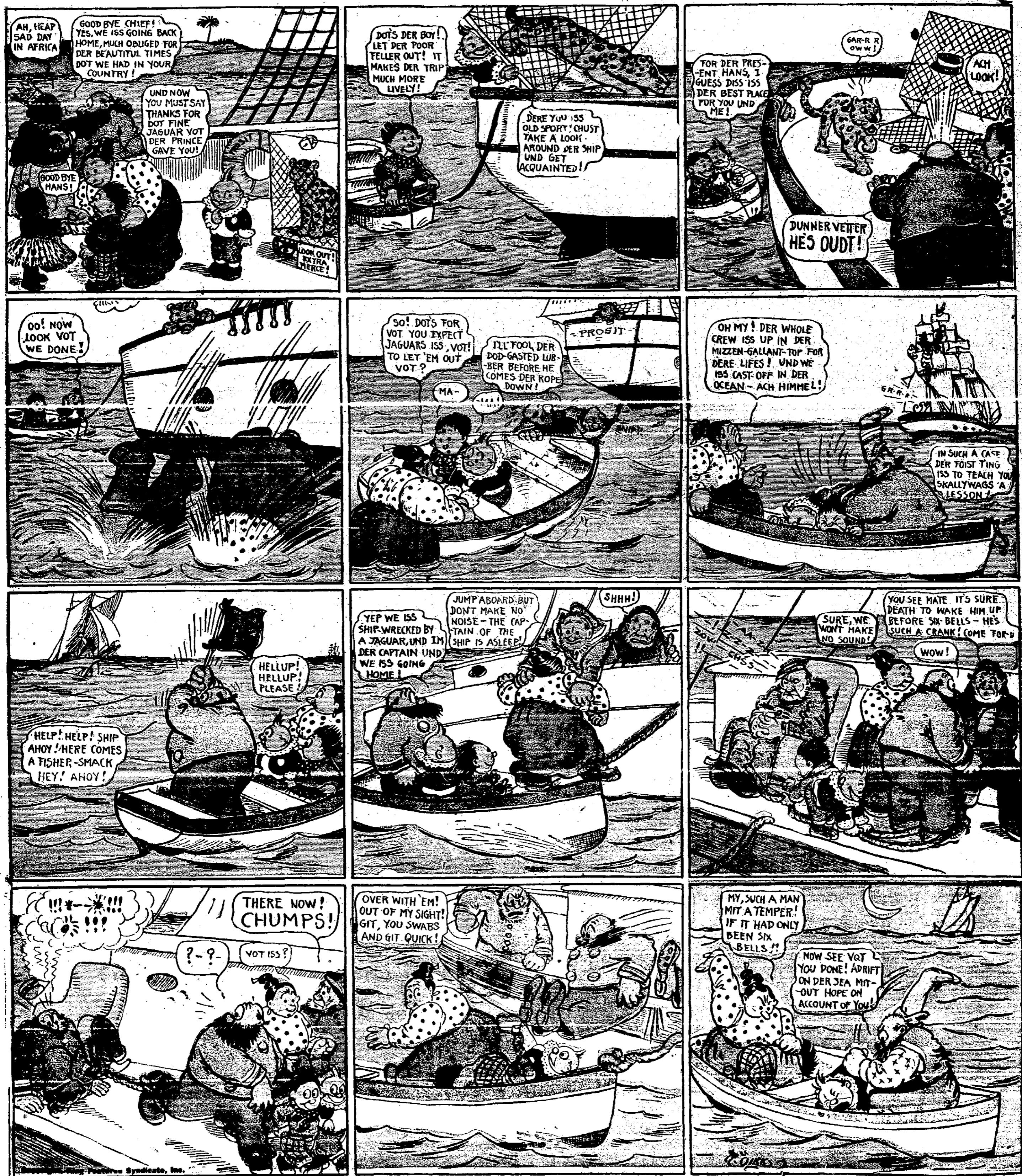
Suitable headgear for the young unmarried woman in mourning for a parent, sister or brother, is the hat with a face veil draped over it. For such purpose the veil is always bound with a broad border of black crepe. The hat follows out the fall tendency for high crowns. The manner in which the folds of crepe are braided to trim is an interesting feature.

On the other high-crowned turban a band of dull jet beads is used very effectively. A solid square of jet marks the center front. The hat itself is of black crepe de chine. Black chiffon over white Georgette fashions the dainty collar.

Quite an unusual shape is the one terminating in a point at the extreme top. The vogue for soutache braid has invaded mourning millinery, as exemplified. Grosgrain ribbon pleated encircles the jet button.



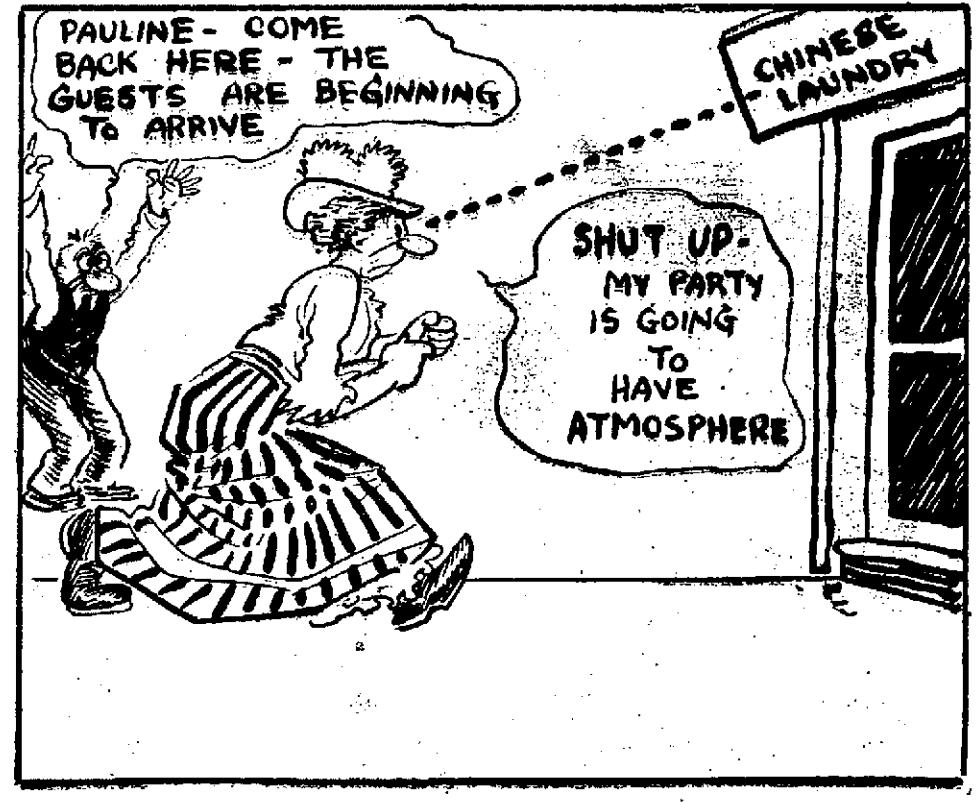
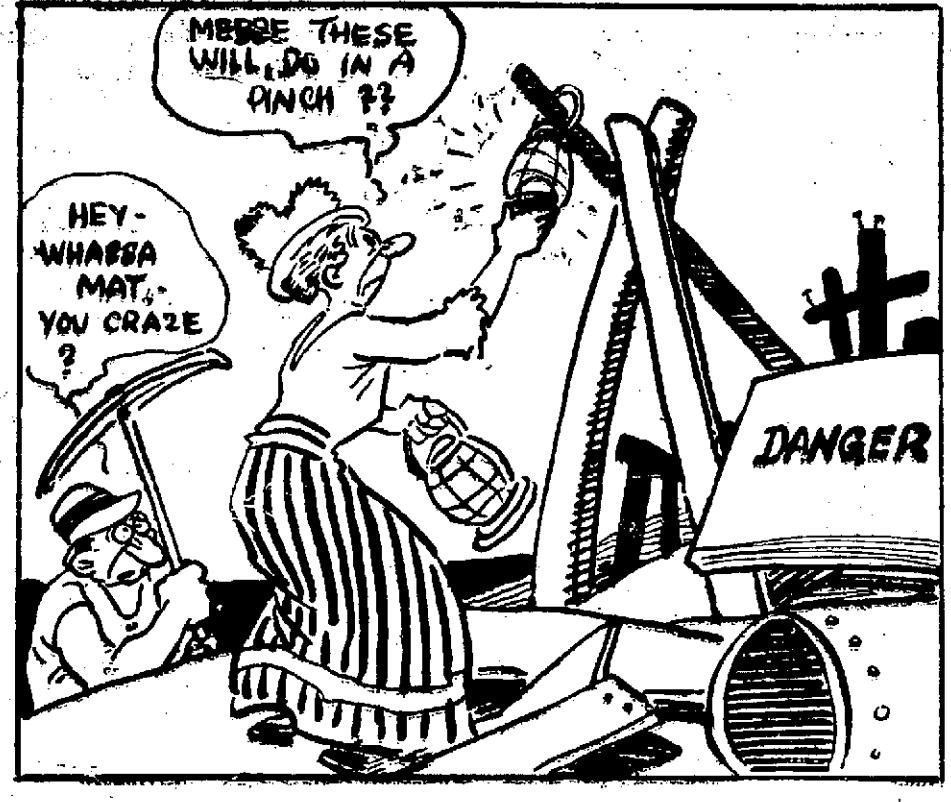
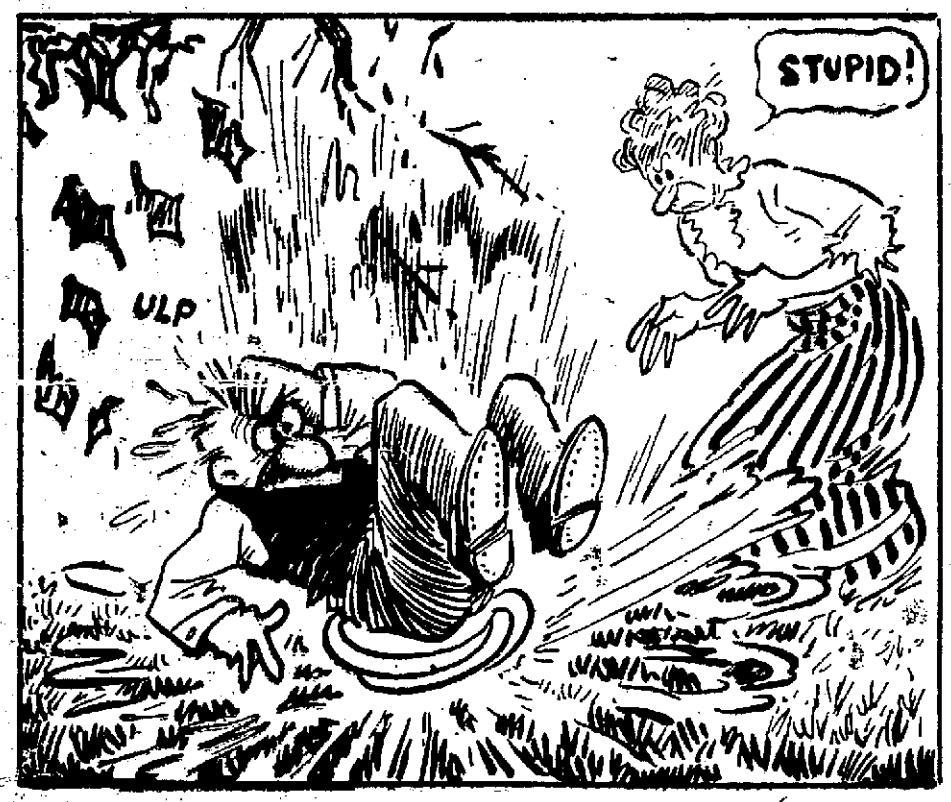
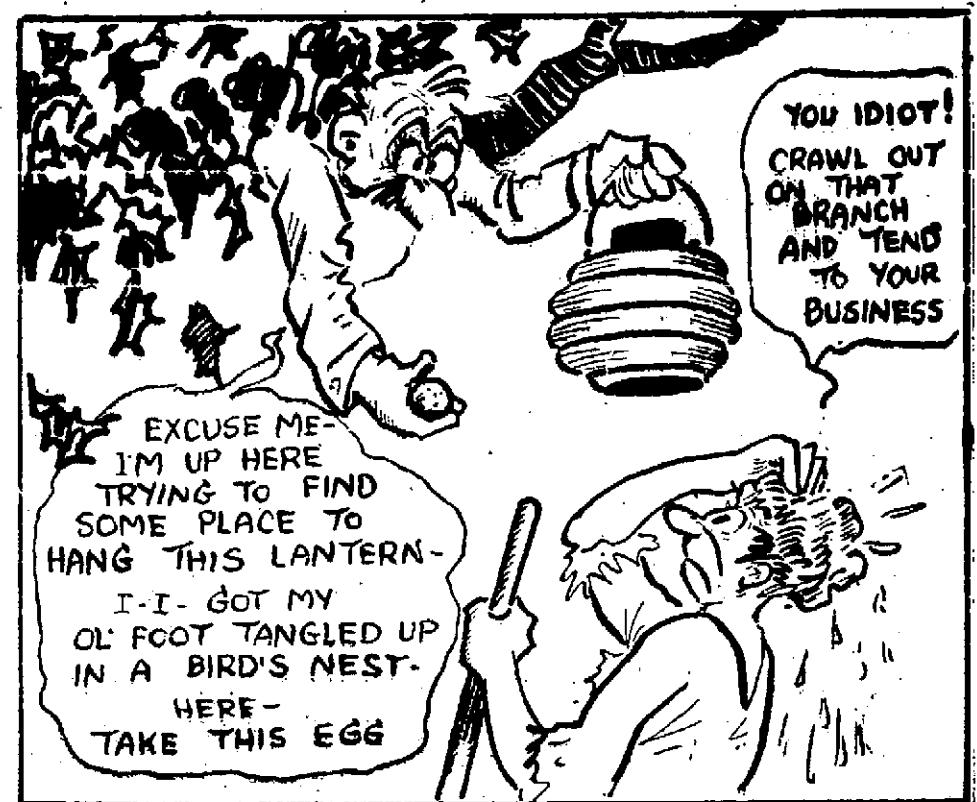
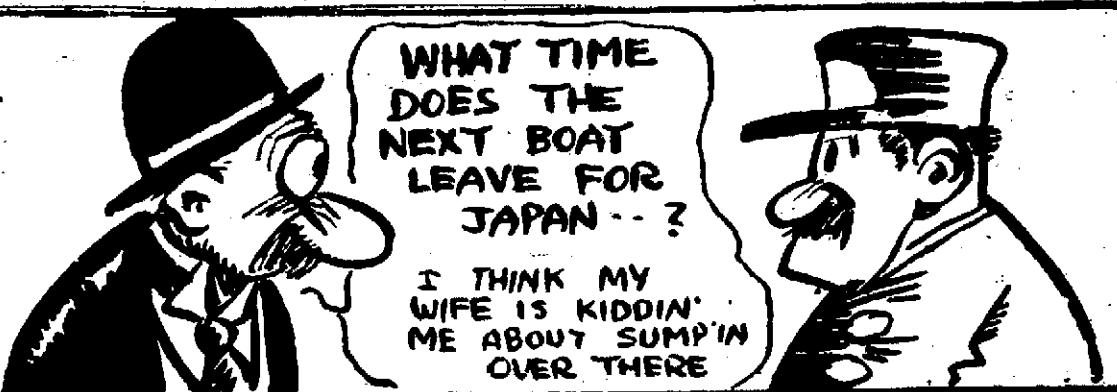
The Katzies--They Leave Africa; Lucky Africa!



MARRIED LIFE

Pauline Gives a Lawn Party

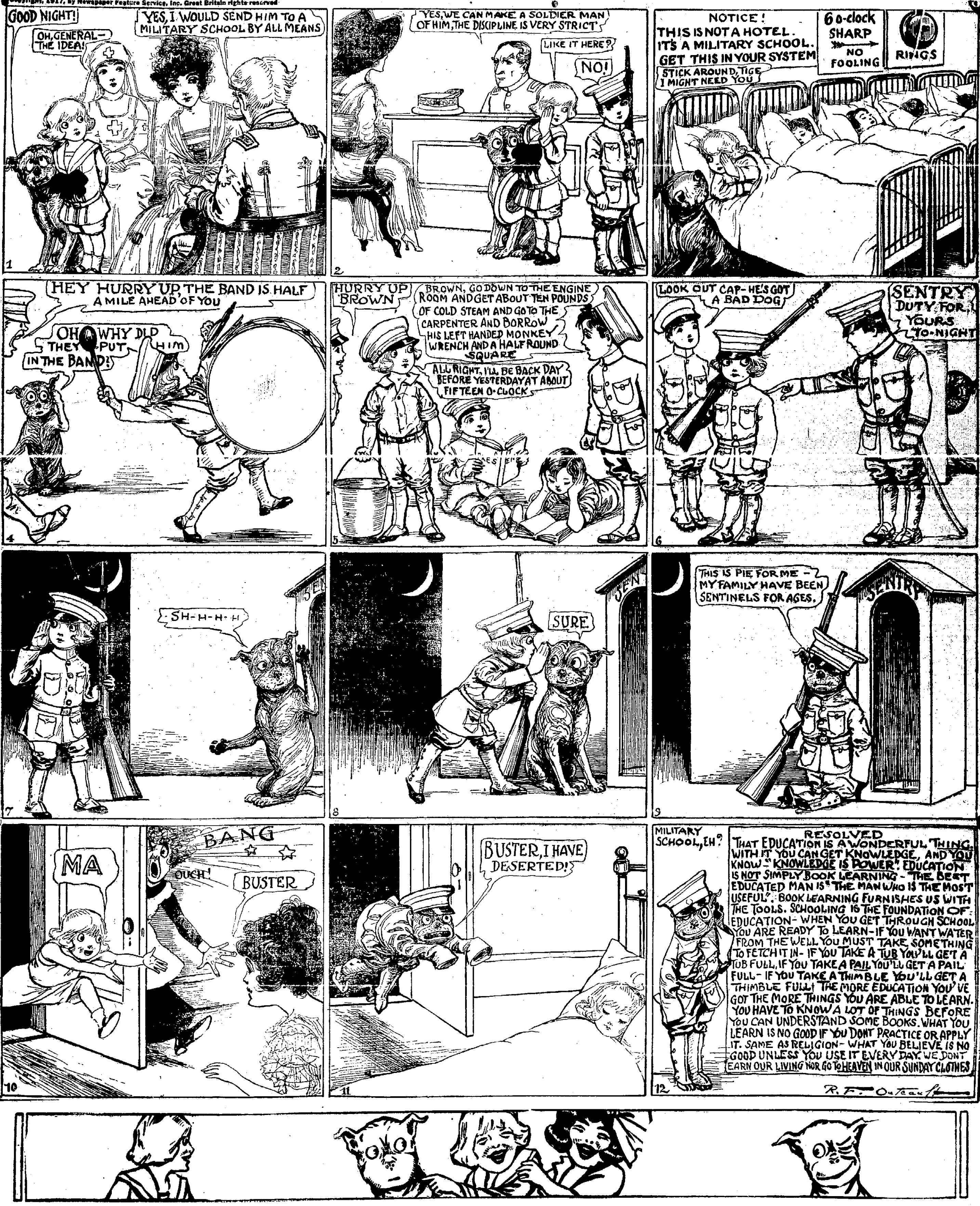
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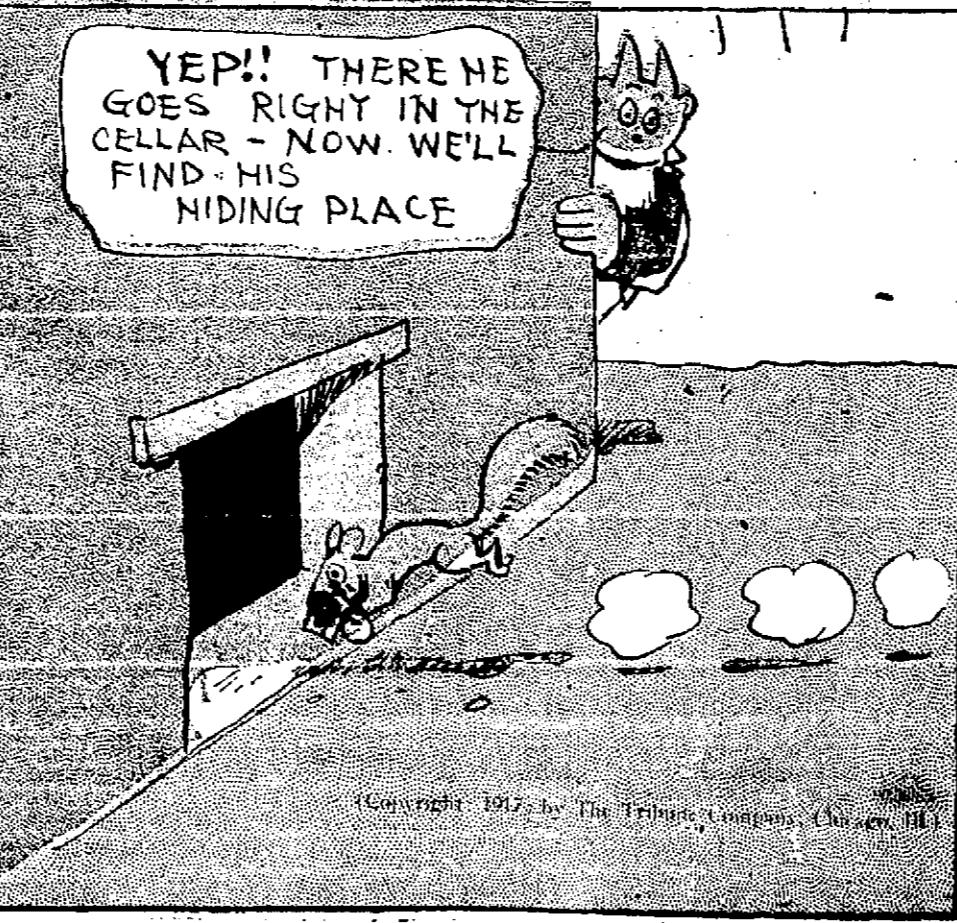
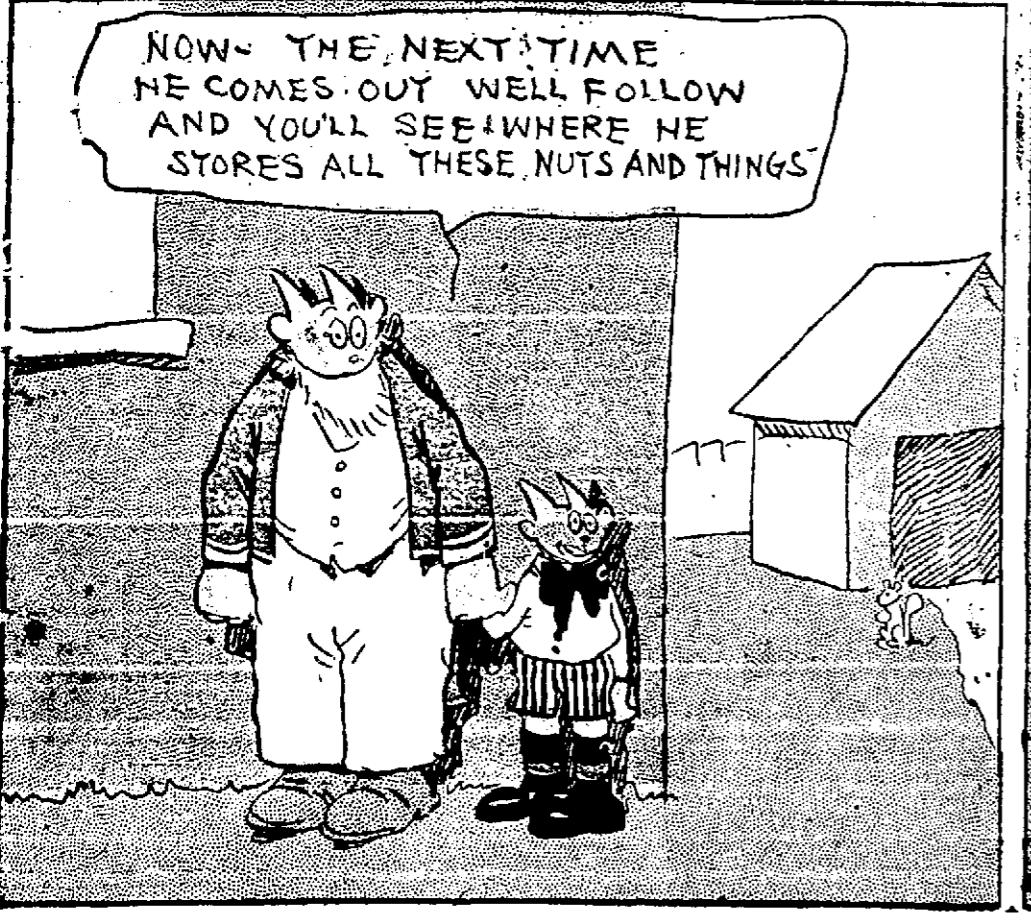
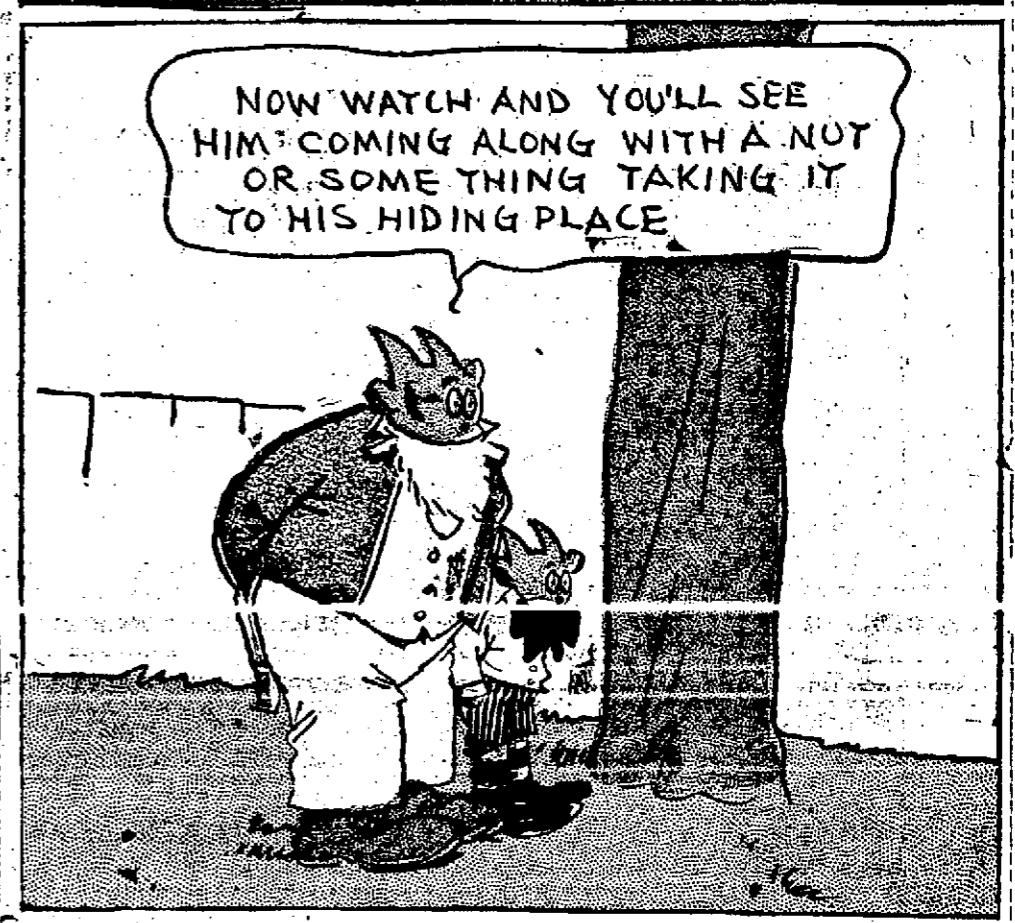
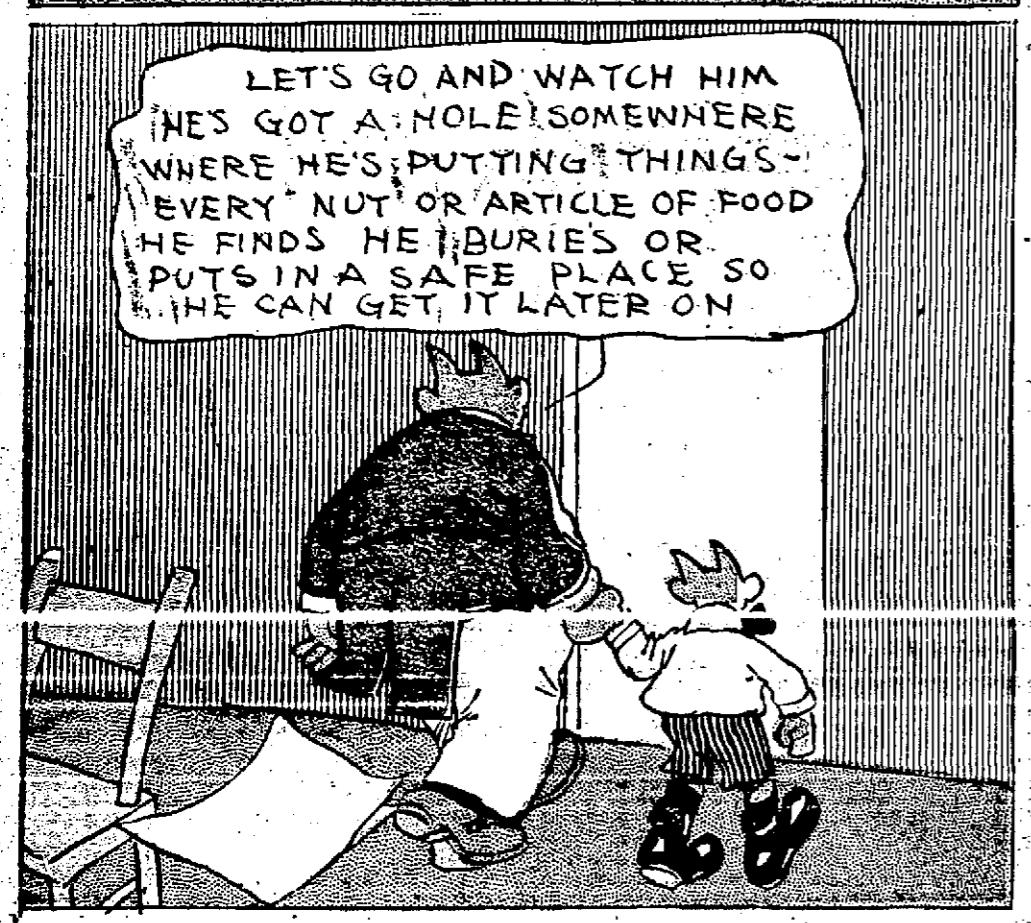
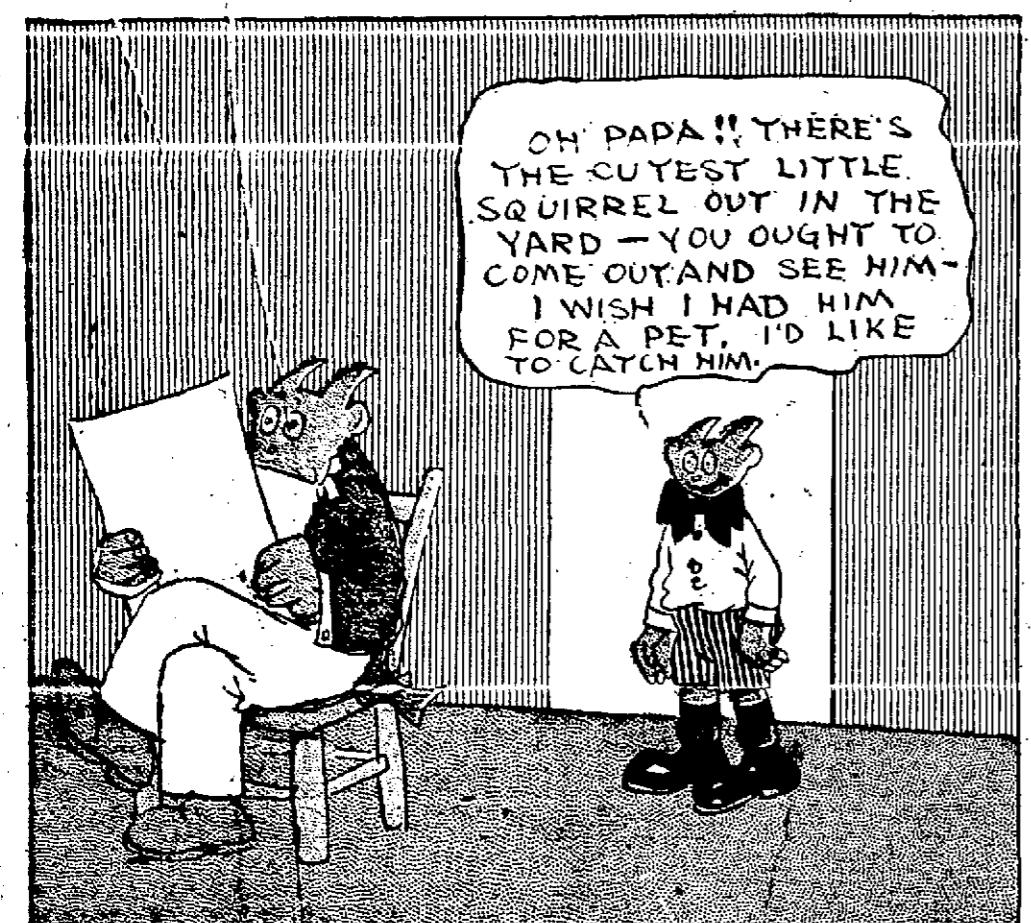
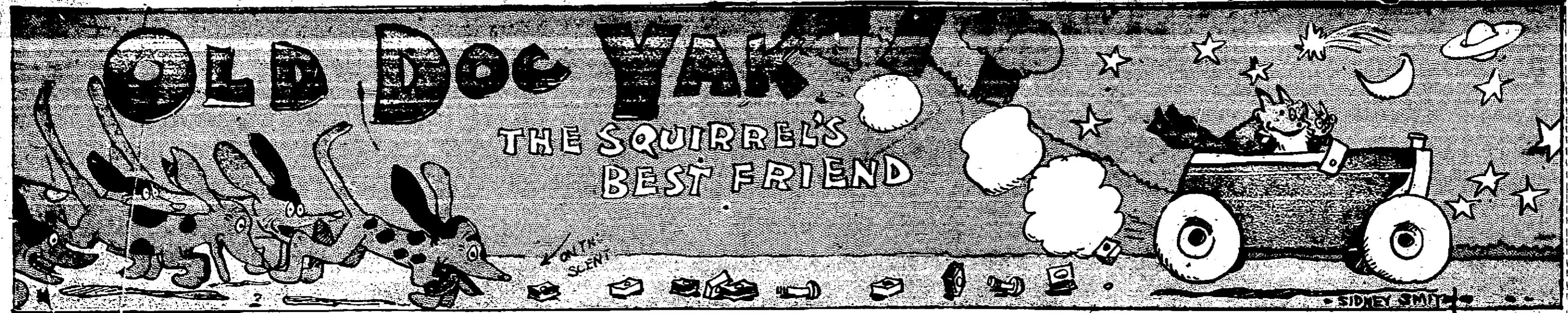




HE ENLISTS AND--

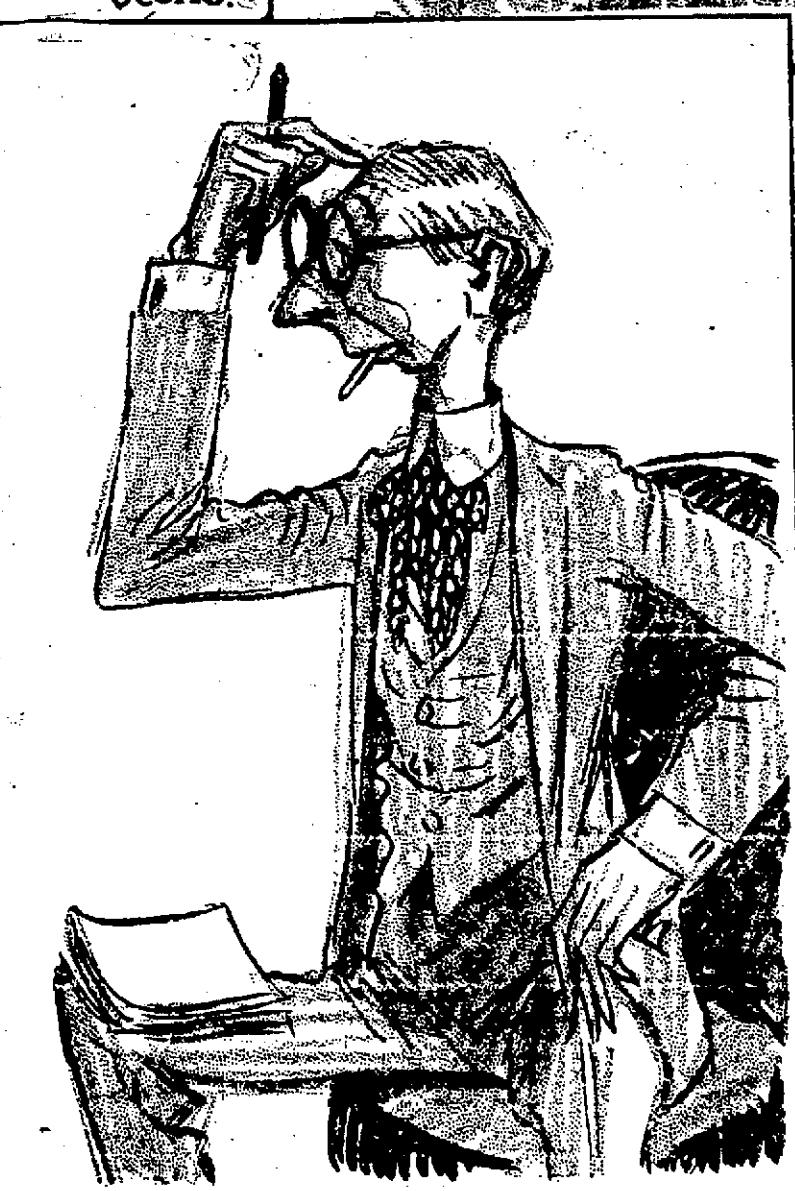
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Movies

Scenes We Would Amputate from the Films — Sketches from Life by Westerman





SOCIETY by Suzette



Just as we have learned to say "R. O. T. C." trippingly on the tongue, lo! along comes some finicky old party in Washington, who, with a flourish of his sword, or pen, or whatever he uses, announcing that hereafter that grim place between the Presidio hills and the running tide—where the second army of our brothers, sons, husbands and sweethearts are being drilled within an inch of their hitherto placid lives—shall be called the U. S. T. C.

And by this sign ye shall know them.

Just where the sergeant wears his chevrons, a magic circle will enclose the cryptic letters.

No longer must a student of the U. S. T. C. have to rely upon the red, white and blue cord on his campaign hat for identification. The emblem on his new sleeve will reveal the whole sweet story.

And now, for the benefit of sisters, wives, and sweethearts, who have not beheld the paces through which the new men have been put, let it be said that, for the length of time in camp, the second batch of officers-in-the-making are getting what the first allotment took weeks to get around to.

There is something doing every minute, because Colonel F. M. Sladen is learning something every minute, and the bugler is as busy as a hornet. And he is always starting something.

As a matter of fact, from reveille pronounced now, since we are allies of La Belle France, "ray-vay-yay" without accent—until "taps," every household within twenty blocks, north, east and west, moves to the tune of the buglers.

And, sisters, wives and sweethearts, the aforesaid "ray-vay-yah" (no accent) sounds at the unfeeling hour of 5:30. And from that minute until several hours after lunch—beef, mostly your beloveds, are on the tramp, or with a pick and shovel at trench digging, under the unfeeling eye of a non-com, or drilling, or killing men, who refuse to bleed, with savage bayonet thrusts—O, it's a day of dolings.

So, if Tom, or Dick, or Harry doesn't thrill to the idea of a dance on his first night off, don't charge it to a change of his attitude toward you. No one else has won his love. He is just plain tired, and footsore, and wants something "homely" to eat.

But, on the other hand, although he is put through his paces as shall become an officer of the U. S. A. to do unto the men who shall come under him, at twilight—twixt six and seven—the solace of music is offered his soul. So all is not lost. His over-soul is being looked after.

If he elects to stay in quarters and study, the band does its noblest under the moonlit sky.

And from the serrated rows of houses and tents that fringe the swiftly-running tide, up from the old parade grounds of the Spaniards under Anza in 1775, to the tree-topped hills, the melody rises. And then taps, silver in the moonlight—the only bits of romantic memories of war-time left us.

But remember that your Tom, Dick or Harry is getting the grilling of his young life, so don't go off and weep if he wants to sit down like a commonplace civilian when he goes home, or comes to call. Wait till his muscles get into action.

The U. S. T. C. is the last word in strenuousness.

Just as was prophesied, Cupid has had an awful inning in the R. O. T. C.—that's what it was then, as so ever shall we know it.

Those interesting women who made possible those delightful receptions on both sides of the bay have much of happy reflection to lay as unction to their souls.

On Monday last, when scores of officers left for American Lake, with their brides alongside, at attention, the biggest honeymoon trip ever staged in the West was filmed in the memories of friends—yes, and passersby—who came to say adieu and "God bless you."

The R. O. T. C. assuredly made a record.

What will be the tale of the U. S. T. C.?

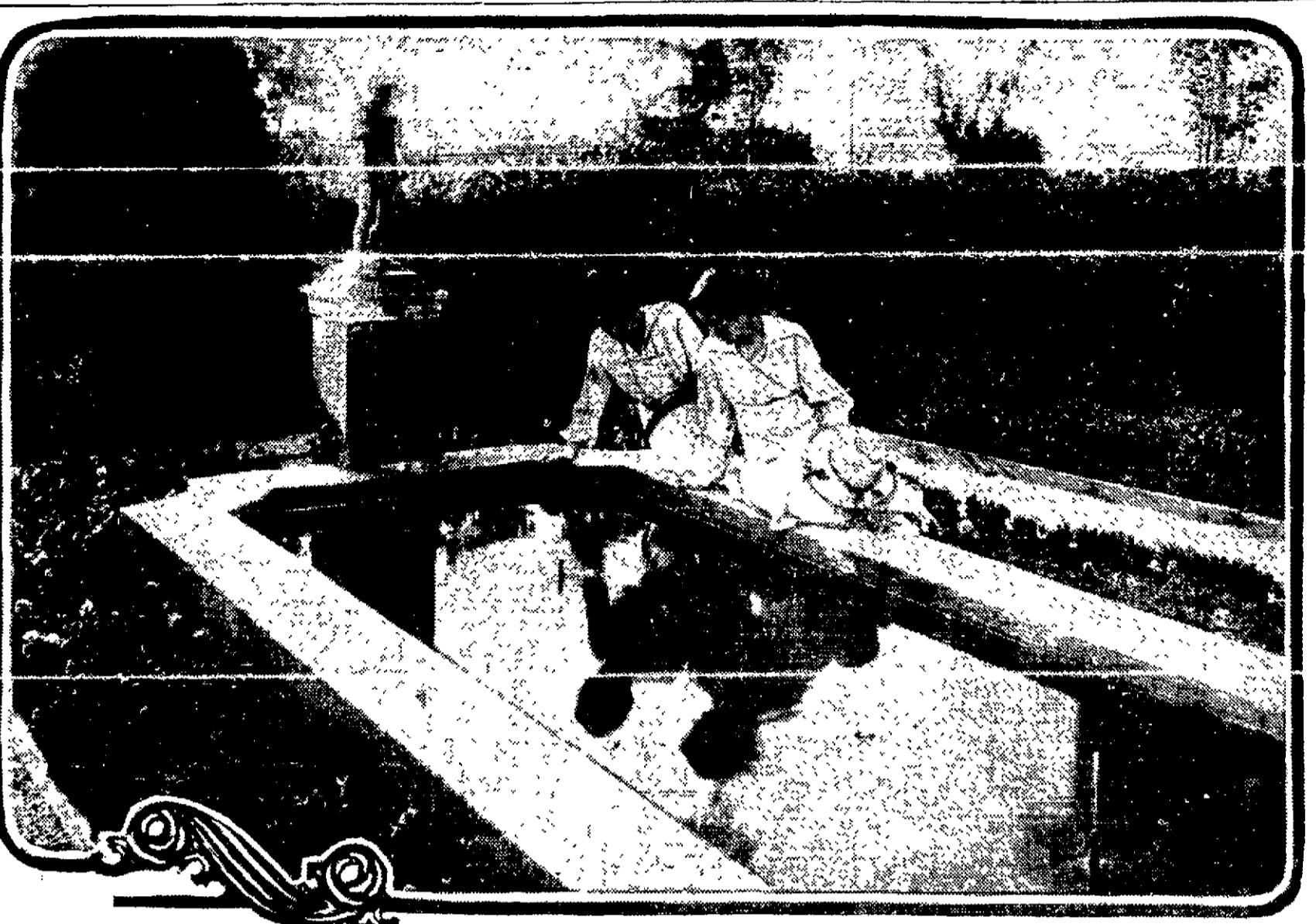
BRIDGE TEA

Out of rather a colorless week, the bridge tea whereat Mrs. T. Arthur Crellin gathered several groups of friends in her charming old home by the Lake, stands out as one of the few interesting affairs.

Especially was it interesting, as the daughters of the households, Miss Anita Crellin goes off this week to Grant's Pass, where she is instructing in the high school. And Miss Katherine will don the blue uniform of nurse at Lane Hospital—rather a heroic role for a college girl whose knowledge of physical effort is yet cold theory. But for months, even while the family was enjoying its outing at the Crellin country home in Brookdale, Miss Katherine was chafing at the inactivity of the days that followed upon the busy days of college. And fellow graduates were preparing to do their part in war work.

MRS. WALTON NORWOOD MOORE and her daughter, MISS ELIZABETH MOORE, who returned this week from Alaska. The photograph was taken in the beautiful gardens of the Moore home in Piedmont, which are accounted among the most artistic in the bay section. Before resuming her studies this fall Miss Moore will entertain for several of her school friends who are to leave for other parts of the State to begin the fall semester at private schools. Miss Mora Macdonald and Miss Marian Lyman are to be among her honor guests.

Photo by Webster.



Why not she? So the vital question was decided in her favor after much deliberation—that if she took a regular course in nursing, the way would be cleared for her service abroad. And so she has put on the blue uniform. But who knows—perhaps the horrors that the young collegian hopes to alleviate may have then become a memory.

Among the guests who played bridge and those who dropped into tea were the Mesdames Thomas Crellin, Giles Nelson Easton, J. R. Burnham, Brendon Brady, H. E. Miller, Louis G. Hirshardell, Mrs. Edwin C. Morrison, Mrs. J. C. Wintermute Fred

Hathaway, W. E. Creed, Harry Meek, Charles Minor Goodall, William A. Barbour, Martin Kules, Charles Randolph, George Randolph, George Hammer, Robert Fitzgerald, Samuel Brock, William E. Sharon, W. G. Palmer, Charles C. Houghton, George Greenwood, Nicholas A. Acker, E. B. Beck, E. A. Heron, Miss Mona Crellin and others.

But what's missing from the absence of men at afternoon affairs is far more than compensated by the intelligent understanding of national and international affairs by girls of Miss Requa's type. So too will Miss Elizabeth Adams, who is to be a guest at the Requa home in Washington, enrich her postdebutante days with the rich experience of a season in the national capital in war-time, with Congress in full blast.

Quite grown-up, and one of the refreshing sub-debutantes of a few seasons ahead, Mrs. Miller was assisted by her daughter, Miss Laura Miller, in receiving her group of debutante guests.

DINNER DANCE

Again honoring the departing debutante, Miss Amy Requa, a smart dinner-dance was given last night at the Palace Hotel, Miss Elizabeth Adams the hostess. Most of the guests were drawn from the post-debutantes of the winter, with a brave showing of the sons of Mars.

Informal luncheons precede these little humanitarian, and evidently, merry little parties.

COOPER-WILLIS

Quite in unity with the spirit of the hour, the wedding of Miss Dorothy Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cooper of San Francisco and Gloucester Wills, were celebrated yesterday, St. Luke's church the scene. Here in the presence of a very few close friends, the service was read by the Reverend Edward Morgan.

The bride, who has hosts of friends on this side of the bay, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Bates with Harry Miller looking after Mr. Willis.

Although the details of the wedding were extremely simple, the bride was a "truly" bride, wearing a charming frock of white satin and tulle, with the alluring enveloping veil.

There was a brief reception at the church, the young folk leaving soon after changing their attire for traveling togs.

Mr. Willis is far down on the list of draft, no immediate shadows of separation are hovering over their new household.

FOR POST-DEBUTANTE

With Miss Amy Requa the honoree—she who will soon experience the thrill of a season, ave, more than one perhaps, in Washington—Mrs. Harry East Miller entertained a group of debutantes yesterday at luncheon, gathering the brood of young beauties at the Claremont Country Club and while that group with which Miss Requa is popular made merry, the hostess also offered the compliment of a larger table to Mrs. Mark Requa and Miss Alice Requa.

Going back into history, young Keeney's father, Dr. James Ward Keeney, was for many years an army surgeon—and a good one. So, too, was his grandfather. So army discipline should sit rather naturally upon the third generation.

If there's one thing more interest-

ing than another to the fair debas, it is a session in official Washington, where interesting men—men of as varied experiences as nationalities—are gathered. True, they are not so numerous in these martial days as before—in fact, there is almost a famine of tea-going men. In contrast to other days. But there is a very fair representation of diners-out, and dancing men, and those always interesting visitors to Washington from other metropolitan centers, who always have the good taste to come properly accredited.

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But that's just a matter of opinion, so the women are going right ahead doing their little bit.

On Saturday, the 22d, a garden fete is planned at the delightful old home of Mrs. Wetherbee in Fruitvale.

The affair will be in the hands of Mrs. Lee Richmond Smith, regent of the Alameda County branch of the Women's Section of the Navy League, with a competent corps of assistants.

Mrs. A. J. Snyder will be chairman of the candy booth. Mrs. Grace Gray will be in charge of the refreshments where hot coffee will be served, and Mrs. Ida Farley will preside over the fortune teller's booth. Mrs. John H. Perine will be general chairman. Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain, chairman of the knitting section is asking the members of the league to come early and bring their knitting.

A musical program throughout the afternoon will add to the pleasure of the guests, among whom will be a number of army and navy men.

DATE SET

A notable wedding was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church on Friday—the ceremony that made Miss Genevieve Fore the bride of Marshall C. Seagrave, formerly of New York, but more recently of Palo Alto. The bride, one of the four Junesque daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fore, is not only noted for her pulchritude, but for her artistic achievements, as indeed are her sisters, Miss Natalie Fore, Mrs. Eugene Hewlett, and Mrs. James C. Moffitt Jr., whose home in the Piedmont hills holds a charm all its own.

The marriage service was read by the Reverend Frank Sibley, the only witness to the relatives of both families, a wedding dinner following at the Fore home in the Piedmont hills.

Apropos of the individualistic home of Mrs. Moffitt, a smart tea was staged there on Wednesday afternoon, the last social attention for the bride before the wedding on Friday.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Seagrave will be established in Palo Alto, its proximity to the university offering much of interest to the bride, who is most catholic in her tastes.

CHAMFER MUSIC

The date for the wedding of Miss Ernestine Chapman and Waldemar Kato has been set for Wednesday, September 19, the ceremony to take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Chapman in Alameda. Only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends will be present. Immediately after the wedding the couple will leave for Lake Tahoe.

In compliment to the bride, Miss Esther Kato was hostess this week at a bridge-tea, attended by score or more of congenial friends.

NAVY LEAGUE

The scowls and thunderings of Secretary Daniels aren't disturbing the serenity of the Navy League out this way. Off course, it's a long off, and western women aren't easily intimidated.

To exhibit their perfect equanimity, they are going their merry way to

theatre.

WANNAH

POETRY & Gazette

lightful concert given for the Red Cross at Carmel, he had the bad taste to fall from his horse and break his wrist—his wrist wherein lay his cunning. But fortune had not wholly deserted him, as the wrecked wrist is quite as good as new, whereas there is much rejoicing among the musketeers.

FOR BRIDE-ELECT

Mrs. George Bowles entertained at luncheon for one of the sunniest brides of the autumn at the Bowles home in Claremont on Wednesday—Miss Gertrude Hopkins who, at the tournament at Del Monte, was as chic as a fresh buttercup, either on the links or on the "beauty rack"—the staircase that leads to the lounge.

The wedding of Miss Hopkins and William Parrott will take place on Wednesday at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dearborn Clark.

Miss Lillian Hopkins will serve her sister as bridesmaid, with John Parrott assisting his brother.

A very quiet ceremony has been arranged, as the Parrott family is in mourning.

Miss Hopkins, it will be remembered, served Mrs. Bowles (Beatrice Nickel) at her wedding last year.

BETROTHALS

As thick as rose-leaves in Ambrosia were the declarations of betrothals during the months just slipped into memory, and this first glistening, moony week of September.

Among the very newest—Friday's contributors to the list—was the announcement Miss Elsie Posey, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. C. Posey of Vernon street, and Robert McMurray Hunt of San Francisco.

Both the young people are University of California graduates, class '17, with active records behind them.

Miss Posey is the newest of the Kappa Kappa Gamma to wear a ring on the convincing finger.

Recent history relates how many surrenders have been made to Cupid during the late summer among the Kappas.

Mrs. Posey, mother of the bride-elect, is one of the best known club-women in the state, being one of the leaders of the Club—a club where leadership means something.

Details of the wedding will be arranged later.

* * *

Another interesting announcement of the week is the betrothal of Miss Alice Buteau, daughter of Dr. S. H. and Mrs. Buteau, and Frank C. Bell.

Miss Buteau is an interesting member of the younger set, whose affairs of the winter have held a character quite their own.

Mr. Bell is a University of California graduate, and a Sigma Nu man.

The announcement of the betrothal will be the motif for much entertaining in the coterie of which the charming young fiancee is a member. The Buteau home on Telegraph avenue is an interesting center for the fore-gathering of this social group.

ALAMEDA WEDDING

In a bower of ferns and green things from the forest and gladdened with masses of asters—radiant in their amazing autumn tones—Miss Frances Garrett became the bride yesterday afternoon of Donald Pearson, the Reverend Frank Brush reading the service.

The bride wore a frock of white Georgette crepe, with a smart white hat, and carried roses. She was attended by three close friends—the Misses Charlotte Culver, Ferriera Selander and Elizabeth Yard, all wearing shell-pink frocks of Georgette, with large pink hats, pale pink roses forming their bouquets.

A reception followed the ceremony at which about sixty—nearly all the young friends of the bride and groom—were bidden, with bouffe repast.

After a honeymoon trip, the new home will be established in Alameda.

INTERESTING VISITORS

Among the interesting visitors to the bay country during the fortnight were Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilbur Miller of Baltimore, who were much enamored of the beauty of the bay and its tributary country.

Over the week-end they were guests of Dr. Annie G. Lyle over the bay, with whom they motored down the coast, taking in San Gregorio and all the rugged beauty of the country.

Another interesting guest of Dr. Lyle—a guest of honor at dinner at her home was Dr. Charles Remsen, chief of the surgical staff at the government camp at San Diego, with headquarters at the Grant.

Dr. Remsen is the son of Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, the alma mater of both Dr. Lyle and Dr. Remsen.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Making a fleeting visit from Los Angeles where she has established herself in the artistic set—the inter-

MRS. HENRY WETHERBEE of Fruitvale, whose home is to be the setting for the coming benefit for the Navy League of Alameda County, to take place Saturday afternoon, September 22. The grove surrounding the home is one of the most beautiful this side of the bay and an ideal background for the fete.

post-nuptial outing, making their home on their return with Mr. and Mrs. William Guild Bruen, who, incidentally, left yesterday for Chicago to visit their daughter, Mrs. Richard Gates Hoffman.

AT DIABLO CLUB

What with dancing, fishing, swimming, golfing and just lazing, Mt. Diablo Park Club has been a merry spot for the groups of holidaymakers that heaven or an overzealous government has awarded us of late.

Among those who were guests during the week were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Abbott of Piedmont, who were hosts to a party including Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wolcott, Mrs. John Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wolfe, Captain and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart and Granville D. Abbott, Jr.

Another party to which Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Emmons were hosts made a group of sixteen, including Major and Mrs. Whitehead of the Presidio, Mrs. Kate Edington of Kentucky, mother of Mrs. Whitehead; Thomas E. Whitehead, the Misses Katherine and Louise Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scherer, Jr., and Mrs. A. J. Coogan.

From Berkeley Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stacy entertained Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Down, Miss Moore, Little Virginia Nichol and Dick Sims.

Another Berkeley host was Dr. C. H. Terry, who, with Mrs. Terry, entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Mendell, Mrs. James Phillips, Mrs. R. P. Thornton and B. L. Pentfield.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Dunham, Miss Hazel Beach and Earl D. Lamar formed a group, as did Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lee and Miss Barbara Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Pike and Edward Pike were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Graham, who were accompanied also by Gordon Graham.

Honolulu visitors were Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ables, accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ables and Mrs. J. H. Brinker of Ohio as guests of H. O. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thorne and Mrs. F. H. Rice, Mrs. Thorne's mother, Mrs. Edith Flinstone of Los Angeles, were among the visitors from Oakland, as was Miss Miriam Varey, guest of Miss Clyde Swick and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Swick.

Mrs. Frederick Royce was the guest of Mrs. George H. Mason.

Not a few residents of the interior of the state are frequent visitors at Diablo. Among the latest to register at the club is Dr. S. E. Simmons of Sacramento, accompanied by Mrs. C. Simmons of Oakland and Miss Anne Ward Gilbert, as guests of J. D. McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cushing entertained Carlton Wines and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hesse were the guests of Golden Downing.

Another party comprised Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Woody and Mr. and Mrs. Van E. Britton.

Among the younger set, Miss Julia Valentine of Los Angeles was the guest of Miss Florence Marsh and Miss Laure Milton was entertained by Miss Helen Browne.

Mrs. E. I. de Lavea was hostess to a party at the club inn.

Other visitors have been: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Keating and Susette and Jack Keating; Mr. and Mrs. George W. McNear, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Head, Mr. and Mrs. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bray, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tourtellotte of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill Taylor and sons, Mrs. J. J. Tourtellotte, Miss Emilie J. Duggett of New Haven, Miss Julia Frances Bray, Miss Helen Head, Miss B. E. Camm, Dr. J. H. MacKay, R. H. John, C. C. Martin.

HASTENED WEDDING

Another hastened wedding, attributable to the idiosyncrasies of wartime was the wedding on Friday of Miss Mary Stillman of Berkeley and Emerson Butterworth.

Plans had been made for the ceremony later in the month, as the little matter of a trousseau was settled. So when word came that the brother of Miss Stillman—Lieutenant Edmund Stillman—had been ordered to Fortress Monroe, the young bride-elect determined upon her wedding at once so her brother might be a guest at the all-important affair.

So a dozen or so relatives were gathered together and the Reverend M. Hosmer of Berkeley made the twain one.

Both bride and groom are members of the '16 class, U. C., where they both were active figures.

Mr. Butterworth is a Phi Delta Theta man and his bride a Kappa Alpha Theta.

The bride wore the traditional gown of ivory satin and lace, with an enfolding veil of tulle. Her attendants were picturesque in blue and silver, and gold satin and tulle—the prevailing tones of the decorations at the church and at the home.

The newly-weds have sought on the Feather River country for their

MRS. PATRICIA O'CONNOR HENSHAW, who is being greeted by her former college classmates upon her return to Oakland for a short visit. Mrs. Henshaw is a former Oakland belle, whose gift as a singer has won her extensive recognition in musical circles in Los Angeles, which is now her home city.

Educator Appeals to Club Women

A special appeal to club women the United States has been issued by the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. F. P. Claxton, who said the influence of the organizations they represent be given to maintenance of the schools of nation in their full efficiency during the present crisis. Dr. Claxton said:

"Everywhere there seems to be fear lest our schools of all kinds—grades, and especially the prep schools, will suffer this year because of conditions growing out of our entrance into the war. On the one hand, both for the present debt and for the future welfare of country, as well as for the individual benefit of the children, it is of greatest importance that the schools shall be maintained in their full efficiency, both as to standards of work and attendance of children."

"While the war continues there are many unusual temptations to many kinds of juvenile delinquency. Prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out-of-school hours, will be the children's surest protection against temptations."

"When the boys and girls now school age have reached manhood and womanhood there will be need of a higher standard of intelligence and wisdom for the work of life for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship than we have ever attained. Our schools must now be sustained and improved as to them better to prepare our boys and girls for life and work in the age which will follow the close of war and the coming of peace. Boys and girls must now be neither exploited nor exploited for selfish ends."

"In all this probably no others be quite so helpful as the mothers of the country, most of whom are mothers of children. For, now, I am taking the liberty of getting to them that in all ways of discussion at their first meeting this fall and from time to throughout the year."

The directors of the Home Club meeting in an important session Thursday morning. They are meeting for the evening of Thursday October 4, a delightful affair, the turen of which are not yet being finalized.

"In this day of conservatism I have decided to offer this system of gown design as my contribution to the war program. If women dress less—that is, more cheaply—they can save material and money—and my system will do it without losing them any of their beauty."

SEIZE ALL SILK

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—Not to be outvied by the Russian battalions of women, Texas and Oklahoma wives of soldiers in the regular, national army and National Guard units, are organizing a regiment of about twelve hundred and offering to follow the army to France and help in the world war in any way the War Department sees fit, even to entering the trenches.

While offering to shoulder rifles and stand by the guns, the women of the Southwest believe there is other valuable service they can render the American army with the expeditionary forces, such as guard duty, patrol work, signal corps service, thereby releasing many men to the actual battle lines. Selection of soldiers in the regiment is being made with care for fitness and an effort to avoid those with dependents.

The Turkish authorities in Palestine and Syria have informed the local officers of Beyruth and other towns, the correspondent says, that 1,500,000 sandbags are required in the trenches, or once for defensive purposes. Inasmuch as sacks and cotton cloths are lacking, "all silks and tapestries" in the Turkish army are being commandeered, and soldiers in Syria have been told by their superiors they may remove the veils from any woman whom they may encounter in the streets.

California Day is to be celebrated Wednesday at the Oakland Club

Miss Beatrice Wood presiding as chairman. The program is being planned in reference to the admission of state into the union and will have decidedly patriotic flavor. The program is made it an annual custom to observe the holiday with an appropriate ceremony, asking one of number who is also a native daughter to take charge of the day.

Fur Trimmed Coats

Reproduced from exclusive models by Jenny, Lanvin, Poiret, Premet, Cheruit, Maurice Meyer



Coats of the most fastidious fabrics—models that are as appropriate for street and motoring service as they are for evening wear. And as all fur trimmings are applied in the Gassner workroom you are assured of furs of the most reliable character.

Materials are Chamois Velour, Duvetyn, Bolivia, Silverstone, Pom Pom and Velour—newest shades only. Trimmings are Kolinsky, Nutria, Hudson Seal, Mole, Fox and Lynx.

Prices Begin at 38.50

Furs and Fur Garments—Absolutely authentic new models have arrived

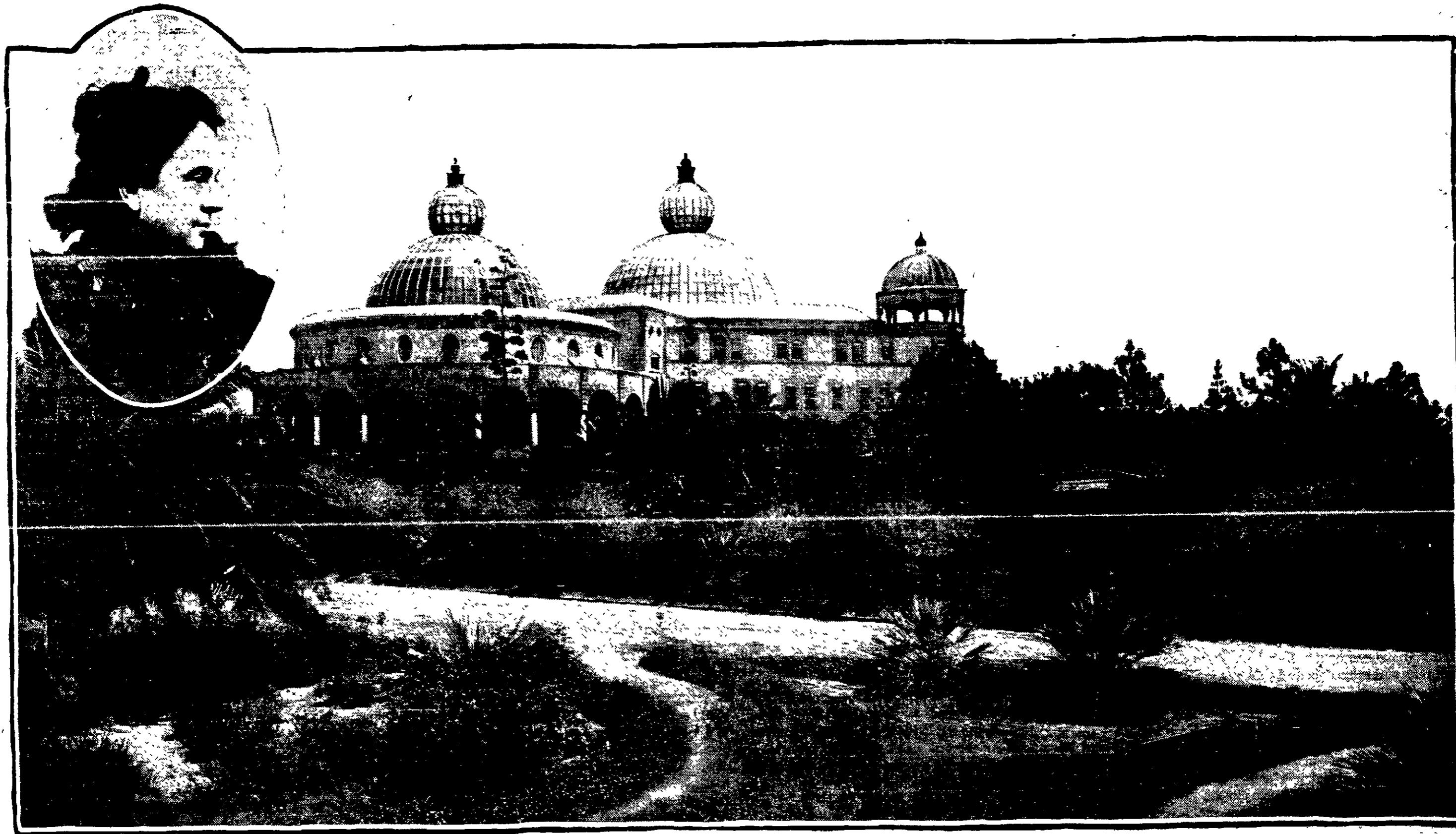
LOUIS GASSNER

MANUFACTURERS

U.S. GRAY & CO., FURRIERS

SAN FRANCISCO.

THEOSOPHY, KATHERINE TINGLEY AND POINT LOMA



International Headquarters of the Theosophical Movement at Point Loma, Cal., and Madame Katherine Tingley, Under Whose Directions the Activities Have Centered on This State World-Wide Attention.

(As there is manifest interest in the new and unique and famed establishment of the Theosophical Movement at Point Loma, the following is representative to furnish a description.)

By GRACE KNOCHÉ,
Member of the Theosophical Defense League.

ROBABLEY no movement of the present day has such ardent supporters and also such bitter enemies as the Theosophical Movement which, since 1900, has had its international headquarters at Point Loma, California, under the direction of Madame Katherine Tingley, for the activities centered on Point Loma have attracted world-wide attention.

THEOSOPHY UNSECTARIAN. As nearly everyone knows, the Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H. P. Blavatsky, a Russian noblewoman. This was in 1875, in New York City. William Q. Judge, her colleague and successor, being co-founder with her of the society. Yet even since its foundation, this work has aroused the opposition of bigoted religious prejudice and sectarianism, for which the reason is not far to seek. The original name of the society was "The Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood," and the purpose was to lay a foundation for universal brotherhood throughout the world (with its inevitable corollary, international peace), by bringing the attention of the world, then drifting into materialism and unrest, to very ancient teachings which threw a new light upon problems of man's origin, nature, destiny and his true position in life.

These teachings were, in fact, part of the once Universal Wisdom-Religion of Antiquity, from which all the different world-religions of today took their rise, and whose sublime moral Precepts may be found in all, if one will look for them in the ancient world scripture. In the very nature of things, therefore, this work could not be sectarian in any sense, for Theosophical doctrines are universal, found in all ages, in all religions and among all men. For the same reason, therefore, no Theosophist will condemn, deride, ridicule, vilify or persecute or hunt down any one because of his religious opinions, or in any other way add to the religious unhappiness of the world.

The Theosophical Society has no religious truths necessary to salvation. It has no creed, no dogmas, the only requisite for membership being acceptance of the truth that brotherhood is a fact in nature and the disposition to make this truth a living power in the life. The constitution of the society provides that every member has the right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own. There is no ecclesiastical authority whatsoever in the Theosophical movement. The government of the society is based upon the wisdom and experience of the ages, and the society is, in fact, "part of a great universal movement which has been active in all ages," to quote from the constitution itself. It has nothing in common with sectarianism for the teachings of Theosophy are above sectarianism, as the source is above the stream. Is it any wonder, then, that religious bigotry, which finds its very existence threatened because of the

are those, not members of the original Theosophical Society, but calling themselves Theosophists, who are not endorsed or recognized by the members of the original Theosophical Society, and concerning whom the public is reminded that many of the teachings put forward by them have given one self-trust and self-respect, and do fill the heart with hope. As stated, they may be accepted or let alone; but the closest test and scrutiny, however, is invited. Among these teachings are Karma, the law which Paul stated in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" reincarnation or the law by which man lives many times upon this earth, each life being, as it were, a classroom in the great school of experience, the duality of man's nature, which needs no argument to any thinking mind, for the inner conflict in everyone between higher and lower impulses is obvious; brotherhood as a fact in nature, because the soul in all men is part of the all-present, all-compassionate, absolute Deity; that man is divine and the soul immortal, and compassion the highest law of all. Each man, therefore, in the light of Theosophy, stands in a new attitude of dignity to himself, the fashioner of his own destiny, and needing no intercessor between himself and Deity, whose very child he is. Naturally, such teachings are unwelcome to those who would keep man spiritually a cripple, and it is a singular fact that some of the bitterest persecutors of the Theosophical Movement have been professed followers of the Great Teacher whom all Theosophists reverence and with whose teachings true Theosophy is in complete accord—the Teacher who said, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

But on the other hand it must also be said, that while persecuted by religious bigotry, the Theosophical Society has found some of its warmest defenders among the liberal minded followers of the Nazarene.

PERSECUTION AND THE LAW-COURT PHASE. From the beginning of its existence, when H. P. Blavatsky endured the unwarranted attacks of missionaries connected with the Madras (India) Christian College, down through the battles with religious bigotry which have been fought by Katherine Tingley not only in the law courts of three continents but out of them, as well, Theosophy and its leaders have been persistently assailed. And the bitterest battles of this kind have been fought out, strange to say, in America, a country whose very constitution guarantees religious liberty! Which brings us to the law-court phase of the Theosophical Movement, a phase that has staged a continuous drama ever since Katherine Tingley became leader of this movement throughout the world. Up to date no less than thirty-one law-suits have been fought out in the courts, or are in process of being fought, and a volume would be needed to tell the story of this arm of defense alone, the majority of these being suits for libel brought by Madame Tingley herself.

Who are these persecutors by the way? Well, there is the "man with a grievance" because Madame Tingley would not endorse his book or his invention, sell him "occult instruction," buy shares in his company, submit to blackmail, or admit him to membership in the organization of which she is the head. Then there

participated in the Twentieth Peace Congress at The Hague. In June, 1915, a Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood was opened in the Greek theater at Point Loma, Madame Tingley presiding, its sessions continuing over a period of four weeks.

Besides which should be recorded a second crusade around the world in 1903-4; almost yearly lecture-trips to Europe; the formation of the School of Antiquity Operating Company; to facilitate the carrying on of business interests connected with the Theosophical Movement at Point Loma and elsewhere; an enormous work done by the literary and propaganda departments of the Universal Brotherhood, by the Theosophical Publishing Company (a corporation) and also by the Arrian Theosophical Press, from which flows a constant stream of periodicals, pamphlets and books.

VISITORS AND MISCONCEPTIONS.

Contact with visitors, nearly one hundred thousand of whom entered Lomaland gates during 1915 alone, shows the need of an occasional brushing away of misconceptions. Here are samples of questions still asked: "Do Theosophists have to give up their property?" Do parents have to give up their children when they send them into the Raja Yoga school? Does Madame Tingley believe in marriage? Does she confer "occult degrees"? Can I take a course in hypnotism here? Do you teach psychic practices? Is this Point Loma work practical? Don't you feel very isolated from the world?" To which the long-suffering guides can only weakly reply, "No one ever gives up his property, or ever has been asked to do so. Nor do parents give up their children any more than they would give them up if the put them in any other boarding school, the only giving up required is of those things that blur the child's understanding, ruin his health or stultify his soul."

As to marriage, Madame Tingley holds it supremely sacred, declaring that those whom the Higher law bath joined together no man can put asunder.

She declares a true home is the cornerstone of national life, and has often said that if all homes were

what they should be there would be no need of Raja Yoga schools!

Now does she tolerate psychic practices of any kind, nor hypnotism, nor, in short

anything that feeds the already too

ingrained selfishness in mankind and unhinges the mental life as such things do. She condemns them, unqualifiedly. As to whether the work is practical—we would suggest that you look the matter up. A tree is known by its fruits, and the true

Theosophy is known by the records of its humanitarian and educational work, the moral uplift it gives to communities and to homes and to its steady work in behalf of all human reforms.

As to whether we feel isolated from the world, bear in mind that this center is international and in correspondence with inquirers and with the most progressive thinkers in many nations; that it is in constant touch with international literary and reform movements through magazines and reviews in a dozen or more

languages, that we come in touch

socially and otherwise, with travelers

from all nations who come to Point

Loma with questions on their lips

and that, moreover, we ourselves con-

stitute a great international family

and a peaceful and happy one, with

representatives of no less than twenty-

seven different nations at Lomaland

at the present time. So that far from

being isolated from the world we are in more vital and practical touch with it than the powers won by women who knows but one little corner, and that often not broadly nor well. Indeed, part of the education given the young folk at Point Loma consists in just this international touch, even the tiny tots not being left out!"

RAJA YOGA EDUCATION.

This brings us to the heart of the Theosophical Movement—the Raja Yoga system of education. To explain this system would require many times the allotted space, even were explanation possible. For truly it is not possible, since there is in it that which transcends words, and can only be understood by those deeper institutions which right words can sometimes arouse. Character-building is the aim, first and foremost, and self-mastery is the basis. While all the usual school studies are taught, with, in addition, music, art, household economy, arts and crafts, typewriting and shorthand, and dramatic training, for which Point Loma offers unusual facilities, the child is treated individually and is studied from the standpoint of the soul. One of the foundation stones in training is music, which, Katherine Tingley declares, if rightly taught, calls into activity the divine powers of the soul.

Archaeology is an important feature of the work in the School of Antiquity (of which the Raja Yoga College and Academy are departments). In August, 1915, the Point Loma session of the American Archaeological Institute of America was held in the Greek theater, with an address by Professor Hempl of Stanford University, Professor Fairclough, also of Stanford, presiding.

KATHERINE TINGLEY HERSELF.

There is endless inquiry as to Madame Tingley herself, and no article would be complete without some reference to her as an individual. Sole head of a large and world-wide organization, she is also editor of The Theosophical Path, a high-class monthly, and publisher and directress of El Sendero Teosófico, published in the Spanish language. The New Way, especially for prisons, and of the Raja Yoga Messenger, a magazine devoted to the higher education of the youth. She is president, in active charge, of the School of Antiquity, the Raja Yoga Academy and College, and of the Parliament of Peace, and is, besides, the personal confidante and generous teacher of every one in her large international family at Lomaland, which at present comprises representatives from no less than twenty-seven different nations. In addition, she is sole inspirer and director in all the educational work of Raja Yoga College, which includes dramatic training of the now famous Raja Yoga Players, and an impresario who, through her productions in the Greek theater, has lifted the whole art of drama to a higher and unique expression. In addition, she lectures almost weekly at Isis theater in San Diego on Theosophy and vital questions of the day, with regard to which Mr. Joseph M. Grady, staff correspondent of the Denver Post, wrote in that paper April 25, 1915, as follows:

"As a public speaker I should place Madame Tingley in the forefront of the ablest women of this age and generation. She is not only a deep thinker but she is a natural orator. Her voice is rich and musical; her gestures are simple, graceful and essentially, or I should rather say, charm-

ingly feminine. Her wonderful hands are eloquent; they follow her words and intonations to centuate her meanings. She somehow conveys the idea of holding in reserve some vast force and of holding it back by the exercise of will power. Her polished periods and faultless diction become a delight to her hearers. She does not permit applause and therefore she cannot be accused of seeking effect."

And the same writer says further:

"When one meets Madame Tingley, one is baffled to discover the secret. A protean personality, one would say, like Mother nature herself, infinitely varied. Her conversation is a stream of brilliance, now sparkling with merriment, now striking deep notes of knowledge and compassion. And the same writer says further:

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INSIDE STORY OF LOSS OF THE
WESTERN ARMY CANTONMENTMANY CASUALTIES IN THE CAR
STRIKE AND NO END IN SIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—There are many angles to the Camp Fremont imbroglio. The story of how this great mobilization camp came to be abandoned before its construction had been completed, but after the government had expended \$400,000 upon it, can best be told by starting at the inception of the location of a camp at Palo Alto. There were other sites urged. One of these that had a good deal of influence behind it was the *Sierra Nevada* acreage. The government had appropriated \$5,000,000 for the purchase of sites, and there might have been an idea that some of this appropriation could be pulled toward the defunct Solano project, which, though dead as a colonizing concern, still entailed obligations on some individuals who had sponsored it. If such obligations could be switched through the purchase by the government of a large acreage it would be a good stroke. But the army officers were opposed to the Solano site. Besides, the government found that it did not have to purchase sites. They were offered in such numbers that the embarrassment for the most part was to decide which to accept. This is true of all except the Camp Fremont site. The officers in charge here expressed themselves favorable to the Palo Alto location. It was intimated that this site would be acceptable. The matter was got up to the Stanford University authorities, and the outcome was the offer of the use of land for a cantonment. There were some tenants who had to be dispossessed, and to effect this a citizens' committee pledged a hundred thousand dollars. This committee and the mayor went ahead with the matter, and the mayor delegated his authority to Clerk Dunnigan, of the Board of Supervisors. The military authorities planned to sewer the camp by the latrine method. Enter Timothy Hopkins upon the scene with a vigorous dissent. The matter was taken up with Clerk Dunnigan and Lieutenant-Colonel Fleischhauer, who were inclined to leave it to the government authorities—in fact, as much as telling the objector to go to. But now enter the State Board of Health, with a more considerable protest. To this body the representative of the municipal authorities was not conciliatory, and the upshot was that the State Health Board threatened to enjoin the United States of America from further operations. This was too much. The government balked, and the million of people who were directly concerned, and who supposed the business of preparing the camp that was to house 40,000 soldiers within easy distance of San Francisco was proceeding without question, were electrified to learn all at once that Camp Fremont had been abandoned.

Another Story

That is the surface story of the abandonment of Camp Fremont. But there is a sub-story that is of even greater interest. Among the cantonments scattered over the country is one at Charlottesville, North Carolina. North Carolina is the home State of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Senator Overman and Representative Kitchin. The cantonment there was speedily built, and it seems to have been all right in itself. But as it approached completion the fact became apparent that there were no soldiers to occupy it. About that time Senator Phelan undertook his famous task of vindicating William Denman, who was smarting from having been forced from the ship building board. The information is that this greatly annoyed the President. He was not in a mood to listen to plaints or protests from the Senator's city; and when the threat of the State Board of Health was reported, and it was proposed to abandon the project to establish a big encampment in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco, there was no executive interdiction of the proposition, and all protests fell upon deaf ears. These several reversals of the government intent that have been reported resulted no doubt from the tremendous pressure that was brought to bear, and the effort to allay the importunate clamor. Also to make it appear that the cantonment would be used somehow sometime, but the soldiers who were to foregather at Camp Fremont are on their way to North Carolina. The despatches that hold out hope are mostly sent by Clerk Dunnigan, who, having got matters in such a fine muddle, was sent to Washington as the mayor's representative, at the city's expense, to get them out again. It is to be said, however, that the action of the Federal authorities was not warranted by any controversy that arose. The appearance is that those who are in power in such matters at Washington were laying for a reason to sidetrack Camp Fremont. They seemed to have discovered, rather late in the day, that the camp here was not strictly necessary; that at least it could be done without, and that if the transfer of soldiers intended for it to North Carolina cantonment was effected, it would be administering a corrective to an offending Senator, besides greatly pleasing a constituency in a favored part of the country. Really, if the squabble over sewerage had not evenuated—which after all was inconsequential—some other reason would have been brought forward to justify the change.

Alarm of Terpsichoreans

Revivalist Sunday impends. When he will come is as yet a matter of the uncertain future. He is now in Los Angeles, and the magnitude of the job there is the reason of the uncertainty of his arrival here. All of which is preliminary to an account of the perturbation of a large contingent that does not consider itself very

The Knave

wicked, yet realizes that it is likely to come under the ban and suffer when the emphatic revivalist hits the trail of sin here. It is understood that dancing will be considered one of the city's deadliest offenses in the sight of heaven, and that an onslaught will be made against it. Not alone the roisterous dancing that is practiced in off-color places, but that which is indulged in by folk at such famous centers as the Palace and St. Francis Hotels. Dances at these and kindred places have grown to be very considerable functions, affording much pleasure to the participants and revenue to the hosts. Dances have already been limited as to the small hours in the interest of morals, and now it is feared that they may be interdicted altogether in public places when Sunday gets the people stirred up to a proper appreciation of the enormity of the indulgence.

Interesting Rumor

I have some way-down information that is interesting at this juncture. That is that a covert effort is being made to pry Manager Cashin out of the superintendency of the municipal railway lines. Ever since the city went into the railway business he has been the directing head of affairs. A good many who were opposed to the municipality getting busy in this direction have become reconciled to it because of the smoothness with which this department has been run and the general efficiency that has been shown. It has become evident that the effort is being made to operate the city's lines on real traffic principles, which was believed to be impossible in a municipally-owned utility. That seems to be really what is the matter. The manager is too exacting with the men. He insists on things being done with reference to the service. Perhaps, seeing the latitude that municipal employees in other branches of the city government enjoy, they are becoming restive and are inclined to resent being held too strictly to the work in hand. Then, too, Cashin has not been over-enthusiastic as to some projects and extensions that have apparently been urged more for political reasons than an abstract desire to provide the city with a needed amplification of its street car service. This, at least, may be a reason for not restraining any movement that is under way to undermine the superintendent.

Irritation at the City Hall

Out at the city hall they are biting their thumbs at one another. The process is incidental to the scramble that is on for the fifteen offices to be bestowed by election, and the thousands that go by appointment. Some of those whose scramble will not take place for a couple of years seem to be on the nerves of those who are worried this year, and who are straining nupts to gain advantage with the voter. The Power-Rolph fuss was along this line. And it had ramifications. Gallagher and Power had been aligned on more than one occasion, but Gallagher did not take a hand in Power's fight for the temporary job of the mayor's understudy when he finally gets around to that trip East. The very latest controversy was between the auditor and Supervisor Gallagher. Some account of it was given, but inadequately. The sheriff needed an automobile. There was not money enough to pay for it in the sheriff's contingent, or whatever fund it would naturally have been drawn from, and so part was drawn from another fund. One bill was put in for \$1000 and one for \$625 for exactly the same numbered vehicle. That they were demands on different funds attracted the attention of the auditor. The automobile dealer came for his money with that promptness that all dealers are apt to exemplify when their customer is a municipality and the auditor explained. The dealer at once sought Gallagher, who came forth with and descended upon the auditor's office to "fix it" while the dealer waited. The method in which he went about fixing it did not make a hit with the auditor, and the upshot of it was that the auditor ordered the supervisor out of his office. Amenities were revived before the Board of Supervisors, but the outcome did not make any change in the certainty of the auditor's powers.

Restaurant Help Scarce

At the time that Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, was here a little more than a year ago, it will be remembered that there was great unrest among waiters and restaurant help. A general strike was on, which was emphasized in a walk-out of the waiters at the Merchants' Club an hour before a lunch was to be eaten in honor of the distinguished guest. That strike and the disorders that characterized it had much to do with the referendum that followed, which read an ordinance into the municipal statutes against picketing. There was a distinct victory gained by restaurant men at that time; but now it is different. Help is so scarce that they are glad to get it on almost any condition. The Restaurant Association has adopted a new schedule that advances wages in some cases 100 per cent. The extreme increase applies to chefs. These are becoming rare on account of so many of them being of nationalities that are in the war, and either being summoned to the colors or impelled there by patriotic impulses. The minimum wage for chefs has been fixed at \$25 per week, but if you could tell a restaurant or hotel proprietor were he could hire one at that figure there would be fatalities in the rush to sign him up. The minimum for second cooks is \$22.50 per week, and they are somewhat easier on the market. Fry and broiler cooks are to get not less than \$21. Waiters are to get \$2 and to \$2.50 a day, "the latter in popular-price houses where no extra inducements are obtained." Extra inducements is quite readily translated into "tips." Even pot washers seem to have gone off to the firing line or somewhere—they are to be coaxed into

service by an offer of \$11 a week, and bus boys are to get \$37.50 a month. The disclosures in this connection are to the effect that the stated wage of waiters and those who perform at the front of the house, in higher class establishments, is lower than that in popular places. The tip is more to be reckoned on; and there is general knowledge as to how that has come to be a regular part of the expense of eating.

Free Lunches Doomed

With the disappearance of the free lunch counter there will vanish one of the most distinctive institutions of San Francisco. Other cities may have adopted the free lunch plan, but only after a fashion. This feature of cafe life grew to its greatest perfection here. Perhaps the free lunch attained its greatest glory at the old Hoffman bar at Market and Second streets before the fire. Nothing quite as elaborate in the way of a free spread was ever maintained elsewhere. But the cafe—formerly the saloon—is feeling the pressure, and is jettisoning weight to save itself. The decision came from the wholesale dealers, which had been in late years so much in the habit of carrying the retailer. That practice has been largely given up, and the rigidity of the times has brought about a closer calculation in the business. Withal, the abolition of the free lunch is not coming about through the mutual agreement of cafe proprietors. It is to be made compulsory by ordinance. If left to individual decision some proprietors would see it to their advantage to continue in the old way, which would differentiate against those who abandoned the time-honored custom. So the Board of Supervisors is to be petitioned to abolish the free lunch counter by ordinance.

How the War Upsets Things

The clubs have been hit hard by the new order of things. It has been related how the military enlists, many of whom were civilian members of clubs, but who were absolved from dues upon entering the army, pulled down the revenues. But this is not all. The inhibition of bar privileges to a man in uniform cuts deeper yet. The class that has gone into the army is the very class that would patronize a club's most profitable feature, the one that promotes conviviality, and all this has been summarily stopped and the revenues are reduced a surprising extent. One of the clubs has been figuring on new quarters, but may not just at present take the decided step that it had about decided on. For one thing, the cost of building has advanced so spectacularly that offers to erect buildings are not as numerous as they were, and for another, it is not exactly certain what the future has in store for organizations of this character. It is only another instance of the way in which affairs have been upset by this war. The way in which unlooked for interests are affected could not have been believed, much less foreseen.

Hieroglyphics and Timetables

Judge Goodwin, who recently deced at Salt Lake, has often been confused with J. T. Goodman, because of both having been early day journalists of distinction in Nevada. When the Comstock collapsed Goodwin moved on to Salt Lake and kept in the harness, but Goodman retired from active work and devoted himself to more leisurely writing and to travel. He became interested in Aztec remains, and spent a long time in Central American countries studying hieroglyphics on the prehistoric tombs and structures, finally writing a book on the subject. Goodman lives in Alameda, and has been a resident of that city for many years. Sam Davis was his frequent and ever-welcome visitor. It used to be that local trains reached Alameda by two routes. One was via the Alameda pier and the other was by way of Oakland. The time table of these trains was a complicated affair, often confusing the stranger instead of enlightening him. At the termination of one of Sam's visits he inquired about the running of the trains, with a view to a safe return to this city at a particular hour. Goodman was busy or preoccupied, and referred him to a time table that was kept handy for such emergencies. Sam took the time table in hand and began to explore its mysteries. He did not make much headway. He would strike a promising lead, to run up against a star or an asterisk, or a double dagger, which would tout him off to a margin where he would learn that the particular train ran on Sundays only, or was omitted on certain other days, or something. Then he would think he was looking up narrow gauge trains, to ultimately find that he was rummaging the broad gauge schedule. Finally he gave up in disgust, expressing himself rather forcibly as to such an involved mess of figures. Whereupon Goodman, with much derision as to Sam's capacity to understand simple things, took the time table and sought to enlighten his visitor. Goodman searched up and down, turned the table around sideways, his perplexity visibly increasing, until in manifest disgust he threw it away, with the remark that he didn't care how his visitor got across. This gave Sam opportunity for a great come-back. He held forth with simulated asperity on the presumption of a man who pretended that he could read the hieroglyphics of a vanished race, and had written a treatise on them, and yet could not understand or master an Alameda time table.

Still on Deck

Most San Franciscans know of Chris Buckley. Those who were here in the days when he played such an important part in political affairs have contemporary knowledge, and those who since came upon the scene have the knowledge through stories and traditions. When it is remembered that Buckley

flourished a quarter of a century ago, and was not a very young man then, it will be understood that he is well along today. Indeed, there may be a considerable belief that he has gone on, so seldom is his name now mentioned in the news columns. But that is not the case at all. He comes downtown every day to his office in the Foxcroft building, there transacting the business necessitated by his considerable interests, meeting his friends and talking over old times. Occasionally something gets into print that causes a hark back, or a question is raised as to some man or some action in the long ago. As should be expected, Buckley is a compendium of information, and the arbiter of all questions raised as to just how it was politically in his day. He was looked upon at the time as the personification of all that was unloved in the political boss; but San Francisco has since had experiences which greatly ameliorate the memory of those which it went through when Buckley ruled the town.

Street Car Strike

The hope was that laying off the United Railroads' cars and interdicting the parade on Labor Day would go some distance in settling the street car strike, and this hope was strengthened when, on the day following, the cars were started in almost normal numbers and permitted to run without serious opposition; but the day following the troubles recommenced and there is no certainty now when the disorders will end. The police are making a considerable show of their efforts to preserve the peace, but unfortunately they do not seem equal to it. The committee of citizens representing some twenty civic organizations which called upon the Police Commission and pointedly discussed the question of maintaining order, thought they accomplished something, but it begins to look as though they merely marched up the hill and then marched down again. Merchants and shopkeepers are complaining bitterly. The stores, cafes and places of amusement have felt the interruption in urban travel very decidedly. Men in different lines of business may not agree as to the volume of loss, but all agree that it has been very considerable. The disorders were confined to the districts south of Market street in the earlier days of the strike, but now they are reported from the north side. Armored cars have been put on the San Mateo line. These run through the Mission, which is particularly hostile to the United Railroads, and the cars have been enveloped in a strong wire netting, equal to the shedding of nuts and bolts, which have come into favor as missiles for those who seek to put the street car service out of commission. The armor is ingeniously applied, a mere *jet* being left for passengers to pass through in boarding and alighting. It is even arranged so the trolley rope may be manipulated from a safe position inside the car. Passengers are thus protected—and it is really remarkable that so many brave the dangers and seek transportation on cars thus threatened. Also it is remarkable that after the many violence—133 victims had been taken to the hospital because of street car assaults up to Monday night—that men could be so readily found to man the cars in such emergencies. A man who stood idly inspecting the cars thus armored last Tuesday observed that he had seen nothing like it since he left Mexico. It looks now very much as though the contest had shifted in character from a strict labor conflict to one with political aspects. If the mayor does not win out his prestige will suffer in the quarter whence he expects to draw votes.

Garbage Men Complain

One of the strange results of the H. C. L. is the crimp it has put in the garbage gathering business. Things were going on swimmingly with the man with the evil-smelling cart until this practice of skimping the refuse came into vogue. Before that the garbage man blithely pursued his way and generally hummed a tune. But now he finds his gleanings cut down some twenty-five per cent. That means that he must extend his effort one-fourth to achieve the same results, and that some of the retrievable articles in his loads are scarcer than they used to be. One of these formerly consisted of old newspapers, and all kinds of paper scrap. Since this has a distinct value now, none finds its way into garbage. Greater care is employed in other directions and very little of value is found to eke out the income of the garbage man. There is some relief at the reduction works, but that is not to the advantage of the garbage collector. The collections, which were beginning to equal the capacity of the reduction works, now ease up the strain on the furnaces. The problem, what shall be done when the old works do prove inadequate, has not yet been solved. The new works on Army street proved a failure, yet the city in a recent suit was adjudged liable to for the cost of the same, amounting to some \$150,000.

Stimulus to Wheat Planting

One of the results of fixing a price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat by the United States government is to direct attention anew to wheat raising. Extensive calculation is being made as to planting that cereal for 1918. The great fields of California that furnished such an appreciable part of the world's bread in former years may again figure in that respect. The fact that there is to be a fixed maximum price enables those who can get control of land areas to make definite calculation, for at \$2.20 a bushel money can be made with almost any kind of a season. Still, there are conditions to be reckoned with. There is likely to be a scarcity of help, and wages will be high. All kinds of supplies will cost a good deal more than in normal times.

THE KNAVE

Garden Page

By ROY HARRISON DANFORTH.

IN the finished type of flat garden the arrangement of stones in the central portion is such as to suggest a hidden spring. The stones are somewhat fewer than in the hill type, but those always found are the "Guardian," "Principal," "Worshipping," "Perfect View," "Two Deities" and others. The intermediate type of flat garden is somewhat bolder in treatment. The open space in its center represents water and the "Worshipping" stone there an island. Four needed trees are the "Principal," "Evening Sun," "Solitude" and "Outstretching Pine." Still more simplified is the rough type. A well, lantern, trees and stones are necessary. There are no boulders employed in this kind of garden. The only vegetation is two pines, a few shrubs and a group of low plants and aquatics by a rustic well.

No Japanese garden is considered complete until its one or more lanterns are in position. Lanterns are of two sorts, the Kasuga or "Standard" and the legged or "Snow" lantern. The former has a circular standard surmounted by a hexagonal head; the latter has a semi-spherical base cut away to leave three legs, carrying a hexagonal fire box above surmounted by a wide umbrella-shaped roof. Except where a lantern is just beside the water so that its beams would fall athwart the lake or stream, it is not lighted, its primary purpose being ornamental rather than utilitarian. Lanterns are made to compose with rock work, shrubs, trees, fences and the like, and must, especially, be appropriate in size and type. They are found at the foot of hills, on islands, on the banks of the lake, beside wells and accompanying water basins. The customary situation of the latter is beside the veranda of the house. It is specified that the smaller the house and garden the nearer the veranda must the water basin stand and the lower must it be.

A considerable feature is made of the garden fences. Every Japanese garden is enclosed with a fence and beside this fences are used to screen obstacles, and a low sort is employed, as has been mentioned, for "sleeve fences" beside water. The fences are ingeniously constructed and are of many types. Bamboo is the material chiefly employed. Gaily colored fibers of sago or other tying material is used to furnish elaborate knots where portions of the fence are joined. Rushes and reeds are used along with the bamboo. More than 100 designs for such fences were counted by Josiah Conder, who made an exhaustive study of Japanese landscaping. One popular usage is to carry a branch of a pine or creeper through an opening in one of these screens and train it into effective shapes. The gateways that give access to the garden are at least two in number, a main gate and a rear, or "sweeping," gate, and these gates are almost as varied in form and design as the fences. The entrance gate is usually of wood paneled or curved and fitted with lattice work. Often they are roofed. Just inside the gate a twisted or crooked pine is sometimes planted so that its top is just visible above the fence form without.

Among the most attractive portions of Japanese garden architecture are the bridges, which are of various kinds. It needs to be understood in the first place about Japanese bridges that they are not specially intended to get anybody anywhere. Thus a bridge which ostensibly leads to the other side of the lake may halt nonchalantly at an island and cross from it to another island before it thinks of finally going about its business. The Japanese uses his garden for observation and contemplation and rest, and he never uses it when he is in a hurry. Hence he is not more particular about the directness of his bridges than that of the stepping stones. Some of the bridges are of stone, some of rock work with earth floors. Still others are mere slabs of stone, either leading by one stone from mainland to island or broken midstream and resting the ends upon a rock support. Many bamboo bridges planned to have a rustic aspect are employed; often these are bundles of faggots on a wooden framework, beaten earth, making their flooring and being kept from loss by split bamboo edgings. A popular type of stone or other bridge is the "full Moon" bridge. This is a semi-circle which, with its reflection in the water beneath, reproduces the perimiter of the satellite.

Arbors, which are often employed for the cha no yu, or tea, ceremony, are to be found in all of the larger gardens and many of the smaller ones. They vary greatly in types. Some are but little more than an exaggerated umbrella, with a thatched top set upon a stout bamboo support. Others are elaborately made with several rooms separated by sliding partitions, as well as doors and windows. The landscaper carefully picks their posi-

tion, customarily on an eminence, so that a good view of the garden may be afforded from them.

GARDEN REAL PART OF THE HOME IN JAPAN.

There is no country where the garden is so intimate a part of the home life as Japan. The garden is to the Japanese almost a shrine. He enters into its construction with an air of the greatest seriousness and gives to it his best hours. One man may devote half of his life to a garden to get it just the way he wants it. The religious origin of the Japanese landscaping system may have had something to do with this earnestness. The garden plan was really of Chinese and Korean origin, taken thence to Japan in the sixth century and for some time afterwards attached only to the Buddhist missions. Up to the thirteenth century there proceeded a long development in the harmonizing of palace and gardens and the introducing of bridges and many of the conventional ornaments that now are used. In the next two centuries the Zen priests established and gave a vogue to the cha no yu, about which many of the landscaping ideas found a nucleus. Senno-Rikyu, who designed the still wonderful Hidemitsu gardens at Fushimi, Enshu and other priests of the fourteenth century established the immutable laws by which the classical gardens still are governed. Issa Tanimura, one of Japan's leading horticulturists, has expressed the Japanese idea of the garden in these interesting terms:

"No matter what nobility owns a garden, thousands of modest cottagers are now and then permitted to peep in and to present their opinions, and such opportunity has gradually led them to provide lovely little gardens about their dwellings at virtually no cost or no burden. It is told that this gentle art still is largely kept a close secret of craftsmen and has scarcely been put into books. Nevertheless, the soul of the household is conveyed into every garden, to open the flowers and grow the trees, and not merely the skill of some hired gardener. Upon the principles laid down some centuries ago the sweet flowers enlighten the harmony of the family, the vigorous shrubs give a feeling that they have grown there in the course of the years and so they all convey to the house a quiet air of being long married or a mother of growing children. This is the real sentiment of the Japanese, who can hardly live a day without a garden."

When we come to consider the translation of Japanese gardens to our native soil, two possibilities are open to us. We may conceive, on the one hand, of copying these captivating spots with literal truth, even using the imported Oriental flora employed in original settings and securing such other features as we may from their sources. On the other hand, the plan of the Japanese garden may be borrowed without its details; we may arrange our gardens to picture our native scenery and use our own trees and shrubs to carry out the effect. The idea itself is sound. We are accustomed to painting landscapes and sketching them and doing them in pastels, and, more than otherwise, photographing them. But the very materials out of which they are made, trees and shrubs, stones and water, have never occurred to us as a fit medium for their reproduction. Baron Suyematsu of Tokyo wrote in a recent volume, to which he contributed a paragraph which calls our attention vividly to the oversight:

"When the Occidentals plant flowers," he declared, "they make the beds in the shape of a square or triangle, as geometrically as though designing a carpet. They seem to have no idea of finding regularity in irregularity, or, rather, harmony in differentiation. It is almost incomprehensible to me that in the case of Europeans, who are fond of hanging in their rooms landscape pictures and of traveling in mountainous regions, running after beautiful scenes and landscapes of different types, it should never have entered their minds to apply to their gardens the same idea."

Possibly through the continued representation of the Japanese motifs in Japanese materials, the basic idea of the Japanese garden will get abroad in this country. For assuredly the reproductions of Japanese gardens, with such adherence to the classic ideas as the landscapers can achieve, are becoming more and more common with us, most obviously so on the Pacific Coast. When the Japanese garden that now graces Golden Gate Park in San Francisco was built as a feature of the Midwinter Exposition of 1893 it commanded widespread attention chiefly because it was almost unique in the United States. To day it has innumerable competitors, though none, perhaps, that approaches it in completeness and beauty. It was designed and made by M. Nagiwa and his family and, with the materials in hand, they kept as close to the Japanese classical example as possible. The difference in materials explains the

greater freedom and less conventionality that mark it. After the exposition it was included in Golden Gate Park, and last year was extended and partly remade. Most of the pines that are now found in it are about forty years of age. Most of those retained were materially altered in appearance. Another recent local reproduction of Nipponese originals was the gardens of the Japanese exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This beautiful creation was the work of Izawa Hanzosuke and in conception and execution was admirable.

SECURING STOCK TO MAKE THE GARDEN.

The Japanese habit of dwarfing trees, to get small enough specimens to assist in perspective the illusion of distance, involves such tedious application and so great technical knowledge that few in this country will attempt it. It is hardly transmissible other than by example. The chief underlying principle is such confinement of the roots as will check growth, so that a pine which would naturally grow to 80 or 100 feet in height is kept to three or four feet. The firmness of the soil over the roots, the manner of watering and artificial fertilizing are other details of the process. In pruning such trees as pines the Japanese will remove the leading shoot of each branch and many of the side ones, giving the branch an entirely different direction, sometimes even at right angles to the growth it made the previous year. Often he will carry one long branch year by year over a lake or stream or about a garden gate, trimming away all other branches as they appear. He does not recognize the supposed need of planting a tree upright, and if it suits him better to incline it at an angle of 50 degrees over the margin of a lake he will do so without the least hesitation.

Such trees, many of them imported, but a large number trained by growers right here in California, are available at the Japanese nurseries. Some few of our own nurseries keep a limited supply of them, but not many. The price ranges quite a bit higher than young trees of the same variety, naturally, as infinite work is involved in the correct training of the most pleasing "bonsai," or artistic plant.

It is not imperative that the local householder, who chooses the Japanese model for at least a portion of his grounds, buy these trees, since so many of our own trees and imports almost as common as our own approximate the Japanese flora sufficiently closely to serve the purpose. If the landscaper desires to make his garden eminently verisimilar, however, he can hardly avoid indulging in at least a few of them, but even then he may mingle the home-grown sorts with the others. The following is a suggestive list of such commoner trees with their ordinary height at maturity:

Compact white pine, 12 feet; mugho pine, 12; mountain pine (pumilio), 12; pinyon spruce fir, 2; dwarf black spruce, 6; Gregory's dwarf spruce, 6; Judson silver fir, 8; oblate dwarf silver fir, 4; creeping juniper, 2; Swedish juniper, 18; Irish juniper, 1; scaled-leaved juniper, 15; American thuja, 20; Parsons' thuja, 12; American golden thuja, 20; Siberian thuja, 20; erect yew, 16; golden yew, 10; Fortune's cephalotaxus, 20; holly-leaved mahonia, 5; tree box, 18; dwarf golden box, 8; dwarf andromeda, 3.

Of the Japanese trees and shrubs that are commonly on the market in this country may be mentioned the following: Japanese cedar, cypress, euonymus, hemlock spruce, honeysuckle, hydrangea, mahonia, kerria, oleaster, podocarpus, purple oak, quince in many varieties and colors of flowers, silver fir, sophora and viburnum. As was pointed out last week, flowers do not enter intentionally into the Japanese garden scheme except in a limited way, but there are many trees and shrubs, as well as climbers, that are commonly grown and that furnish flowers at various seasons of the year. Among these may be mentioned the following, all easily to be secured at our nurseries: Iris kaempferi, peony, azalea, wistaria, lotus, convolvulus and chrysanthemum, flowering plum, peach, cherry, magnolia and camellia. In the preceding flower list the only flowers really considered a part of the garden design are the iris, lotus and wistaria.

RED SPIDER.

The bean grower should be on the alert to control the ravages of the "red spider." Such is the warning sounded by the University of California, and full directions as to how to detect the pest and how to control it by the sulphuring are given in a bulletin on "Insect and Other Enemies of Beans," written by E. R. de Ong and just issued by the University and obtainable free by writing to the college of Agriculture at Berkeley.

The "red spider" is so called because it is neither a spider nor red.

The species that attacks beans is really a plant mite and yellowish green in color. It is particularly dangerous to plants because it feeds on the chlorophyll of the leaf, which robs the plant of the power to manufacture starch and thus to grow. The "red spider" can, therefore, injure the plant seriously in a very few days, while insects such as aphids, that feed principally on the sap, do not usually cause such severe damage.

The first leaves attacked are those next to the ground, but the "red spider" soon spreads over the plant and once thoroughly established is extremely difficult to check. The "red spider" is only just visible to the naked eye, but the fine web spun on the under side of the leaf is a good indication of its presence. Sulphur should be so applied that there will be a thin dusting of it on the under side of every leaf. Sulphur is effective only when the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, and if the temperature is over a hundred it may possibly do harm to the tender foliage.

Other insects for which the bean grower should be on the lookout this year are bean thrips, which may be controlled by spraying with a tobacco extract combined with soap, but it is only seldom that control measures are necessary against bean thrips if the plant is in a thriving condition; beetles, which are difficult to poison, but which may be controlled by the use of Derris mixtures often be prevented from working on a plant for enough days to give the plant an opportunity to recover from their attack; and wire worms, which frequently attack young beans. Practically nothing can be done to control wire worms, except to avoid planting crops such as potatoes and beans on land known to be infested with them. At least, planting of these crops on such lands should be postponed to as late a time as possible.

Analyzing the Greater Grainger

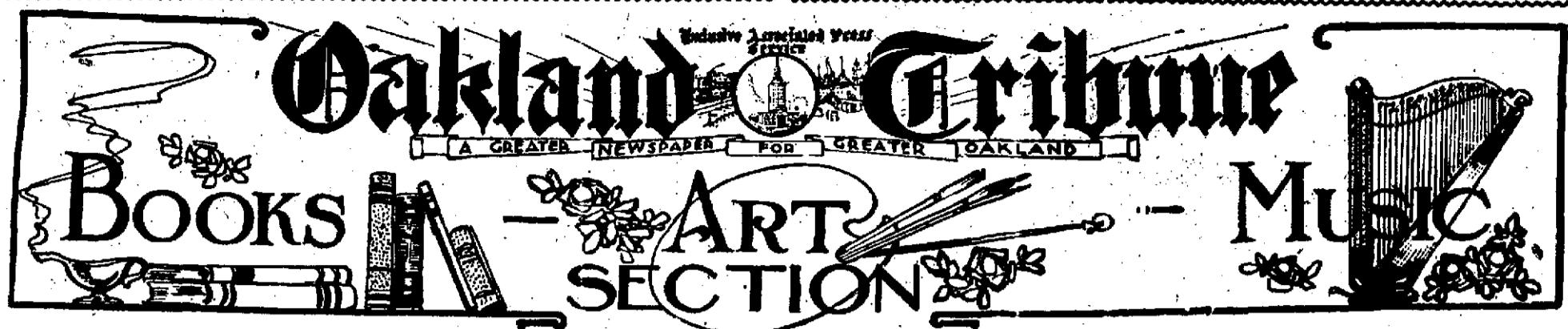
(Continued From Page 21)

"Parsifal." Attention must be called to the fact that if we were seeking an indispensable accent, we should be compelled to dismiss "The Warriors" from even a momentary consideration. It is nothing more than a chaos of rather loosely flung together sound, but it seems to us that this sound is a more interesting sound than the sound of—well, let us say Loeffler's "Pagan Poem," Debussy's "La Mer," Schönberg's "Pelleas and Melisande." Grainger's contribution to the sheerly instrumental side of his art is obviously far and away the most important development in contemporary symphonic music. An inborn knack, a ceaseless practical intimacy with the orchestra and a utilization of a whole new army of percussive instruments (the Nambimba, Marimbaphone and Deegan organ chimes, to say nothing of his characteristic use of two pianos in the score of "The Warriors") lend his orchestra an individual timbre of an exceeding richness of texture. Apparently a mere accumulation of the tendencies of the last score of years, "The Warriors" offers us at one and the same time an inconsequential dabch of a fertile but incoherent imagination and a wealth of tone color that appears to mark a new high record in the contemporary concert hall. The fact that it has been written by the composer of "Shepherd's Hey," "Mock Morris" or "Molly on the Shore" must not prejudice us against accepting it as one of the most important symphonic compositions of recent years.

"Rapsodia Satanica," incidental music for a cinema melodrama, is the latest production by Pietro Mascagni. It was presented for the first time in Rome on July 2 with the composed conducting.

Rebe Kesslova, an Australian violinist, is one of the new artists of the London concert stage.

Ernest Schelling, pianist, is now a captain in the officers' reserve corps. Marshall Kernochan, composer, is a second lieutenant in the field artillery.



SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1917.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LIBRARY NOTES

J. D. Beresford's Latest Work is an Introspective Novel of Sensitive Young Architect "Sonia," Story of World Changed by War, is Marked by Masterful Character Delineation

"SONIA" BY STEPHEN MCKENNA

STEPHEN MCKENNA, working on his novel "Sonia," must have been surprised a few months ago, when the "Changing Winds" of St. John- Irvine made its appearance. One may imagine that he was tempted to tear up his proof sheets and give up a great work in which he must have been engaged for more than a twelve-month, for, at first sight, it would appear that Irvine had written what McKenna has set out for his task. There have seldom been two books nearer alike.

Each of these writers has written a long and serious novel of the changed England. They have taken for their characters groups of young Englishmen, in college before the war, and through these men have reflected the thought on the island and its changes as the outbreak of hostilities approached. Then they have attempted to show the emergence of a new philosophy, almost a new race, and to speculate a bit as to what will come with peace. In each book there is a circle of varied types of Englishmen, all of the "upper" class, and an Irishman. Each circle goes from careless school days into the mold of war.

The similarity does not depart with the theme and purpose, it remains in the treatment. It must be remembered that McKenna was writing his book before Irvine's was published and that the two were laboring on identical tasks at almost the same time. It is difficult to say which has done his work the better and easy to recognize that both are, distinctly, among the novels of the year.

McKenna's Irish hero is a romantic, adventurous, high-strung lad, to be loved and to be feared, while Irvine's was a sensitive, bashful chap. In "Sonia" the group is introduced before the Boer war, and there are chapters of prep school days almost as fascinating as "Tom Brown." From Melton to Oxford go O'Rane, Loring and Oakleigh, and out of Oxford into the world. Oakleigh goes into parliament, while O'Rane is off to Mexico to make his fortune. The reader is given a picture of the questions that perplex legislative England, the dozens of political groups, and the amazing manner in which situations are faced. In his criticisms of official England McKenna has not signaled out familiar names as did Irvine, but he makes his meaning no less clear.

The surprise in the book, to those who have read Irvine's, lies in the fact that this author is every bit as accomplished in the art of making the reader live with his characters to know them. There is no sparing of faults and no emphasis of virtues, but an intensive delineation that is masterful.

The name of the book in full is "Sonia, Between Two Worlds." One does not see the reason for "Sonia" in the title, for there is not much in the

JOHN OXENHAM VOICES WAR HOPE IN INSPIRING VOLUME OF VERSE

"The Vision Splendid" is One of World Through Struggle Brought Back to God and Right

IF THIS fierce flame bring the world back to God, it will have done everything. Having paid, in blood and tears and bitterness of woe, —now, with the spirit of God in us—with enlightened souls and widened hearts, we may look forward to the Vision Splendid of a world in which God and Right shall reign supreme, and we may live to see it realized!"

Such is the spirit of John Oxenham's latest group of poems on the war—poems which have been collected for publication under the title, "The Vision Splendid."

Mr. Oxenham is not a stranger to readers of verse. His earlier writings, "All's Well," "Bees in Amber," the "King's Highway," and that stirring "Hymn for the Men at the Front" have brought him the recognition due such virile verses, and have given other evidence of the religious fervor, patriotism and optimism which permeate these later poems.

The quotation above is from the author's introduction to the volume, and the statements contain the truth which is the underlying thought in all of the stanzas included in "The Vision Splendid."

Mr. Oxenham has never permitted his faith in the ultimate triumph of right to blind him to the grim realities of the world as it is at present—in a process of remaking. Nor on the other hand has he allowed himself to be unduly depressed with the sorrow and pain which he shares with the world at large.

work that concerns her. In a way she typifies the frivolous, society-crazed England before the war. Through the early and middle chapters of the book she rushes from one ball to another, goes to places of questionable repute, risks her reputation in dozens of ways, and is no more than a shallow and spoiled beauty. In the last few months before the declaration, when all of Britain was having its wild fling, Sonia's seeming joy was at its height. The staid element, now in the minority, gasped with incredulity at the change in the times, the year of carnival had come. And then, just as another call was sounded at a famous ball before Waterloo, came the word of the war. England was made over almost in a night. Says McKenna:

"Our pose of indifference and triviality deceived half Europe into thinking we were too demoralized to fight—and the history of the war has shown no endurance to equal the retreat from Mons. Girls who have never stained their fingers with anything less commonplace than ink found themselves, after a few weeks' training, established in base hospitals, piecing together the fragments of what had once been men. The least military race in the world called an army of millions into existence; and, while the Germans were being flung back from the Marne, our women had to make shirts for the new troops, and our colonels advertised in 'The

"Be this your vision!—through you, Life transfigured, Uplift, redeemed from its forlorn estate, Purged of the stains which once its soul disfigured, Healed and restored, and wholly consecrate."

Thus does the author bid his fellow patriots vision their "great endeavor."

Each of the poems in the book has a special appeal. Many of them are but new poetic versions of very old truths, but for all that they grip and hold with a grasp that is undeniable.

One is tempted to quote at length from a number of selections. One of the briefest of the gems contained therein is entitled "Good Only":

"If this be good it shall abide.

If not,—best gone.

Of that which stands not in His sight We will have none."

One of the finest poems in the collection bears the name of "Edith Cavell," to whom the poet pays this tribute:

"You live forever in our hearts and minds, A perfect woman, brave, and sweet, and true,

Passed in the gracious fullness of your time, To nobler work for Him you served so well."

"The Vision Splendid" is a worthy addition to the previous successful writings of its author.

("The Vision Splendid," by John Oxenham: New York, George H. Doran Company, \$1.00.)

Times' for field glasses to serve out to their subalterns. Liberty and discipline were not yet reconciled."

Of course, the war changes Sonia, too. Of the manner of this change and of what it brought to O'Rane the romantic story is concerned. There is in the book much serious discussion of war aspects as reflected on the people. The closing paragraph, given in the words of O'Rane, may give an impression of the author's hope for the future:

"I—all of us who were out there—have seen it. We can't forget. . . . The courage, the cold, heart-breaking courage . . . and the smile on a dying man's face. . . . We must never let it be forgotten; we've earned the right. As long as a drunkard kicks his wife, or a child goes hungry, or a woman is driven through shame to disease and death. . . . Is it a great thing to ask? To demand of England to remember that the criminals and loafers and prostitutes are somebody's children, mothers and sisters? . . . Is that too great a strain on our chivalry? I'll go out if need be, but—but must we stand at our street corners to tell what we have seen? To ask the bystanders—and ourselves—whether we went to war to preserve the right of inflicting pain?"—A. B. M.

("Sonia," by Stephen McKenna: New York, George H. Doran & Co., \$1.50.)

"HOUSE-MATES" BY J. D. BERESFORD

INE may well wonder what kind of a man J. D. Beresford may be for his books give evidence of so much that is unusual. That he is one who writes for his art's sake, knowing well that his words are for no large circle will be recognized by those who have read his unpleasant and fascinating "The Wonder," that psychological study of a grotesque and abnormal boy. There is left the impression that a man of talent has written what he wished to write, has amused himself by putting together a word picture as one would piece the jigsaw puzzles of a few years past, and those who sit with him through the processes are made to like the result.

Now Beresford has written a novel that is better than "The Wonder," and better than "These Lynnekeers" and one in which he shows in its fullness the powers of soul and mind analysis that were his in his "Early History of Jacob Stahl." "House-Mates" is a story of a house, a world within four walls, a powerfully condensed and an intense study of a small group of persons.

Written in the first person the story is one of a sensitive young architect, of his meeting with the world, and with a few men and women. As an example of introspective writing it is one destined to stand out almost alone. It is as frank and a little more painstaking of detail than "Mendee" and infinitely more healthy. Writing as if he were concerned only to present, fairly, young Wilfred Hornby's motives and thought processes as if, perhaps, to rectify mistaken impression, Beresford sets forth the story of a boy through adolescence, into manhood, through several love affairs and into a happily married state. There is much to bring back events, or thoughts at least, in any man's life thoughts that have been never expressed, and the wonder is that a man can remember so much of the mind tumults of his youth.

Young Hornby sets up his office at 73 Keppel street where he slowly becomes a part of its life. Under the roof of this "questionable" house there live a woman of the street, a young writer, a middle-aged woman who has left her family that she might assert independence, a man-hating girl who loves to inscribe jealousy her feminine room-mate, and Judith, a heroine, with a well-balanced mind. It is this little circle that makes of Hornby a man and it is with this little circle alone that the author is concerned. Maybe any rooming-house group would appear extraordinarily interesting under a microscope as powerful as Beresford's and perhaps this is not so unusual after all. One feels the writer would like to have one think over this supposition.

Into 73 Keppel street comes a tragedy along with a number of adventures of fact and mind. It is a book of personalities groping and battling, of motives analyzed and left to be puzzled over, and of brain forces at work in sympathy and at counter purposes. One marvels that the roof may remain secure on a house so full

(Continued on Next Page)

POST OFFICE

Its History and Working Is Told in New York by Daniel C. Roper, Former Assistant Postmaster General.

Daniel C. Roper, former First Assistant Postmaster-General has performed a service to be received gratefully in preparing for popular reading a work on the history and the workings of the United States post-office. The ramifications of the great governmental system for mail distribution are matters of strange interest to the average man or woman. One remembers the crowds who pressed about the postoffice exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the attendants doubtless remember the thousands of questions that were asked.

From its beginning in the seventeenth century, Roper traces the history of the postal system of the western world. That the system has so many and so varied phases is not known by the majority of Americans.

The average man will be amazed, when he reads this book, at the many varied phases of the postal service which are of most unusual interest. The birth of the postal service in the American colonies; control of the service by the British establishment under the constitution after the Revolution; the transition from delivery by horseman, stage coach, and canal packet to delivery by railroad and aeroplane; the enormous organization and army of workers necessitated by the country's 56,000 postoffices and 1,600,000 miles of postal lines; the almost unbelievable volume of business and the method of handling it; the international system that has been built up—these are a few of the subjects treated in this complete review of our country's postal system. This is a worth while story, told in popular style, that will thrill the heart of every American.

One may read the book for the information that it contains and be well repaid. He will find, however, that the search for the particular information it contains is made an easy one by the compelling interest of the work.

(*"The United States Postoffice,"* by Daniel C. Roper; New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.50.)

MISS NATALIE CURTIS MARRIED. Natalie Curtis, the well known author of "*The Indians' Book*," was married a few days ago to Paul Burlin, the painter. The wedding took place at Santa Fe, as both Miss Curtis and Mr. Burlin were averse to interrupting their literary and artistic work in New Mexico to take the long trip east to her home in New York. Mr. Burlin has been acclaimed, by certain critics, as the first man to paint the real Indian, and the work which Miss Curtis did in "*The Indians' Book*" to record ancient songs and primitive rites is well known.

AUTHOR OF "PUSS IN BOOTS," JR. David Cory, whose two books, "*The Adventures of Puss in Boots, Jr.*" and "*Further Adventures of Puss in Boots, Jr.*" were published last week, is a New York broker who started writing for children four years ago. He discovered that he had the gift of entertaining his own children by telling them stories when they climbed into their father's bed at 6 a.m., demanding to be amused. His "*Adventures of Puss in Boots, Jr.*" has been syndicated in many newspapers before being published in permanent form.

HARPER BOOKS TO BE REPRINTED.

Harper & Brothers announce that they will put to press next week for reprintings the following books: "*Rapid-Fire English—French—German*"; "*The Russian Revolution*" by Isaac Don Levine; "*The Candidate*" by Joseph A. Altsheler; "*The Turnmill*," by Booth Tarkington; "*Travels in History*," by Mark Twain; "*Twilight Land*," by Howard Pyle, and "*Derrick Sterling*," by Kirk Munroe.

VAGABONDING.

Harry A. Franck's new book, "*Vagabonding Down the Andes*" will appear soon. Mr. Franck has spent the last three months at Plattsburg. He has recently received a Neutonancy commission in the United States cavalry.

AUTUMN WINDS

By EFFIE SMITH.

*O Autumn winds, with voices far away,
I hear you singing on the leafless hills,
And all my heart with jubilation thrills!
You bring to me no message of dismay,
No tender sorrow for the year's decay;
Rather you sing of giant trees that cast
Their leaves aside to grapple with the blast,
Strong and exultant for the stormy fray!*

*Hearing your music, glad and wild and pure,
Sounding through night's cool, starlit spaces wide,
I grow weary of earth's paltry lure!
Oh, like the trees, I too would cast aside
The fading leaves of pleasure and of pride,
And stand forth free to struggle and endure!*

—Harper's for September.

WORK OF JAPANESE PUBLICIST OF TIMELY AND LOCAL INTEREST

"Japan in World Politics" Is Investigation of Friendship Between Two Nations

With the visit of the Japanese War Mission to the Pacific Coast and later to Washington in mind and with the expressions of greeting and of friendship still in our ears, the book "*Japan in World Politics*" comes with a force of timeliness not to be denied. Inasmuch as the attitude of the states on this coast toward Japan is discussed at great length the work has an application directly of interest to westerners. K. K. Kawakami is the author.

Mr. Kawakami has investigated the friendship which the United States is now expressing, and which it has with more or less force and unanimity, expressed in the past. As a result he has produced an argumentative and historical work that should be widely read. He shows how the friendship of the two nations has been impaired and takes up, painstakingly and at length the alleged causes of the disagreements, that he may show how unreal they are. This declaration, for instance, is a part of his answer to a complaint we have all heard voiced:

"The so-called Japanese peril in California is a myth-something which never really existed. A little figuring will show that the Japanese in California own only one acre out of every 8,000 acres in the state. Their total holdings of all sorts, including the temporary leases, constitute about one acre out of every 3,400. This estimated proportion may be somewhat smaller than the actual proportion, for the total acreage of the state includes unirrigable lands. But making due allowance for this fact, and remembering that the 101,320,000 acres not owned or leased by the Japanese are in the hands of about 2,500,000 Americans or European immigrants

who are increasing at the rate of about 60 percent in a decade, it is hard to see how such small holdings of the Japanese should constitute a menace to the state, especially when Japanese immigration has effectively been checked by an agreement with Japan."

And this perhaps is a characteristic aside: "It seems to me that anti-Japanese legislation in the West is either a disease contagious like cholera, or a fashion like women's hats."

Mr. Kawakami takes up in detail the American issues with his country. He treats of the background of the immigration question and of the actual immigration. Of the expatriation of his countrymen he has much to say including this:

"More absurd is the contention that the intermingling of Japanese and Caucasian blood results in racial degeneration." And he quotes Professor Loeb and Professor Boas in support. He is, however, inclined to think that the Japanese, born and reared in America will, by reason of their new natural and social environment, lose in time much of their original racial type without the process of inter-marriage."

The open door in China and the Japanese blunders in China furnish material for chapters as to the questions involving Korea, the Philippines, Russia, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Mr. Kawakami writes with a certain authority and he writes well. His book is a serious contribution to a question much discussed and is particularly welcome at this time.—A. B. S.

(*"Japan in World Politics,"* by K. K. Kawakami, New York, The Macmillan Co., \$1.50.)

RECALLS MRS. WIGGS.

The original little heroine of Alice Hegan Rice's new book, "*Cavalry Alley*," which the Century Co. will publish, will delight her readers with many swift flashes of humorous insight, recalling Mrs. Wiggs. Quite naturally Nance is most humorous when utterly unconscious. When, a plump little figure of eleven, she stands in the juvenile court, the judge concludes his rebuke with "I believe you can make good, but you'll have to fight for it." Nance's irregular features broke into a smile. It was a quick, wide smile, and very intimate. "Fight?" she repeated, with a quizzical look at the judge. "I thought that was what we was pinched fer."

GOLDEN EAGLE CO.

Allen French's latest adventure story is "*The Golden Eagle*" which has been running serially in St. Nicholas and will appear in book form in September. Mr. French has one infallible test for his stories. Before sending them to a publisher, he tries them out on his three children.

FORTHCOMING HARPER PUBLICATIONS.

Harper & Brothers announce that they will publish within the next fortnight a novel by Abraham Cahan, "*The Rise of David Levinsky*." Other new books to be published on the same date will be: "*The Victorious Faith*" by Horatio W. Dresser, and "*How to Debate*," by Edwin D. Shurter.

SAYS SPIRIT AND GIVEN MAGICIANS

Explaining Harry Houdini's escapes from handcuff and other restraints as the feat of "dematerializing" his body, and holding it up as a concrete evidence of phenomena from the spirit world, holding up Anna Eva Fay and the Zancigs, other stage performers, as equally remarkable bits of evidence of the truth of his theories as to the presence of an auriferous world of spirits beyond this world, J. Hewat McKenzie has contributed a new work to his cult in, "*Spirit Intercourse, Its Theory and Practice*." He tells of communications from the land after death, of the seven zones he says are super-imposed over this earth, and in which spirits dwell, teaches that Dante saw these zones in his visions and that theosophists have them in mind vaguely in their cult.

He tells of various phenomena in mind reading, handcuff escapes, levitations and so forth, which he explains as the direct result of psychical or spirit influence, these including as aforesaid the feats of Houdini. Houdini's "milk can" trick he holds is absolute proof of the magician's psychical powers.

However, he refuses to grant these powers to Maskelyne and Levant (who have written exposes of their acts), holding that these are men who work in mere machinery and counterfeit spirit phenomena only.

The book is interesting to magicians mainly.

(*"Spirit Intercourse, Its Theory and Practice,"* J. Hewat McKenzie; New York, Mitchell Kennerly, \$1.50.)

ON WOODY PLANTS.

A volume of remarkable interest and significance to botanists and other scientific workers is announced for early publication by the University of Chicago Press under the title of *The Anatomy of Woody Plants*. The author is the widely known botanist of Harvard University, Edward Charles Jeffrey, head of the botanical laboratories of that institution, who is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Geological Society of America, as well as a member of the Canadian Institute and the Botanical Society of America.

Professor Jeffrey in his preface recalls the fact that it is now forty years since the appearance of De Bary's classic book on Comparative Anatomy of the Vegetative Organs of the Phanerogams and Ferns, and that in the interval much has been added to our knowledge, particularly in the paleobotanical and experimental fields. The doctrine of descent, too, has now reached a degree of prominence and importance which it did not possess in De Bary's time. "As a consequence," the author continues, "it is desirable that the general subject of the anatomy of the woody, or so-called vascular, plants should be reviewed, with special reference to its historical and experimental aspects. This is perhaps all the more desirable as an effective counterpoise to the extreme mechanistic tendencies of the time. It will accordingly serve a useful purpose to indicate how large a part of the organization of existing plants is an inheritance from their ancestors of earlier geological times."

More than three hundred illustrations add to the value and interest of this unique work on the anatomy of plants.

AVIATION.

The constantly increasing interest in aviation as a career of service for the young men and boys of America is satisfactorily established for the publisher by the increasing demand for books on that subject. "*The Boys' Book on Modern Aeroplanes*," by Francis A. Collins, has recently passed into its seventh edition. Mr. Collins is an author of wide appeal to boy readers, combining adventure with accurate scientific facts. His latest book on flying is "*The Air Man*," which appeared in August.

WILSON MESSAGES IN FRENCH.

"Why We Are at War," the collection of President Wilson's war messages published by Harper & Brothers, has just appeared in its French translation under the title, "*Pourquoi Nous Sommes En Guerre*." On the title-page is the phrase, spoken by the President to M. Viviani on his visit to this country: "Nous sommes frères dans la même cause"—We are brothers in the same cause.

The California Weeklies

Judge Goodwin, Pioneer, Editor, Is Dead

So Judge C. C. Goodwin has passed away at Salt Lake City. He was indeed full of years, for he was past eighty-five. And full of the honors that come of sterling character, uncompromising honesty, undeviating independence. His grandfather fought under Washington; his father served through the War of 1812. Born in the State of New York, Goodwin came West in the days of gold. He was elected a district judge when Nevada was admitted to statehood. From 1880 to 1901 he was managing editor of the Salt Lake Tribune; thereafter he founded and ran Goodwin's Weekly, which is still stamped with his individuality. Serially for that paper he wrote "As I Remember Them," recollections of the great men of the West, which must be consulted by those who would know all about our San Francisco pioneers. An earlier book was "The Comstock Club." To the end of his life he was mentally vigorous, and he practically died in harness.

To Lieutenant Colonel Charles Stanton of General Pershing's staff "somewhere in France" the news of Judge Goodwin's death will be a great shock. "Major Charley" dearly loved C. C. Goodwin, and the affection was returned. Stanton tells many stories about Goodwin, most of them pointed at the teller. I remember two of them. "Charley" Stanton had been elected city clerk of Salt Lake. This office gave him the privilege of appointing the dog catcher. One Galeazzi applied to City Clerk Stanton for appointment to this lowly billet. Stanton was troubled, and sought counsel of Judge Goodwin, who was his political mentor.

"Judge," said Stanton, "Galeazzi wants to be dog catcher."

"Well, appoint him," said Goodwin.

"Yes," said Stanton, "but Gaily's a tough nut. He might not be a credit to my administration. I must be careful of my reputation."

"Itell," said Goodwin, "you lose the reputation you've got and it'll be the making of you!"

Galeazzi started dog catching next morning.

When Major Stanton returned to Salt Lake from the Philippines in 1901, everybody turned out to greet and honor the conquering hero of the quartermaster's department. Stanton, in telling the story, admits that it was a proud occasion—until he met Judge Goodwin.

"How are you, Charlie," said Goodwin.

"All right," answered Stanton in a hoarse whisper, "only I've caught a cold and can't talk."

"Great Heavens," exclaimed Goodwin, "think what a relief it would be to Salt Lake if you never talked again!"—Town Talk.

Comes to Aid of the Mayor

The women who are interesting themselves in the entertainment and welfare of the enlisted men are completing their education in human psychology with first hand courses that no university offers. For example, here is a story which is authoritative, for it came from the mayor's office.

Mrs. Dennis O'Sullivan, as every one knows, organized "at homes" for the men of the officers' reserve camp, and these affairs were almost poignantly appreciated by the men from distant homes who had few if any friends here. About forty women, who are mistresses of homes large enough to accommodate such affairs, served on Mrs. O'Sullivan's committee, and these affairs were so successful that the army authorities themselves begged for their continuation during this camp.

So when a letter came to the mayor's office from two enlisted men about to be sent from the Philippines to these parts, informing his honor the mayor that they were to "while away some pleasant hours under the sunny skies of San Francisco and desired to make the acquaintance of some nice girls, and had no way of meeting the right sort of girl," what more natural than that the mayor's office should turn the letter over to Mrs. O'Sullivan?—News Letter.

Which One Has Been Wronged

The latest bit of propaganda circulated in behalf of the Preparedness Parade bomb plot defendants caused quite a bit of merriment when it reached the general public this week. It was all because some one made a mistake in the caption of a photograph. A booklet containing a history of the prosecution of Thomas J. Mooney, his wife, Rena Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg and Edward Nolan, has been carefully compiled. It goes into great detail regarding the status of the prosecution of the quintet, and has some very unkind things to say about several of the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

But it is in its illustrations that it excels. Everyone who has had even the most remote connection with the case is pictured. This includes all of the accused, and the attorneys concerned, friend and foe. It was also intended to include Martin Swanson. Now, Swanson is a detective. He was in the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at the time the infernal machinery was exploded on July 22, 1916. Upon his shoulders the defense places to a large extent the onus of having assassinated the evidence with which it claims an attempt was made to frame a case against the five persons in custody. Now necessary, therefore, to incorporate the likeness of Swanson in the pamphlet. And it purports to be there, too. That is, there appears the photo of a goodly proportioned man with the name underneath, "Martin Swanson." But out of the picture there beams the shining, smiling countenance of Attorney Edwin V. McKenzie, counsel for the defendants and one of their most ardent champions. Even now, as these lines are written, McKenzie is in Chicago lecturing to organized labor in their behalf. Perhaps if some of those Windy City huskies get hold of one of the booklets, "Eddie" will have to wire home for his identification papers.

By way of addenda, the query might be put, "How does Martin Swanson feel?"—The Wasp.

Would Imitate Bohemia

Castelarville to the front! Rather a little late; but with true Los Angeles spirit, better late than never. Furthermore, the secret's an artistic one; and in art, you know, it's quite the fashion to be late. So to! Los Angeles, through the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is out to emulate Bohemia. The sacred rites enacted each year at Bohemian Grove on the Russian river are going to find a counterpart in similar rites enacted in Hollywood Canyon, Southern California, if you please! Fred Baudissen, efficiency expert at the Olympic Club, has let the story out for publication, as though Los Angeles were prone to hide its light beneath a bushel. Frank A. Garbutt of the Paramount Film Company is the Angeleno behind the big idea. Frank is going to push the thing for all it is worth. The initial cost is going to be ten thousand dollars, and Frank, it is said, will put that up without a hit of murmur. The first performance in Hollywood Canyon is set for this month. And according to Los Angeles it will have the thrills of a real Bohemian Grove production.—Town Talk.

May Be Bride of Actor

One of the amusing bits of gossip going the rounds, and one that only the credulous can believe concerns a beautiful and popular young society girl who has been doing a great deal of war service work, and in the course of her activities in that direction she met an actor who was likewise giving his services at a Red Cross benefit. During the rest of his engagement here they were seen so constantly together that the matchmakers cast aspersing eyes in their direction, and her friends wondered whether she was really seriously interested. As she is one of the much sought after belles who has refused suitors galore, her most intimate friends do not fancy that there is any foundation in the rumor that the actor has broken through the armor of her matrimonial reserve.—News Letter.

Clubdom Is Given Surprise

All of clubdom was rendered quite breathless with surprise this week when Roy Ryone announced his engagement to Mrs. Luella Spencer, for the popular Roy was considered by his many bachelor cronies as being quite impervious to the wiles of small Daniel Cupid. But one never can tell, and Roy has certainly had the laugh on most of his friends who had hitherto a suspicion of the affair. He is one of the most popular members of the Bohemian Club and belongs to the younger element of the club which is dubbed the "Young Turks." He has been one of society's most sought after bachelors for many years, and he has been devoted himself to numerous and sundry fair maidens, but his engagement has never been announced before.

He is also a member of the Olympic Club and he it was, who was playing squash ball with Arthur W. Foster, Jr., when that popular young clubman received the injury which caused his sudden demise.

He is a member of the bond firm of Ryono-Blankenhorn, Hunter & Co., and is very successful in the business world. His fiancee, who has been divorced from her former husband for several years, is not very well known in the social set in which her husband-to-be is so popular.

Courtney Burr gave a very jolly stag dinner in Ryone's honor last week at which the place cards were extremely clever characters of the various guests. Exceptionally clever among these were those of Ryone himself, Roy Bishop and Wellington Gregg.

The marriage of Ryone and the handsome divorcee is to take place within several weeks.—The Wasp.

Fashion Show Fails to Surprise

One of the interesting events of the week was the Fashion Show at the Palace Hotel which Mrs. Benjamin Guinness arranged for war funds. Vera and Ethel Havemeyer, Anne Peters and Mrs. A. L. Stone acted as professional models, and displayed the frocks which were sent out from the East. The consensus of opinion about the display was that the frocks were not really worthy of their wearers, for while there were some pretty things among them the imagination had probably leaped the bounds of sartorial achievement, and many women came expecting to see at least the glorified possibilities of a frock, and of course they found that they had seen just as good looking things in the shops and (whisper it low) some lovelier things!

The girls who acted as models proved that one need not go through the preliminary center of a shop to acquire the professional touch. Here is a career to hand for any one of these young women should fortune or fancy ever dictate a change of occupation. Doubtless any of them would find it a restful life, too, for working as a model in a shop cannot really be nearly so fatiguing as the grind of the girl of the alleged leisure class.—News Letter.

No Lack of Patriotism

Clarence Kolb, comedian, was standing with some friends in the lobby of the St. Francis the other day when the orchestra in the tea room, as usual every afternoon, played the national anthem. Every man in the lobby uncovered; every woman stopped talking; every soldier stood at attention. But at one of the writing desks a middle-aged man remained seated with his head lowered so that his eyes saw nothing but the words his pen was tracing upon the letter paper. When the orchestra had finished the national anthem, Clarence Kolb strode across the lobby and shook the seated man by the shoulder.

"Don't you know enough to stand when they play 'The Star-Spangled Banner'?" Kolb demanded indignantly.

The stranger raised his eyes from the paper, cupped his ear with his hand and said:

"You'll have to speak louder; I'm hard of hearing."—Town Talk.

Distinguished Miss Polk Is Engaged

The news of the engagement of Miss Daisy Polk to a distinguished French general is the most interesting announcement of a victory by Cupid which we have heard in many a day.

Miss Polk, more than any other American girl, has distinguished herself by her unique service in devastated France, where she has had charge of the reconstruction of Vitremont, the French village which Mrs. William Crocker is rehabilitating. Miss Polk is called Mademoiselle Chez Nous by the villagers, and that affectionate title is dearer to her than the titles which American girls have occasionally acquired in exchange for impressive marriage settlements on the penniless scions of nobility in Europe.

Miss Polk was living in Paris at the outbreak of the war, but chanced to be house guest of the Herbert Hoovers in London at the moment that the Germans applied the torch to the world. She was at once impressed into service in the organization work which the Hoovers achieved, and owing to her familiarity with the languages was selected to convey German school girls who were studying in England back to Germany, and in turn bring back to England the school girls who were in Germany. During the first months of the war Miss Polk made a dozen or more trips between Germany and England, and established friendships with these young girls which are among the most precious of her friendships.

Miss Polk then was given charge of the hospital supplies in one of the districts of northern France, and after a year of service returned to San Francisco to recuperate from the horrors of war. She visited her brother, Wills Polk, and prepared to settle down in this country. But the desire for service to France was too strong to be resisted, and when the chance came to go over and personally superintend the reconstruction of the village in France which Mrs. William Crocker generously offered to finance, Miss Polk returned to Paris.

She has been constantly in communication with friends here, and has, of course, sent detailed accounts of her work, letters to friends arriving the very week that her cable to her brother announced her approaching marriage. But in none of these communications has she so much as mentioned her acquaintance with the French officer who has evidently found time to lay siege to her heart as well as repulse the advance of the Germans.—News Letter.

A Wedding at Carmel

A romance of the literary world of California found its happy culmination at Carmel-by-the-Sea a few days ago when Adriana Spalding became the bride of John Kenneth Turner. The romance had been successfully concealed, and the wedding was a great surprise. The happy couple set forth immediately after the ceremony to honeymoon in Turner's Ford. Adriana Spalding is a talented writer of fiction whose stories must be familiar to all readers of the Smart Set. Her literary bent is toward stark, uncompromising realism usually darkened with tragedy. Her stories are powerful but not too pleasant. John Kenneth Turner is best known for his "Barbarous Mexico," a book which has had its influence in forming American opinion on the subject of our southern neighbor. As to whether he exerted a good or a bad influence there is still violent and bitter controversy.—Town Talk.

NIGHT NOW.

When we recall we bruised a knee,
Last winter slipping on the ice,
We only sigh and murmur, "Gee,
How nice!"

It's true we ripped the coat we wore,
It's true we cursed the luck of it,
It's true we raged and fumed and
sware.

A bit.

Now, while we fan a fevered brow,
We fondly think of that same ice,
And oh, to slip upon it now—
How nice!

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Morris Miller

NO, INDEED.

Girls there are both bright and witty, even though they're very pretty,
And a few of them are wise as well as fair.
Men are seen in down front rows at the girl and music shows
Who have quite a lot of tresses and to spare;
And some married man or other likely loves his wife's old, old mother.
There are wives who never blubber, sob and coax.
There are golfers here and there who would never curse and swear, But it's never going to happen in the jokes.

One will find it rather easy to admit while some are "breezy"
There are quite a lot of Western gals that ain't,
And perhaps some modern girls draw the line at borrowed curls
And were never known to powder or to paint;
There may be some maiden ladies who don't wish to have in Hades
All who twit them on their ages and provoke,
There may be a plutocrat who is neither loud nor fat.
But it's never going to happen in a joke.

Careful quest might be revealing women who restrain their feeling
And at weddings never sniffle, bawl and weep,
Then again an earnest search might discover some in church,
Who are neither loudly snoring nor asleep;
Neighbors somewhere almost never play a phonograph forever,
Somewhere women do not keep their hubbies broke,
There are boys who seldom swear just because the preacher's there.
But it's never going to happen in a joke.

WHEN THEY COME BACK.

It is curious how people just back from vacations always take pains to make themselves disagreeable. A man may be a pleasant companion at all other times of the year, but when he gets back from his vacation he makes a nuisance of himself.

He expects you to get all worked up when he tells you how much he gained.

Some people will lay in the sun till they sizzle so that they can go home with a red nose and let on they're sunburned. This makes them think they are the picture of health. They have an idea that everyone admires their hearty manner. Why does every man who returns from a vacation have to make a fool of himself and act hearty?

(Note.—The swagger and high spirits that are so objectionable in one who has just returned from a vacation can be squelched in this



way: Ignore his tan. Pretend you don't notice he has tanned a bit. The tan is what makes him strut and gloat. That will set him down a bit.)

A man just back from his vacation often has a way of making out that he was cut out for a life in the open. He thinks he could make a Jack London here look feeble and puny. All the rest of the year he wears rubbers and turns pale when the window's opened, but for two weeks in the summer he is red-blooded and virile.

There ought to be internment camps for people just back from vacations.

YEAH?

It seems that when a swell head starts
It swells and swells again,
And lots who think they're men of parts
Are only parts of men.

PERHAPS.

Perhaps they're deaf, perhaps they're color-blind,
Perhaps they wouldn't like another kind,
Perhaps they're sick, perhaps their wills are weak,
Perhaps they're off their balance, so to speak,
Or is it merely to improve their minds, perhaps,
That youths will wear these highly colored caps.

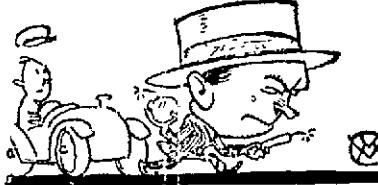
Some people never move a bit
And some are merely led,
A head is what you have to have
Before you get ahead.

CROSSING THE STREET.

There are proper times for all things and while crossing the street is a poor time to lapse into a mood of pre-occupation. Never puzzle over different things while crossing the street.

Lots of people who have never gone over Niagara in a barrel will cross the street in a deep study. The chances of being foolhardy are greater today than ever before and there are quite a few who take advantage of them. If hunting turkeys and shooting Indians made our ancestors rugged and stalwart, crossing the street should produce in the present generation a race to make the Pilgrim fathers look puny.

Crossing the street would be less frightful to most people if they would regard it as philosophically as bullets are regarded in France. If you are down town you will either have to cross the street or not. If you do not you have nothing to worry about. If you do you will either be bumped or not. If you are not you will have nothing to worry about. If you are bumped you will get a broken neck or not. If you do not you have nothing to worry about. If you do get a broken neck you won't worry long about that.



It is said that after the war airships will come into everyday use, and it seems likely that hand grenades will too. With an armful of hand grenades to flourish a man could probably cross the street unmolested.

HARD LINES.

How sad a sight it is to see
A boy whose doting ma will dress him
In clothes as sweet as they can be,
However they distress him.

My neighbor's lad has got it tough,
I often think there's lots he misses,
Though he gets pretty clothes enough
And lots of hugs and kisses.

His mother loves to bob his hair,
The little socks he wears she prizes,
And other things he has to wear
That really he despises.

Yet though his mother thinks he's sweet
When in the pretty clothes she'll trick him,
Yet every boy upon the street
Must think that he can kick him!

I'm sure he longs to know the joy
Of shorter hair and reg'lar pants,
too.
In fact, he'd be a human boy
Had he the slightest chance to.

UNNATURAL HISTORY STUDIES.
The Pelican is a good sport and never kicks about a large bill.

The polecat doesn't believe that handsome is as handsome does.

The crocodile lays around lots, but it never lays a round egg.

A noise annoys an oyster and neither does a clam reclaim a clamor.

A worm never worries though often it hurries believing it follows its head, but if it should find then its head is behind, then it follows its tail then instead.

OFTEN.

The knocker that deserves the hook,
The one we scorn the most,
Is he who likes to roast a cook
Though he can't cook a roast.

EDUCATIONAL.

If you should like to learn a trade,
To be a butler or a maid,
If you should wish to have a fling,
At yachting and that sort of thing
And think you'd like to mingle well
In social sets extremely swell,
If you would learn such things as these,
How millionaires devour their peas,
Or what a valet is and why
Or how to bid your love good-bye,
Or how in handsome rage to glare
Or how to weep, or how to wear
A look of pain upon your face,
Or how with neatness to embrace
A lady and to make a hit
Or how to grab her by the mitt,
To learn all that one simply goes
To all the moving picture shows.

THE TIMID HERO.

I can't assume the valiant ways,
My temper, as a rule, is tepid,
In all hostilities or frays
I'm not remarkably intrepid;
A child, the caterpillar's roar
Would startle me and make me wince then,
And I have grown but little more heroic since then.
Though some may yearn for scenes of strife
And other such unpleasant places,
I seem to love the simple life,
To patronize the Arts and Graces,
So when the war's rough ways I've viewed,
I feel, since I'm so mildly mettled,
I'd really rather not intrude
Until it's settled.

Yet while these feelings I allow
It's not without the least compunction,
Oh! Could I only start a row
And learn to fight with zeal and unction!
Through all my timid years, alas,
I've longed for nerve, I'd give a fiver,
Could I assault a cop . . . or sass
A taxi-driver!

Though shy and timid heretofore,
A recent hope has made me happy,
Who knows, perhaps this well-known war
Will make me bellicose and scrappy;

Though never cheered for valiant deeds,
Though slight and feeble as a jockey,
I really think the thing I need's
A suit of khaki.

THE GNU.

The Gnu is a creature delightfully sweet,
It's manners are gentle and kind,
And yet—(though it's scarcely a thing to repeat)—
The Gnu has a curious mind.

The Gnu is persuaded that aprons have sleeves,
That cominias are sticky and fat,
That sneezes are pink and it firmly believes
That it greatly resembles a knot.

A man who had come from the Island of Life
Once lived with a family of Gnus,
And neighbors declare that he spent all his life
In trying to alter their views.

He piled them with logic, he reasoned in tears,
He hoped they at last would perceive,
But no, after sixty or seventy years
The Gnu simply asked him to leave.

WAR AND WEDDINGS.

Of the many men who marry
When they reach the proper years,
Some, like those on fields of battle,
Some of them are volunteers.

Marriage is a lot like fighting
(Or at least they tell us so),
Of the men some volunteer but
Most of them are drafted though.

JUGGED.

He spoke to very few did Lowe,
A timid little guy,
He speaks to even fewer now,
His books were also shy.

MALE SHOPPING.

The man who doesn't want to be slow and tight doesn't have to be fast and loose.

WELL, DON'T YOU?

I sneer at the smarty, the tittering party,
Who tries to be witty and brimming with jest,
I scarcely can suffer the dandified duffer
In riotous socks and a roystering vest,
In fury I'm glaring at any whose bearing
Is distant or proud in the slightest degree,
These traits, how I score them, I loathe and abhor them,
Excepting, of course, when I see them in Me!

I hoot in derision the person whose vision

Is such that he hopes it will keep him from war,
And no one is quicker than I am to blicker
With one who is easily peevish and sore,
I'm always suspicious that quite avaricious
Are those who are thrifty and husband their pelf,
These qualities fret me and really upset me,
Except when I see that I have them myself.

At times I could mangle, or cheerfully strangle

The lad who is doubtful and questions my word,
And how I despise that galoot who implies that
Perhaps I'm a tribe affected,—absurd!
These things that distress me in others, why, bless me,
I frequently wonder that seldom they see
The need of correction,—altho, on reflection,
Perhaps they are thinking the same thing of me!

It isn't every hard head that holds an easy conscience.

THE EEL.

The Eel would sing a simple lay
Of why its nose is hot,
Of little jellyrolls at play
And how to squeeze a spot,
The Eel would sing of mackerel skies,
Without the least complaint,
And why the seas are full of ples
Excepting that they ain't.

The Eel would sing of opera capes,
Of carpet tacks and peas,
Of how to note the different shapes
Of china dolls and cheese,
The Eel would sing of apple tarts
And when and where to plant,
And why a whale is full of parts,
Excepting that it can't.

CLASSICAL CACKLING.

Then came the contest of solos, Miss Bessie Farrier of Plainville rendered in a most beautiful manner that classical solo, "Sing On." She displayed remarkable power and training, and she is possessed of a wonderful voice, which will some day make her famous. One of the judges, a specialist in music, ranked her first. The decision of a specialist in music counts far, far more than the decision of a judge who knows nothing about music. She was followed by Miss Ruth Kackley of Hill City, who sang a little sentimental love song, "All that I Want in This Wide, Wide World Is You, You, You." This song is old and by no means classical. Two of the judges, moved by this love song, ranked her first. Apparently they could not appreciate really good music. We deem their decision of little value, for they are very ignorant of music. Plainville is ready at any time to meet Hill City again in vocal music providing we can have competent judges. As it was, many people of Hill City said that Miss Farrier should have had all firsts.—Plainville (Kan.) Gazette.

THINGS WE LIKE TO PUT OFF.

Tight shoes.
Creditors.
The dentist.
Rowdy passengers.
Writing letters.

WELL KNOWN SQUIRTS.

The Whale's Gups.
A pickle's.
The Crown Prince.

ROMANCE OF TWAIN'S MOTHER

Among the Mark Twain letters printed in Harper's Magazine for September is one written to W. D. Howells, that tells the strangely pathetic romance of the great humorist's mother.

"Mark Twain's mother was a woman of sturdy fiber, possessing a keen sense of humor and tender sympathies. Her husband, John Marshall Clemens, had been a man of high moral character, honored by all who knew him, respected and apparently loved by his wife. No one would ever have supposed that during all her years of marriage and almost to her death, she carried a secret romance that would only be told at last in the weary disappointment of old age. It is a curious story, and it came to light in this curious way.

"Hartford, May 19, '86.

"My Dear Howells,—
Here's a secret A most curious and pathetic romance, which has just come to light. Read these things, but don't mention them. Last fall, my old mother—then 82—took a notion to attend a convention of old settlers of the Mississippi Valley in an Iowa town. My brother's wife was astonished, and represented to her the hardships and fatigues of such a trip, and said my mother might possibly not even survive them; and said there could be no possible interest for her in such a meeting and such a crowd. But my mother insisted, and persisted; and finally gained her point. They started, and all the way my mother was young again with excitement, interest, eagerness, anticipation. They reached the town and the hotel. My mother strolled with the same eagerness in her eye and her step, to the counter, and said:

"Is Dr. Barrett of St. Louis here?"

"No. He was here, but he returned to St. Louis this morning."

"Will he come again?"

"No."

"My mother turned away, the fire all gone from her, and said, 'Let us go home.'

"They went straight back to Keokuk. My mother sat silent and thinking for many days—a thing which had never happened before. Then one day she said:

"I will tell you a secret. When I was eighteen, a young medical student named Farrel lived in Columbia (Ky.), eighteen miles away; and he used to ride over to see me. This continued for some time. I loved him with my whole heart, and I knew that he felt the same toward me, though no words had been spoken. He was too bashful to speak—he could not do it. Everybody supposed we were engaged—took it for granted we were—but we were not. By and by there was to be a party in a neighboring town, and he wrote to my uncle telling him my feelings, and asking him to drive me over in his buggy and let him (Barrett) drive me back, so that he might have that opportunity to propose. My uncle should have done as he was asked, without explaining anything to me; but instead, he read me the letter; and then, of course, I could not go—and did not. He (Barrett) left the country presently, and I, to stop clacking tongues, and to show that I did not care, married, in a pet. In all these sixty-four years I have not seen him since. I saw in a paper that he was going to attend that Old Settlers' convention. Only three hours before we reached that hotel, he had been standing there!"

"Since then, her memory is wholly faded out and gone; and now she writes letters to the schoolmates who have been dead forty years, and wonders why they neglect her and do not answer.

"Think of her carrying that pathetic burden in her old heart sixty-four years, and no human being ever suspecting it!

"Yours ever, Mark."

"We do not get the idea from this letter that those two long-ago sweethearts quarreled, but Mark Twain once spoke of them having done so, and there may have been a disagreement, assuming that there was a subsequent meeting. It does not matter, now. In speaking of it Mark once said, 'It is as pathetic a romance as any that has crossed the field of my personal experience in a long lifetime.'

"Howells wrote:

"After all, how poor and hackneyed all the inventions are compared with the simple and stately facts.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT and BARON MONCEUR of the Belgian commission. Roosevelt was a guest of the Belgian some years ago when he was making literary studies on other side of the Atlantic.



WITH BOOKS AND WRITERS OF BOOKS

THE PSYCHOANALYSTS.

What is Freud's vocation? asks Havelock Ellis in the September Bookman. He is an artist who arose in science, and to a large extent remains within that sphere, with disconcerting results alike to himself and his followers, when he, or they, attempt to treat his work as a body of objectively demonstrable scientific propositions. What is peculiar about Freud's art is the novelty of the medium in which its plastic force is exercised. It is not a physical medium, it is not even a purely intellectual medium, such as is dealt with by the philosopher who is also in his way an artist. Freud's art is the poetry of psychic processes which lie in the deepest and most mysterious recesses of the soul. Freud has shown the existence of a vast psychic field of which before we had but scanty intimations. The human soul will never again be to human eyes what it was before Freud explored it. He has revealed the possibility of new depths, new subtleties, new complexities, new psychic mechanisms. That is the great and outstanding fact.

SLIPPY McGEE.

"Slippy McGee," by Marie Conway Oemler, has gone into its second edition. Mrs. Oemler gained her training in writing through no academic courses at college. She can justly consider herself "self-made." "I never formed any consistent plan of study," she says of herself, "because I couldn't have gotten books had I wanted to. I became a pretty good stenographer and typewriter. But I managed to go right on studying and reading. I had then a simple plan. I had a very good little desk copy of Webster's Dictionary. In between whiles, when I was waiting for dictation, I formed the habit of propping open that dictionary and learning a page or so. I learned half a dozen words a day, their definitions and proper spelling. I learned to discriminate in the use of words. My simple plan helped amazingly."

NEW FOOTPRINTS, OLD PLACES.

The experiences of an American girl abroad, under the title of "New Footprints in Old Places," will make one of the principal books on the Fall list of Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco. The author, Pauline Stiles, Who could have imagined such a heartbreak as that? Yet it went along with the fulfillment of everyday duty, and made no more noise than a grave underfoot. I doubt if fiction will ever get the knack of such things."

MAGAZINE REVIEWS

HARPER'S.

An interesting discussion as to the political future of Germany is a feature of Harper's for September. Dr. Kuno Franke and James N. Beck write on the subject. Edith O'Shaughnessy writes of "Diplomatic Days in Mexico." As she is the wife of Nelson O'Shaughnessy she knows whereof she writes. "The Russian Revolution from a Hospital Window," by Edith T. Hegan is one of the magazine contributions of the year. Arthur T. Hadley writes of college studies and college tests, and there are stories by Lawrence Perry, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, Wilbur Daniel Steele, Johnson Morton and Mary Esther Mitchell. Effie Smith has a poem, "Autumn Winds."

NAUTILUS.

Nautilus, magazine of New Thought, for September, is emphasizing an article on "Richness of Mind, Body and Environment," by Kate Atkinson Boehme. Orison Swett Marden, Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, Elizabeth Towne, Lida A. Churchill and James A. Edgerton are among the contributors. There is an article on "Using Your Occult Powers," one on "How to Treat Negative Thoughts," and another on "Worry Worked out in New Ways."

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

From Douglas Fairbanks to the "Fury of a Jealous Wife" there is a variety about Physical Culture for August. The motion picture star's methods of training are described and Fairbanks is dubbed a physical eulogist. "The Fury of a Jealous Wife" is captioned "an absolutely true recital and is one to occasion widespread interest and comment. "Cave Mother Speaks to Modern Woman," "Ocean Beach in Your Own Back Yard," "Garden Cure for Nerves," and "The Soldiers Moral Problem," are some of the articles of outstanding interest. The department devoted to Bernard McFadden's viewpoint is featured.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The success during the past year of the volume on Agricultural Economics, by Edwin G. Nourse, Professor of Economics in the University of Arkansas, has made necessary an accompanying classbook of questions and practical applications, which the University of Chicago Press announces for immediate publication. This book, to be published under the title of Outlines of Agricultural Economics, will contain questions and exercises which are to be regarded as an integral part of the earlier volume for all purposes of teaching and study. The author has aimed to make the questions sufficiently general in character to be of value to classes using other textbooks than his own and especially to instructors or classes in marketing, rural credits, and similar special topics.

SEVENTH EDITION.

The Century Co has recently announced that Captain Ellis' and Captain Garey's book, "The Plattsburg Manual," has gone to press for a seventh edition. It was published for the first time March 24.

TABLEAUX AT BURLINGAME.

Peninsula society is much interested in the tableaux to be given in the little theater in Burlingame this Saturday night, when a number of society people and the little tots who will some day people the ranks of the grown-up smart set will pose for the pictures which Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness and Miss Helen Crocker have arranged for the benefit of the war relief funds in France and Belgium.

Mesdames Christian De Cligny, Bernard Ford and Ferdinand Theriot, the Misses Helen Keeney, Gertrude Hopkins, Tanis and Merud Guinness, Madelaine and Elizabeth Du Val are among those who have been selected to pose as famous pictures. Mrs. Theriot is so like the Zuloaga portrait of the Spanish lady which she has been chosen to represent that some one said at rehearsal the other day that if that great Spanish artist saw her he would fancy that his subject had come to life.—News Letter.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

As Soon As Published.

SMITH BROS.

13th St., Bet. Broadway and Washington



Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open from 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Finn Haaken Frolich, acting director.

Palace of Fine Arts, open from 9 to 5, J. Nilson Laurik, director, under the auspices of the San Francisco Art Association. Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry, docent.

School of California Fine Arts, fall term, Mason and California streets, Leo Randolph, director.

Exhibitions at Palace of Fine Arts: Eight galleries of American painters, Hungarian paintings rehung, including the works of Berenzyl, Poe and O. K.

Phoebe A. Heard, loan collection of paintings, including Rousseau, Millet and other Barbizon men, and examples of contemporary painters; etchings, including examples of Rembrandt, Durer, Whistler and other masters; rugs, tapestries, historic furniture and objects of art, occupying twelve galleries.

Brangwyn's etchings at the Hill Tolerton Print Rooms.



ARS have never been rated as stimulants of art.

Primitive needs take precedence over needs of the spirit during the crashing of arms, and the makers of art follow into the fray.

Sometimes they come back, and go on with their creative work and sometimes—

From London, however, come stories of exhibitions given during summer, in this, the third year of the war.

"Middle-aged art" and "pictures by women," they tell us. It is women's golden opportunity, say the critics. The International Society at the Grosvenor Gallery and the Allied Arts are performing the noble task of keeping above interest in art with their exhibitors, refreshing the spirit of London town and, best of all, "keeping the lamp burning."

And it is women's work that commands most of the interest—not amazingly original, says a critic grudgingly, but "they keep the plates spinning, and brighten the current exhibitions."

Over in France, with a cancer in her heart, but little creative work is going on, except the clever camouflage at the front, where nearly all the younger men are engaged in fooling the eyes of the Huns.

But in spite of the stress of the nation the love of art is not only not dead, but not even sleeping, as less than a month has passed since the French government purchased a few pictures, and a group of etchings—one, incidentally, by an American, James Orr, whose work is represented in the Oakland Art Gallery's collection of prints.

And there is Canada, drained, plucky, upstanding Canada—in the third year of war, holding exhibitions in the National Gallery, according to schedule. And not only holding exhibitions, but even buying pictures—among them one of Mark Fisher's genre paintings—an imposing canvas that the Royal Academy made a bid for during the 1916 exhibition, all of which shows the sturdiness of the art spirit of our gallant northern neighbors.

And now that America has nailed

her flag to the masthead with the colors of the Allies, she must safeguard the art that is coming to interpret America—America in her varying personalities, but American in essence.

Exhibitions must be given, galleries supported, pictures bought and artists encouraged, since we are fresh combatants in the struggle.

In the parlance of the street, it is up to us to exalt art, patronize art, practice art, teach art, talk art—that a part at least of the hideousness of war be obliterated.

National art and local art each have their humanist service to perform, each in its own relation to the people.

Now, let us see what we out here on the western rim of ocean are doing or going to do in the way of exhibitions to come.

George Bellows' Exhibition

The Oakland Art Gallery will offer to the artists, art-lovers and students around the bay one of the rarest feasts that have been spread for many a moon—George Bellows' paintings that represent his royal summer work at Carmel, and his amazing engravings.

They are scheduled to be ready for exhibition by September 15, and from every angle their premiere in Oakland is one of the reddest of red-letter days for the gallery by the Lake—and incidentally for Oakland.

The engravings comprise the originals of many illustrations that have appeared in the leading magazines of the country, besides a wealth of new things.

This straight-from-the-shoulder young painter has been playing about with his stone for a couple of years, having the time of his life working in the black and white, in between his slashing work that has ranked him with Henri and other Eastern leaders of the simply stated, dynamic expressions of art.

Everybody remembers his work at the Exposition—its structural qualities, its colorfulness, its vigor.

And the two intervening years of industrious searching, plus a brain that works in every cell, and a responsive right hand, and you will have a foretaste of the refreshment in store for you when the curtain rises on September 15.

Mr. Bellows is one of those live painters that finds in every experience of life a subject. He lives every waking moment, and the vitality of his concepts of life enter into every picture he creates.

A word about the framing of his paintings.

All the canvases that I had the pleasure of seeing in Carmel were dressed in frames as interesting as the Bellows painting method. They are inch-wide affairs of soft white nicely mortised, and altogether good-looking when grouped together. There is no question about their fitting. In all his work there is a touch of luminous white, and the frames repeat the note.

The suggestion might commend itself to other painters, but how could the poor dealers live? That's a problem one must consider.

Spread the word about that the Bellows pictures are coming.

Especially is it vital to the teachers hereabouts, to the students of art—and I hesitate not to say it—to all young painters, and older ones, too, whose minds are open. Not that I would have Bellows become their star, but that they would know him and feel his force, his bigness, his virility.

Rinaldo Cuneo to Exhibit

Within two weeks Rinaldo Cuneo, the poet-painter of the Marin country, and Ambrose Patterson of Hawaii, a much-talked-of painter, who finds his subjects—figure and landscape—in the tropical isles of the Pacific, will

exhibit their summer's work at Helgesen's.

For four years Mr. Cuneo has made his home near San Anselmo, where he has come to know every foot of the picturesque country, and with the eyes and emotions of a poet he finds his subjects everywhere about him. To a poet nothing is commonplace, nothing uninteresting. Then comes the task of the painter—to make the rest of us work-a-day folk see the color, the form, the beauty of the thing he sees.

When the young painter first returned from Europe, some four years ago, he showed some canvases that were immensely promising, pleasing in color, worked out in a manner of the avowed broken-colorists.

But they had not the direct message of his later work, they were not so sure, not so self-expressive. But four years of earnest, honest work, living close to nature, with eyes and ears open to her messages, must bring results. And the canvases to be shown at the coming exhibition will demonstrate just what the four fruitful years have done.

There is a refinement about the early work that happily has not been sacrificed in the more assertive work of the later period.

The pictures being framed for the exhibition are all representative in size, the smallest being 20x24—a fact worth recording, since so many young painters, both here and abroad, produce some charming things as impulses; but when the impulses are worked up into large canvases the spontaneity is gone in the transition.

Ambrose Patterson, whom we welcome to our city, if he has something interesting to say to us, is said to be quite the best-known painter in the Land of the Lei.

He comes with interesting passports to the art lovers of the bay country, and we shall see what we shall see.

Henry Wolf, Master Engraver

The newest exhibit, and one that has attracted discriminating attention at the Palace of Fine Arts is the superb showing of the wood engravings of Henry Wolf, a National Academy member.

Since the renaissance in the graphic arts, many of the big men of this country and over the water have been finding their best expression in this direction. There's Vibert, the Frenchman, whose work is said by many competent critics to be the noblest of contemporaries and examples of whose work were shown at the Palace of Fine Arts and at the Oakland Gallery.

The Wolf engravings occupy two rooms, with an absorbing interest in most of them—of interest, however, only of those tastes which have been trained along this refined form of art.

Color is not a characteristic of engravings, although Vibert sometimes is moved to do something in green or brown. But the character of engravings—their essential nature—seems to demand the dignity of the black and white.

All lovers of engravings should not fail to see the Wolf collection. He has no peers in the nation.

Incidentally, it was my good fortune to meet in Carmel the son of the distinguished graphic master, Hamilton Achille Wolf, who is making a reputation as a lecturer on art and its many manifestations, besides being a painter of some distinction.

The paintings were visible only through the unsatisfactory medium of photographs, but that Mr. Wolf Jr. is a thinker is demonstrated by them. He appears to be a good draughtsman—he ought to be, being his father's son—and builds his figures into abstract forms. "Humanity Struggling Upward," "Humanity Groping Through the Night" are the pictures I recall with most interest. There were a few, I am free to confess, that I could not grasp, but that doesn't condemn the picture.

Mr. Wolf is due to pass through

San Francisco on his way to Portland during the early moon. Perhaps an exhibition could be arranged of his abstract compositions.

Phillips Lewis to Be Heard From

One day last winter Armin Hansen said to me, "I have a pupil whose work is going to amaze you. He isn't ready yet for an exhibition. But when he is, you will see something."

And now the exhibition is almost ready—the opening set for the 17th of October, at Helgesen's.

And since Mr. Helgesen, who is as discriminating, a critic as he is a dealer, is quite as enthusiastic about the newest aspirant for success in the world of California art, it looks as though we are to be regaled by a new voice.

Young Lewis—he is somewhere very near his premiere voting age—is an Oakland lad, whose first formal excursion into the ranks of professional painters will be watched with a very vital interest by many Oakland folk.

Jules Guerin's Color Prints

A notable exhibition of color prints by Jules Guerin, master-colorist, was open to the public in the exhibition hall of the Architecture building, under the auspices of the Department of Drawing and Art of the University of California, on Monday, September 3, to continue until September 15, Sunday excepted. The exhibition will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 on Saturdays.

The color prints include the series wherein Jules Guerin has interpreted the charm and the romance of the French chateaux, the series in which he has pictured many old buildings intimately concerned with American history.

Californians are vitally interested in the exhibition, because it was Jules Guerin who directed the color and decoration for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and by his wizardry gave a new trend to the development of architecture in America.

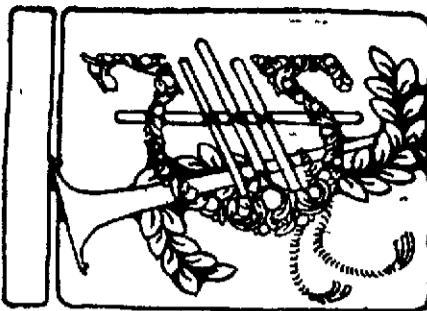
Born in St. Louis, Mr. Guerin studied in Paris under Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens. He was awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. He is a member of the American Water Color and holds membership in the American Water Color Society, the Society of American Illustrators, and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

From end to end of the country the creator of the prints is known as the "Wizard of Color," an honor fairly won by his amazing achievements at the Exposition.

The summer exhibition of paintings at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co. is the tenth held by this firm for the benefit of the summer visitors to New York. American artists are represented by forty-three pictures. Perhaps the most modern of these are Blachfield's "Sister," representing the three allied republics of France, Russia and the United States. Another timely painting is Childe Hassam's view of the Fifth Avenue facade of the Union League Club.

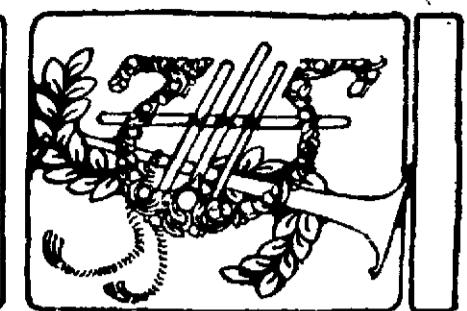
On September 15 Johannes Reimers will exhibit the result of his summer's work at the Oakland Art Gallery. Mr. Reimers spent some months in the mountains, returning with a number of canvases, a view of which is still in store for you and for me.

Among the speakers who have recently addressed the visitors of the Art Gallery are Finn Haaken Frolich, Sculptor Rudolph Schaeffer, decorator and teacher, and H. V. Bragdon, who talked upon pottery, illustrating his comment by designs from his exhibition, now current. It is always a joy to note sales. Mr. Bragdon has had that happy experience. Among the purchasers was Dr. Thomas H. Winslow.



MUSIC

By
Roy C. B. Brown



Analyzing the Greater Grainger

While Charles L. Buchanan in the following article (for which I am indebted to "Musical America"), makes an adhesion in which I do not in the least concur, I quote it as one of the most interesting attempts at interpretation of the most fascinating personality in modern music. I would suggest to the writer that one of the reasons for his bewilderment is his failure to realize the straightforward naturalness and simplicity of the man.

"There is no figure in contemporary music more picturesque and prolific, none so elusive, perplexing, inconsistent. A raw, uncouth physique glorified by some mysterious kind of inner radiance, a delegated spokesman for young lands and new peoples harkening truant-wise to the wild languages of immemorial legend, a pagan Peter Pan practical upon occasions as any plumber—there you have an infinitesimal part of the chronic contradictoriness of this kaleidoscopic creature. No sooner has he offended with his brusque, unsympathetic breaking up and distorting of the musical phrase, as in the first movement of the Grieg Concerto or the second theme of the Dellus, then he will overwhelmingly enrapture and disarm criticism by the perfect legato of his octaves in the B Major section of the Chopin B Minor Etude. He can recreate an enthusiasm that he has checked and discouraged through some blatant, almost ignoble defection from a fine standard of values, by a performance of the Saint-Saens G Minor or the Tschaiikovski B Flat Concertos that we have not heard equaled in a score of years of concert-going. Antithesis incarnate, Grainger does not present us with an unmistakable, clearly defined type and, however much we are indebted to him for moments of a supreme enjoyment and reinvigoration, it is yet interminably difficult to accustom oneself to the incongruous conglomeration he represents.

"In his case peculiarity runs so perilously close to caricature that, however ardent a worshiper of his beautiful vigor and acrobatic Ariellesque impertinences one may be, one is occasionally dumbfounded by the crude and boisterous behavior of his esthetic self. His activities impress one as things perpetually and precipitantly falling over themselves in a kind of headlong scramble. Studying the immense scores of his 'Nutshell' or his latest composition, 'The Warriors,' one might fancy that Grainger had indiscriminately grabbed up bunches of instrumentation and hurled them on to the pages, not caring where they went or what happened to them. Somehow one does not bracket this apparently hap-hazard, inordinate, pell-mell productivity with the dignified, foreordained and inevitable progressions of great art.

"It is obvious that under circumstances of so distracting a nature the impersonal poise of our point of view may be disturbed and impaired. Such, indeed, has been the case. Grainger is ridiculed, exalted, ignored or indiscriminately gushed over, but he is seldom, if ever, subjected to the abstract scrutiny of an equitable criticism. Not only does he lend himself to facile and extravagant figures of speech, but his flamboyant, propulsive personality positively provokes excess of thought and feeling. Therefore, a warning must be all the more emphatically sounded. In our anxiety lest the independence of our critical capacity be impaired or adulterated by influences of a fascinating but extraneous and invalid nature, we may err to the other extreme of a premature disparagement.

"Difficult as it often is to disentangle the gesture of genuine artistry from the tittle-tattle of a sort of glorified amateurishness that sur-

STELLA MARGARET JELICA, coloratura soprano, who will be heard in recital in Ebell Hall on Saturday evening, September 22.



rounds Grainger, irritated as we sometimes are by incidents of an almost silly triviality, we must, nevertheless, maintain as tolerant a point of view in scrutinizing his progress as we exercise in our consideration of his contemporaries. We would accord scant confidence to the reviewer that should precipitantly dismiss Orstein from a serious consideration merely because Orstein's actions impressed him as spurious, and we must remonstrate against the take-it-for-granted attitude that associates Grainger with his interminable arrangements of other people's music, and fails to note certain extraordinary and original manifestations that are obviously inherent in Grainger's creative activities.

"In other words, it is far easier to underestimate Grainger than it is to estimate him accurately.

"Grainger's latest symphonic composition, 'The Warriors' (music to an imaginary ballet), completed at the request of Carl Stoeckel for this year's music festival at Norfolk, Conn., may present a new phase of Grainger to the consideration of Metropolitan critics when it is performed this coming autumn by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony. To a far greater degree than the notorious 'Nutshell' it represents the concentrated significance of Grainger. Both works are marked by an apparent dissipation of resource, a reckless dynamic exuberance, crudities of

contrast and juxtaposition, errors in proportion and design. An undisciplined, uncoordinated creature, Grainger's musical architecture often reveals a fundamental instability. (Witness the 'Colonial Song' and the 'Pastoral' from the 'Nutshell,' where an eloquent if somewhat premature climax is followed by a dawdling with evasive tonalities and modulatory obscurations to the last degree inept and inconsequential.) On the other hand, 'The Warriors' confirms our belief that certain valuable aspects of Grainger have been practically ignored by press and public. Grainger is the one considerable composer of contemporary symphonic music—the monstrous Richard Strauss alone excepted—who has not succumbed to the sterilizing obsession of mannerism. Whatever else his music may or may not be, one thing it indubitably is—alive with a restless assimilation of and experimenting with influences of a heterogeneous and conflicting character.

"He can be and often is frankly vigorously diatonic, blatantly and flagrantly obvious. He can be and often is ornate, complex, opulently euphonious, reclusive and recondite. He is not necessarily vulgar and lacking in distinction merely because he exploits an Anglo-Saxon idiom as he does in his rampageous and exhilarating 'Gum Suckers' March.' He is not necessarily spurious and counterfeit merely because he parallels Debussy

as he does in the "Pastoral." It is to his credit that his style includes the piquant and unique 'Gay But Wistful' and the remarkably original conception of the 'Arrival Platform Humlet,' a chattering, chattering bit of sound that supplies the records of symphonic music with a something undeniably new.

"To the view of the present writer a few saliences project themselves. Grainger is unquestionably one of the most expressive harmonists of his time, and the sound that he brings out of an orchestra is, for one pair of ears at least, the most beautiful sound that the contemporary orchestra has to give us. That blend that we note in his character of devious and diametrically opposed inclinations manifests itself in his music with a not altogether unimportant result. As an interpreter of rustic pathos and national idiom Grainger ranks with MacDowell, Grieg and Tschaiikovski. Note the unforgettable 'Colonial Song,' 'Sea Chanty' and 'Tribute to Foster.' By no means an obviously original harmonist like Debussy, for instance, Grainger blends with an inspirational adroitness, existing material into an eloquent, often exquisite appeal. The important thing is that he does appeal, that, in other words, he supplies us with a beautiful and enjoyable strangeness of sound rather than with a sheer peculiarity of sound, as is the case, for example, of Ornstein.

"In much modern musical effort we hear audacity, but it is audacity formulated, maintained and projected at the expense of loveliness. Even assuming that our sense of sound can distinguish between the relative value of two chords of the 'Wild Men's Dance' or the five piano pieces of Schönberg, Op. 19—well, we ask ourselves whether it makes any great difference one way or the other. Used for a particular purpose, used with the commanding discretion that a supreme master like Wagner would have used them, these sounds undoubtedly can be put to some use; incessantly exercised, the effect is deadening to the sensibilities of the hearer, and a mood of fatal indifference follows.

"Grainger's predominant characteristic—and, it may well be, his invaluable service to our day and generation—is the relief he offers us from the perpetual and very premeditated thralldom of false intricacy and standardized formulas of expression. True, Grainger will have his fling with the best of them, and cacophony rules many a page of "The Warriors." On the other hand, there are moments where a memorable outspokenness projects itself from this musical hodge-podge, a virility and directness of sound that we get from no other of today's composers. Great music? Of course not—not in the sense that Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Wagner, Brahms and a dozen others are great.

"But how many compositions of our immediate time are great in this comprehensive, fine, cosmical sense? If the present writer were to commit himself to his personal opinion on this matter, he would venture the suggestion that Strauss alone of our day and generation—the Strauss of the open measures of "Heldenleben" or the working-out section of "Death and Apotheosis"—has shown just cause to be numbered among the invincible gods of tone. But we are not subjecting Grainger to so disreputable a comparison.

Comparing "The Warriors" to a random selection of recent symphonic compositions, an unprejudiced observer may note the following distinctions. First, the beauty and variety of the aforementioned harmonic sense; second, the exquisite adroitness of its instrumentation; third, the copious outpouring of an erotic energy and voluptuous insinuation that we have hardly heard equalled since

(Continued on Page 24)

LONDON CONFIRMS SWEDISH PLOT

OAKLAND'S FAREWELL TENDERED SOLDIERS

Thousands Cheer in Patriotic Demonstration; Tears and Pride Mingle at the Parting

IMPRESSIVE SCENE MARKS DEPARTURE

First Realization of War's Grim Side Brought Home as Train Pulls Out With Local Boys

Oakland bids her boys in khaki a lingering farewell last night and sent them forth amid cheers, tears and blinks of brave-hearted and dim-eyed emotion, to become human cogs in the world's great war machine.

The leave-taking, although anticipated for many days, came with a wrench that touched many an un-plumbed depth. For the first time since the shadowy hem of Europe's tragic garment swept American shores this city caught the grimier echo of the conflict that has already settled the millions in cities closer to home and in harshly divided units and in the impression was embossed upon its memory for all time to come.

The real drama of the night came at Sixteenth street station, where the

train draft saw implications of their city for the last time mirrored in the faces of a tally young fellow, in lieutenant's uniform, to which the mother pointed proudly.

"My boy was just out of school," she said. "He was graduated from the school of medicine of the University of Kansas in 1912 and then was an intern in St. Mary's hospital here. Later he went to New York and served in the Roosevelt hospital there."

"Of course, I didn't want him to go when he began thinking of joining one of the hospital units—but he was determined and we finally gave in."

GERMAN-BORN BUT CURSES NATIVE LAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A German-born American here tonight shook his fist at the land that gave him birth.

This American is Rudolph Rubino. His son, Rudolph, Jr., is dead—a victim of German frightfulness through the air raid on American hospital units in France.

Rudolph is 18 years of age. When he left for France he could not bear to tell his mother good-bye.

Tonight the mother sat beside her German-born husband, weeping and repeating over and over again: "He never could tell me good-bye."

Mrs. Rubino told a United Press representative of the affection between herself and her boy. For three days last May, when he was at home, he struggled with himself before he could tell her he was going on a "long journey." That was as much as he could say. He did not tell his mother he was going to Europe just hinted at it. But the mother knew and understood—and the boy went away without saying goodbye.

The mother and father first learned that the name of their son was included in the first casualty list from France, when a United Press representative told them of the despatch from William Philip Simms.

The mother broke down and wept. The father, stunned by the blow, turned away and said:

"I am an American. Therefore, I have given up my son. I left Germany when I was fifteen. There was never a spark of love left for the nation that gave me birth.

"If such a thing is possible, I am more of an American now than ever."

FOLLOWS BROTHER INTO WAR—BUT DIES ALONE

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 8.—"Oh, God, how can I tell my wife? I've been half expecting this, but she!—He was our baby."

With tears streaming from his eyes, M. D. Woods, a bricklayer, left the newspaper office to go to the side of his wife, the mother of the four victims of German frightfulness in France.

Leslie was the younger of two sons. They had both been given to the cause. One, Glenn, 21, is now in the navy.

The elder Woods was called to the newspaper office and shown the United Press despatch telling of his son's death.

"He wanted to go," said Woods, when he had recovered from his first shock. "The little mother held back for a few days, but he was so anxious to follow in his brother's footsteps that we finally yielded. He was only seventeen, but we gave our permission. Now, he is gone. For myself, I am a man, but his mother."

He hesitated a moment, and then continued: "But she is an American mother and will understand. God, it is hard to tell her."

FAREWELL TO MEN

Resembling more the return of victorious warriors than a farewell greeting was the impressive scene under the great rotunda of the City Hall, as the soldiers were presented with "Old Glory," a gift of the City of Oakland.

(Continued on Page 26, Col. 1-2)

"It Can't Be True!" Cries War Mother

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—In a quiet apartment in Kansas City's exclusive south side residence district tonight America's first war mother sat, dry-eyed, hoping against hope that the news of the death of her son would prove untrue. She is Mrs. J. I. Fitzsimmons, a widow, whose son, Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, was killed when German airmen bombed an American hospital on the French coast.

Newspaper reporters had already broken the news when a United Press correspondent called upon Mrs. Fitzsimmons tonight with copies of the despatch from William Philip Simms telling the story of German frightfulness.

MANY CHANCES FOR MISTAKE, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Fitzsimmons bore the shock bravely.

"I can not believe it's true," she said. "There are so many chances for mistakes and the War Department would surely have notified us if anything has happened to my son."

And then she told the story of how her boy, 28 years of age, and a promising young surgeon, had listened to the call of bleeding France and gone to the war zone eight months ago. Late, sailing home from a visit and spoke before several civic meetings, urging the cause of France and Belgium.

On June 15 he again left for the front, arriving in Liverpool Aug. 12. There he wrote his mother a letter which arrived only last week. He was well, he said, and had made his voyage without even seeing a submarine.

"He said the War Department would let us know in case he was wounded," the mother said, "and I can't believe he's dead. There must be some mistake."

The real drama of the night came at Sixteenth street station, where the

train draft saw implications of their city for the last time mirrored in the faces of a tally young fellow, in lieutenant's uniform, to which the mother pointed proudly.

"My boy was just out of school," she said. "He was graduated from the school of medicine of the University of Kansas in 1912 and then was an intern in St. Mary's hospital here. Later he went to New York and served in the Roosevelt hospital there."

"Of course, I didn't want him to go when he began thinking of joining one of the hospital units—but he was determined and we finally gave in."

WHY, MY BOY WAS JUST OUT OF SCHOOL!

On the mantel was a picture of a tall, young fellow, in lieutenant's uniform, to which the mother pointed proudly.

"My boy was just out of school," she said. "He was graduated from the school of medicine of the University of Kansas in 1912 and then was an intern in St. Mary's hospital here. Later he went to New York and served in the Roosevelt hospital there."

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U. S. ISSUES FIRST WAR CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War Department's first official statement of American casualties at the front in the present war was issued tonight. It confirmed the death of Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, of the United States medical corps, first announced by the United Press, as a result of a German air bombardment of the Red Cross hospital to which he was attached, and said:

"The War Department announced that it has received the following report from the military attaché at London: 'British war office reports death of First Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, a medical officer's reserve corps, as a result of air raid. He was on duty with base hospital No. 5, attached to the British forces.'

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BOCHE PLANES KILL 4, HURT 10 AMERICANS

Barbaric Raid on Hospitals Ends in Death for Officer, Three Privates and Patient

Air Vultures Drop German Coins as Souvenirs; U. S. Soldiers Brave Under Fire

By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.

SCENE OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF AMERICAN HOSPITALS IN FRANCE, Sept. 8.—German "frightfulness" and barbarity reached a new height when Boche aviators dropped bombs on this American hospital camp, killing one officer, three privates, one a patient, and wounding ten others. The raids upon hospitals were deliberate. That the Americans did not forget, the Boches dropped German coins over the camp, as souvenirs.

The officer in command of the Harvard unit, which suffered most in the raid, showed me one of the coins. The survivors of the raid, indignant and bitter at the display of barbarity in the attack on the defenseless hospital, all declared they believed the German pilot deliberately dropped the coins as "souvenirs" of his visit.

Officers stood at their posts, men responded to every call upon them, and the first American unit to be under enemy fire carried out the work they had to do with the utmost bravery.

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THOUSANDS CHEER FAREWELL TO SOLDIERS

MEN WHO GO FORTH TO FIGHT LIBERTY'S BATTLE ARE HONORED

Standard Presented by Citizens Carried
as First Quota Takes Leave; Tears
and Pride Mingled

PATHETIC DRAMA AT STATION

(Continued From Page 25)

Flowers were strewn in their path by women of the John B. Wyman Rebor Corps and veterans old and young pressed forward to give them hearty hand-claps and a word of encouragement.

As the men lined up to hear the city's farewell message delivered by Major John L. Davie and to receive their standard, they were greeted by the sharp rattle of a little drum and the piping strains of a fife played by two civil war veterans. Drummer Fred Dietzmann, who went through the civil war in Company A of the 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Fife Major S. F. Estell, who saw civil war service with the 5th Indiana regiment. Dietzmann played the same drum with which he had the chance at Vicksburg and Chattanooga. As the men advanced, drums struck. Marching Through Georgia, eyes brightened and old soldiers straightened shoulders bowed with age and felt like doing the quickstep.

Assembled in the center at the head of the stairway was a little group of the men who were to receive the flag. In front stood Cornelius Donovan, the first one of Oakland's young men to be accepted in the draft, and to whom was given the honor of bearing the flag.

"Outside in front of the City Hall through the piano could be seen a packed mass of thousands of citizens as they waited eager to cheer the men as they were ushered into waiting automobiles.

**STANDARD IS GIVEN
SOLDIERS BY MAYOR**

In presenting the standard in the name of the city, Mayor Davie said:

"The City of Oakland is today offering the pick and flower of her manhood to preserve the rights for which our fathers in '61 and our forefathers in '76 sacrificed their blood. The City of Oakland is proud to send such a worthy representation of manhood to fight the enemies of peace with decency and righteousness. You are to carry the standards of a country that defends that position without the expense of defeat."

"Go forward, young men of Oakland, with 'God Speed You Well.' We are proud of you, and you are not too proud to fight. Take with you the spirit of our country and give it to our allies. Our hearts go out to you because with you we are sending the message of America, knowing that you will take it to the van of the battlefield and come back to us with the crown of victory."

"As you will be scattered in the various units of our army, the City or Oakland presents this flag in your honor and it will be placed in the council chamber of our City Hall so that it will remain in memory of Oakland's first representation in the national army awaiting our glorious return. When you return with victory the Memorial Hall will be yours where you may display this emblem. God bless you and speed you on your journey."

**BEARER WITH FLAG
CHEERED BY CROWD**

Cheers echoed through the hall and were taken up by the immense crowd outside as Standard Bearer Donovan took possession of the flag and led the way as his comrades filed out to the automobiles.

Joseph J. Rosborough, representing the Chamber of Commerce, addressed them briefly, conveying a message of farewell and good cheer from that organization.

Nearly 200 veterans, soldiers and women of the relief corps were in the assemblage under the rotunda, including representatives of the Appomattox Post No. 50, Liver Post No. 1, Porter Post No. 169 and Lookout Mountain Post No. 85 and their women's corps.

**WOMEN FAINT IN
PRESS OF THROB**

Leaving the City Hall, the drafted men with their relatives, sweethearts and friends piled into waiting automobiles and paraded down Washington street—thronged from curb to curb—with a wild, shouting delirious mass of humanity—turned up Eighth street to Broadway through crowds equally as dense up Broadway to Sixteenth street and out to the station.

There, amid such scenes of wild, tumultuous excitement as Oakland has seldom witnessed, the soldiers were seen, lashed in mind on the first lap of their journey to Camp Lewis.

The crowds had been densed up town but at the Sixteenth-street station they were packed for blocks like sardines. Automobiles had to deposit their human freight in some cases ten blocks from the depot. Thousands surged through the station and overflowed on to the platform. Women fainted in the terrific jam, and the various units of drafted men were so scattered that it was not until the train that was to carry them away had pulled into the station that a roll call could be taken.

Many women in the stress of excite-

Order An Ice Cream Special for Dessert

After all, what is more acceptable than a cooling, refreshing ice cream special for dessert. Phone us (Oak, 494), to deliver you a quart special. It comes packed in ice for 90 cents, or you can get it at our store, 1212 Broadway, for only 30 cents LEHNHARDTS. —Advertisement

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238 CHANNING WAY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
A boarding and day school for girls. Accredited. Grammar and primary grades also. Thirtieth year open August 26, 1917.

MISS MARY B. WILSON, Principal

ARMY ORDERS

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MOB CITY HALL TO SAY ADIEU ALAMEDA QUOTA LEAVES FOR CAMP

TRIBUNE BUREAU
201 BRADLEY AVE.

BERKELEY, Sept. 8—Seventeen lads from Berkeley went away tonight to American Lake knowing that all Berkeley was behind them and wishing them well in their part of the struggle for democracy. Berkeley made it plain by crowding the city hall chamber to the limit and overflowing to the doors, into the foyers without. Addresses brimming with patriotic gratitude, the best wishes of the city and the University of California were spoken.

Differentiating the farewell from that in many other cities, the soldiers themselves were represented in the addresses that featured the evening. Frederick L. Woodburn was playing patriotic airs.

The hero of the occasion was "Hank" Donovan of Division 3, who has the honor of being the first drafted man certified by the district board in Alameda County. Donovan was the official flag-bearer of the Oakland contingent, the flag having been presented to him by Mayor Davis at the City Hall. Women sprang forward and kissed the new soldier of liberty, and he appeared to relish his popularity greatly. He stated that in addition to the kisses, more than thirty dollars had been presented him by absent but unknown admirers.

**PLATE TO MARK
HISTORIC OCCASION**

Major Davie says that he is having a gold plate engraved which will bear the following inscription:

"Presented to Henry C. Donovan, on behalf of the first Oakland contingent of the new national army, September 11, 1917."

The flag will be on display in the council chamber next week, and on the return of the Oakland boys will bear the following inscription:

"For draft board members could ascertain all soldiers certified to leave this evening were on hand, and got away on the third section of No. 16. It is even possible that, in the jam, several of the alternates may also have gone along. Many were very anxious to do so, and had come prepared for emergencies. It was hardly impossible, in the crowd, to tell precisely whether the allotted quotas were aboard the train or not. They were all at the City Hall before the departure started, and if any man missed the train he will have plenty of excuse."

There are three sections in the train, each section containing a large number of men from down the coast and also going to the concentration camps. As they passed through the station they were roundly cheered by the assembled multitude and cheered vociferously back in return. All seemed in the highest good humor.

As was to be expected, there was a general rule, seemed very cheerful and happy, and complained a little at the big fuss that was being made over them. Major Davie was at the station until the train pulled out, and waved his farewells to the men as they disappeared around the curve. Board members were also at the station to bid their "boys" adieu, but in the dense crowds they had a difficult, if not impossible task, in keeping in touch with them.

The first contingent has gone, and Oakland must now prepare to send out a much larger number within the next ten days.

**NO CONDITIONS,
JAPAN'S DEMAND**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—When conference between Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lamont are resumed Monday night for the question of steel exports for Japan, shipbuilding industries nor the disposition of the former German positions in China and in the Pacific will be discussed.

This was made clear today, as was also the fact that in planning for her more extended aid in the war Japan will not demand any condition precedent.

The steel question, it was learned, was taken up before Viscount Ishii came to America and it will continue to be handled through the permanent embassy here.

Regarding her possession of Kiao Chow, Japan holds that the subject is not one for discussion with the United States, but should property be a topic for the peace conference. Whatever claims Japan may have in China arising out of the war are also considered too protracted subjects for discussion until the war has been ended. This also applies to the German islands in the Pacific now held by the Japanese.

It was also definitely stated that while it may be impossible to avoid touching China in a general discussion of Japan's position in the Far East, Japan's views and ambitions will not be brought up at this time. Japan's view is that China is an ally of all the nations fighting the central powers and her internal affairs are not to be talked about now.

Japan has suffered greatly by German intrigue both in her own country and in Cipra. In this respect Japan feels that as the United States has also suffered from this intrigue the two nations can with propriety confer on the subject.

Japan's "friends" is "prospective" for her as well as the United States to have peaceful conditions in China not only to enhance China's value as an ally at this time, but also for the future peaceful development of new conditions in the Far East.

Consequently the Japanese mission here is eager to decide how best the United States and Japan can co-operate in developing both the power and resources of the Far East for the common good.

Japan in the stress of excite-

WILL NOT FIGHT

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Sept. 8.—Declaring that he would not fight against his own people and was willing to accept any punishment that was meted out to him, Charles J. Baum one of the twenty-six men selected as the first contingent of Kern County's quota of the draft arm created an uproar at the courthouse today when the draft contingent appeared before the local draft district board for roll call preparatory to leaving for the mobilization camp at Lake Washington.

Bauer is now in jail charged with disloyalty to country, making treasonable utterances, insubordination in the ranks, and being intoxicated at roll call.

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intrigue both in her own country and in Cipra.

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SWEDEN AND U. S. NEAR TO BREAK

(Continued From Page 25).

Sweden appears guilty of furnishing the enemy with information, an act which department authorities said could, but probably would not, be construed as so unfriendly as to warrant a break in relations with Sweden.

Swedish representatives here, however, were "shocked" at the news and professed to believe that Minister Löwen, old and feeble, had been an innocent tool for the German trickery. This may be Sweden's official reply to the revelations, along with a disclaimer of the offending official.

Sweden's entrance into the war would be an added menace for Russia, however, so a break against her will probably not be pressed.

As for Germany, this situation takes the edge off the "diplomatic victories" of which the Argentine minister spoke in congratulating his minister at Berlin when Germany finally yielded to the U-boat demands.

The Swedish economic mission immediately cabled home for an explanation of the incident, in view of the fact that the revelations tended to seriously hamper their efforts here toward getting relaxation of the embargo. The American government will doubtless insist on a clearcut show-down with the Swedes before it makes any concessions.

How the messages leaked out is a mystery which probably will not be made known until the end of the war.

Theorists suggested that either the German or Swedish files at Buenos Aires have been rifled, for the German words "spulos versenk" appeared in parentheses in the translated version. The message went on British censored cables. The British could pick it off, and undoubtedly could figure out the secret code in time, though the German, shut off from direct communication, apparently thought the Swedish neutral code would be free from spying.

ARGENTINA AMBASSADOR SILENT UNDER QUERIES

Ambassador Naon of Argentina late today gave his first interview regarding the German official cables sent from Buenos Aires through the Swedish minister there to Stockholm. He said:

"I am all ears but mute. It is a situation that only my government can deal with. I have no official mind because I don't know how my government will act."

The ambassador said he had communicated with Secretary Lansing's statement to his government.

The acting minister of foreign affairs of Argentina referred to in the German charge d'affaires' cablegram as a "notorious ass and anglophile" was undoubtedly Dr. Horacio Reladon, the ambassador said.

Baron E. Akerblad, the Swedish charge d'affaires, declared "it was improbable that the Swedish minister at Buenos Aires knew of the contents." Ambassador Löwen, at Buenos Aires, was said to be an invalid and unable to attend to business personally.

Swedish commissioners negotiating with the United States for grain and food shipments, were shocked at the messages of the Swedish Buenos Aires legation to Stockholm for Berlin, made public today by the State Department. The Swedish commission immediately wired their foreign office for a full explanation. Count Luxburg, who has been acting for some time as German charge d'affaires, was recently named German minister to Argentina, according to information here.

Diplomats gossiped this afternoon over the manner in which the documents came into the possession of the department. No light was thrown on this aspect of the case by Secretary Lansing. Since the despatches were dated May 19, July 3 and July 9 and obviously were intended for immediate delivery at the Berlin foreign office, it is assumed that they have been in the possession of the department for many weeks.

AFFAIR OF SWEDISH TRUNK IS REMEMBERED

It was recalled in official circles this afternoon that India's charge d'affaires, the Swedish government has passed German messages as its own for the first of the kind that have been made against Sweden. "The affair of the Swedish trunk," which was believed to have contained official German documents and which Count Von Bernstorff feared to send in his trunk to Argentina, according to information here.

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The trunk was sent from Washington to New York in the care of a Swedish merchant of New York City. He attempted to have the trunk carried into the U.S. custom house, but it was impossible to consented to its being placed in the baggage car.

Between Washington and New York the legation seals on the Swedish trunk were broken. The railroad company said "rough handling" was responsible when it called the attention of the Swedish consul general in New York to the breaking of the seals. The consul general resented the trunk with consular seals and it was placed aboard the Bernstorff steamer.

When the steamer reached Halifax, the British customs office refused to pass it, fearing that it contained German documents. When he learned that the trunk was being held and probably would be opened at Halifax, Minister Ekengren entered a vigorous protest at the state department and with the British embassy. He insisted that the trunk be sent intact to Stockholm. Ambassador Spring-Rice, on instructions from his government, said he was unable to grant this request. He said the trunk would be examined in London by the Swedish diplomatic representative in the presence of British officials. Minister Ekengren agreed under protest.

What actually was in the trunk, the general public has never learned. It is believed by Washington diplomats that German documents actually were found, placed in the trunk here or while the trunk was in the baggage car.

The cook had to admit such was the case. "But the salmon, sir"—he started to expositate.

"Isn't the bacon as good as the salmon?" returned the General.

The master of the frying pan returned it was, but that salmon was salmon.

"And bacon's bacon," commented the General briefly as he turned away.

Learning to Be Efficient Under Pershing

American Commander Sees Small Details

"Fighting Jack" Supervises the Big Camps

By C. E. Bertelli

International News Service Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Sept. 2.—"Fighting Jack" Pershing paid his first flying visit to the American training camps in France, and left behind him a trail of barking, electrified men and a spirit of grim, military doggedness that brought the newest recruit to a realization that war, even in the training, may be all that General Sherman said it was and then some.

The soldiers knew nothing about it, but the American commander was expected to arrive on a Monday. He didn't. The camp went on with its routine life. Bright and early Tuesday morning the General drove into the first camp en route from Paris and things began to hum.

Cavalry were drilling in a huge field to the left, while on the right a group of men were practicing with the bayonet, a bombing squad was throwing grenades and engineers were shoring up a practise trench.

CAVALRY SIGHT PERSHING. The cavalry commander was the first to spot the General's erect form.

"Tenton!" he sang out. The whole squad drew up short. There was a clatter of spurs and steel as the men were peeled into formation before the commanding general.

"Salute!" bawled the captain.

A hundred sabres flashed in the sun. "Good work," nodded the General briefly, and he strode over to the infantry.

Some of the men were so busily engaged in trying to perforate studded sandbag representing suspicious Germans that they failed to note the approach of the General.

At the second cry of "Tenton" they stopped and stiffened up, guns clattering to their sides, eyes rigidly fixed front—all except one man, who followed the General's movements as he made a rapid inspection of their arms.

The General stopped before him.

"The first principle of a soldier is to learn to stand at attention," said he.

"Sergeant, have this man stand at attention for five minutes."

"Fall out!" ordered the sergeant.

The "Sammy" stepped back out of the ranks.

"Tenton," snapped the sergeant.

The soldier fixed his eyes grimly in front of him and never moved them.

"Fall back!" exploded the sergeant at the end of the five minutes and the incident was closed.

TEXAN WITH A PICK.

General Pershing talked earnestly for about ten minutes with the regimental commander, commanding the men for some of their work, pointing out their faults. Then he passed on to the bombers and sappers. A husky Texan with his back turned toward the Commander-in-Chief, was still swinging his pick.

He stopped with it poised in mid-air at the again repeated "Tenton" and stood like a statue of labor personified.

The General regarded him fixedly for a minute, and then a smile spread over his face.

"Give them the 'at ease' order," he commanded.

The sapper dropped his pick at his side with a sigh of relief, but at the order "Remece work," started in viciously cracking the spiny earth.

The bombs went through the third degree with flying colors. General Pershing making only one comment, he suggested that one of their number, but a little more force behind his throw and not try spithall work with a hand grenade.

Then the train of motor cars made of the practise fields in the direction of the nearest village where troops were billeted some of them off duty and lounging around.

The Chief Commander's car pulled up before a combination stable, bayouit and dwelling place that the French peasants had shared indiscriminately with their feathered and barnyard animals.

Pershing took one glance at the inscription on the outside of it—"Sergeant K. S. Sergeant K. S. Sergeant K."

"Who's the captain here?" he asked.

FINDS OVERCROWDING.

His name was given.

"Tell him to change these men to another billet where they won't be so crowded," was the order.

Then the Chiefie stepped inside.

On the floor of an army corps he found some filled with equipment, others with men seated on their sides engaged in mending clothes, cleaning equipment or taking a quiet smoke.

The General climbed up the ladder and stuck his head into the loft.

"Not even a tiny air of light here," commented he. "Change these men as soon as you can."

Then he passed on to the next billet.

SNAPS AT PERSHING.

A door opening violently, ran out of the stable and made a snap at the General's leg. The Commander never budged but strode on into the stable while an orderly chased the belligerent canine away.

Billet after billet was investigated in similar manner, some of them meeting with the General's approval. When he didn't he said so in unmistakable language, direct from the shoulder.

His next point of investigation was the company's field kitchen. A cook, stripped to the undershirt, was busily engaged in stirring some apple fritters in a huge pot of boiling grease. He straightened up and dropped his lid at the unexpected apparition.

"Are you the cook here?" demanded the General.

"Yes, sir."

"Are you a regular cook?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you get plenty to eat?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you eat?"

The cook enumerated: flour, beans, bacon, rice, coffee, allowance of meat, canned salmon, etc.

"Full rations of everything?" persisted the General.

BACON IS BACON.

The cook hesitated. "Yes, sir, er, that is, except we haven't had our salmon, sir."

"Why not?" shot back the General.

"Well, did you make a report of it?"

The cook said he had. Then, gaining a little confidence, he added they didn't get quite as much meat as they might like.

"You get your full rations, don't you?" interrogated the General.

The cook had to admit such was the case. "But the salmon, sir"—he started to expositate.

"Isn't the bacon as good as the salmon?" returned the General.

The master of the frying pan returned it was, but that salmon was salmon.

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Ice Cream for

Dessert Tonight

For wholesomeness, purity and food value there is nothing better than Lehmann's ice cream.

Phone Oak 486 and we will deliver your order promptly. Serve it for dinner and watch your dessert troubles vanish. Advertisement.

PIANOS, \$2.00 PER MONTH

and up. Player pianos \$4.00 per month and up. Ask about our free delivery plan.

Hanschilate Phone Oak, Street 12th, 7626

TEA-COFFEE TAX STILL CONSIDERED

ON CHAIN GANG; ESCAPES; BACK; TO REPAY CITY

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Sept. 2.—"I owe the city money," Louis Jones told Judge W. E. Langdon, as he walked into the Justice's chambers. Judge Langdon looked upon a stranger—but an honest man.

the judge. "What for?"

"Last January you sentenced me to serve ten days on the chain gang or pay ten dollars a day," Jones went on. "I had been drunk. Well, I served three days and escaped. So I owe the city \$7 and I want to pay it. My conscience has bothered me ever since I got away."

"Alright, have your way," said the judge.

Jones produced a check for \$100, the judge cashed it and the account was settled. Jones leaving with his conscience clear.

DRINKS RISE IN PRICE AS MAKERS QUIT

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It is known that all varieties of booze jumped from 33 1/3 to 75 per cent retail, coincident with the liquor clauses of the new food law—necessitated by the war—going into effect.

Whisky was 20 cents a drink, up 5 cents; gin was 15 cents a drink; up 3 cents; bottled beer was 18 cents a pint, up 3 cents; while champagne was \$3.50 a pint, up 15 cents.

Even the 5-cent beer, which was one of the national institutions—will serve only as a memory, according to the moonkeepers, who predicted it would go to 10 cents. The city collector's office declared that 1500 saloons will go out of business here November 1 because of the rise in wholesale prices, which average from 50 to more than 200 per cent.

HAB BIG SUPPLY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 2.—Peoria, the world's largest whisky-producing center, closed the door of its distilleries overhanging blow out of Verdun, capturing all of Chaume Wood and driving the Crown Prince's troops still further from the fortress city.

The Berlin official statement tonight admitted gains in this section.

The Paris statement declared simply: "We captured the entire Chaume Wood."

Field Marshal Haig's night report indicated a marked slackening of the German forces not reported during the past four days.

"Around Hargourt the enemy artillery was active," he declared. "Everywhere artillery was marked. The infantry was not in action."

Hardwick today was given notice that he would ask for another vote on the amendment which precipitated the vocal "No" vote. This amendment would place a 10 cent flat tax on profits above \$40,000 (\$7,500,000 revenue) and eliminate all postal taxes. In lieu of all these postal taxes the senate has adopted a "zone" system fathered by McCallum of Tennessee, and raising \$12,600,000.

It was predicted today that all the consumption taxes and all the postal rates, including the McCallum amendment, would be struck from the bill Monday.

Debate today was tame and uninteresting, especially following on the fiery interchanges yesterday between Hardwick of Georgia, Chamberlain of Oregon, Nelson of Minnesota and Williams of Mississippi.

Hardwick today gave notice that he would ask for another vote on the consumption taxes and all the postal rates, including the McCallum amendment, which precipitated the vocal "No" vote.

When Lord Cecil recently said that President Wilson's views would stand as those of all the Allies, he spoke with knowledge of what England would do.

While full details of England's answer are known here, it is known that in a general way she will insist upon dealing only with a democratic Germany, and upon the rights of small nations.

ROMA, Sept. 2.—Germany's plan for Russia now extend to gathering part of Russia's pro-German population into a force to fight the Allies according to reports reaching here today. Russia via Switzerland declared the German military ring hopes to "reorganize" Russia and possibly restore the Czar to his throne.

PSYCHOLOGY FALTERS AT BOY SLAYER

"I'm floored," was the statement of Prof. Warner Brown, University of California psychologist, yesterday as he stood outside the Alameda county jail.

The person who had floored him was John Baker, 14-year-old boy, who, with one companion, choked to death aged Mrs. Emily Turner of Berkeley. Prof. Brown had just completed an hour and a half interview with the boy in an endeavor to explain the crime.

When Brown called at Baker's cell he gave the boy some mathematical tests, all of which Baker passed without hesitation. Then the boy counted backward from 22 rapidly, said the days of the week and the months backwards without a slip. He defined justice as "being dealt with fairly," and charity as "kindness to people in need." Asked the difference between a king and a president he said: "A king can cut your head off if he wants to. A president can't. A king is born king. A president isn't."

ANOTHER TEST.

"I have a neighbor," said the professor, "the other day a doctor, a lawyer and a priest went to the house. What was happening?"

"Death," promptly answered Baker. "The doctor was to save his life if he could, the lawyer to see the right people got what he left, and the priest to preach at the funeral."

Then Prof. Brown tried to find a motive for the killing.

"Were you angry?" asked Brown. "No, I always laugh at her. Any one would laugh at her," was the answer after Baker had recounted a story of the woman's alleged peculiar and unbalanced ways.

"Then why did you kill her?" asked Brown. " Didn't you think she had a right to live?"

BETTER OFF DEAD.

"No. She was no good to herself or to anybody. She is much better off dead. She was poor and would have to go to the poorhouse soon" and said she would kill herself when they came to take her. She was old and very dirty. She had a rupture in her side from which she suffered. I think she was well off dead. Every one over in the place was mortgaged. She owned no real estate at the moment. I worked for her. I knew I'd never get it off if I killed her but I wouldn't get it anyway. I always do what I start to do. Once the thought to kill her came into my head it stayed with me and I just waited and killed her."

"Got up at 4 o'clock and went into her room," Baker went on. She wasn't asleep."

"You sneaked up on her?" asked Brown.

"No I didn't. I always took a lamp into her room every morning. I took the lamp and lit it down. Then I went over to her bed. Her dog was sleeping beside her. I took hold of her throat and the dog raised its head and then laid down again. I choked her. She just raised her right hand once and that was all."

NOT FOR MONEY.

"Are you sorry?"

"I can't say I am."

"Would you do it again?"

"No, I don't think I would."

"Did you do it for money?"

"No, I knew there was only 50 cents in the house. There wasn't anything I could get out of it."

"Why didn't you go away? You had plenty of time."

"I never thought of running away."

"Now why did you kill her?"

"I thought it was best to kill her. She's better out of the way." And that was the only reason John Baker will give for killing Mrs. Turner.

"I understand perfectly how this boy would steal," Prof. Brown said after his interview, "but how he could rise to such a height of crime I don't know. He didn't do it in passing. There was no revenge. There seems to be no motive and an utter and abhorrable indifference to human nature. The only conclusion I can arrive at is that in his strange, cold blooded logic he figured the woman worthless to the world and when she annoyed him slightly, he decided to put her out of the way as one would to an inanimate object."

PRISONERS IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Sept. 8.—Under the agreement between British and German delegates in respect to prisoners of war, 16,000 prisoners are to be accommodated in the Netherlands, half coming from Britain and half from Germany. Sixteen military and civil doctors are proceeding to the two countries in question to make preliminary medical examinations.

CAFETERIA

Home made bread and pastries. Breakfast 6:45 to 8:45. Lunch 11 to 2. Dinner 5 to 7:30. Sundays (breakfast only) 8 to 10 a.m.

Y. W. C. A. Building, Encino 1515 Webster st. and Franklin opposite 15th st. Open to the Public.

DON'T YOU FRET, LET US DO IT

Why fuss with making pastry or make for dessert? Aside from the possibility of their not being satisfactory to you, there is the bother and expense of preparation. Lehmann's ice cream bricks for dessert to away with this and the cost is so low you wonder why you have worried over dessert all this time. Sweet Ice Cream Specials for 80c. delivered packed in ice. Phone Oak 188—Advertisement.

YOUR BANK BALANCE

Will not suffer greatly if you do your debts purchasing, as so many people nowadays do, at CHERRY'S, there a small payment down secures my garment with easy installments hereafter. Their stores in Oakland are located as follows: Women's store, 515 13th; men's store, 528 13th; furniture store on 14th, near Clay. Advertising.

Feminine Ball Team Worsts Mere Man at His Pet Game



Oakland's feminine baseball team, victors over the Rotarians, and rivals of men in the great American game.

Oakland Women's Nine Champions Over Rotary Club Twirlers; Win 9 to 0

A feminine baseball team of no mean ability has been discovered in Oakland.

The players of the grand old game, who would rather play than knit, wristlets for friend husband, are the wives of Oakland Rotarians. Masonic members of the Oakland Rotary Club found to their sorrow that they didn't know very much about the

grand old game recently when, at a grand old game and outdoor fete of Rotarians, male players on the baseball team were outplayed, out-coached, out-hit and out generally.

The women play in regulation baseball uniforms and play well, according to the men. The men should know. They were beaten by a score of 8 to 0, at the picnic, held in Bonita Niles canyon, recently.

Then Prof. Brown tried to find a motive for the killing.

"Were you angry?" asked Brown. "No, I always laugh at her. Any one would laugh at her," was the answer after Baker had recounted a story of the woman's alleged peculiar and unbalanced ways.

"The only reason I can think of is that she was old and very dirty. She had a rupture in her side from which she suffered. I think she was well off dead. Every one over in the place was mortgaged. She owned no real estate at the moment. I worked for her. I knew I'd never get it off if I killed her but I wouldn't get it anyway. I always do what I start to do. Once the thought to kill her came into my head it stayed with me and I just waited and killed her."

"Got up at 4 o'clock and went into her room," Baker went on. She wasn't asleep."

BETTER OFF DEAD.

"No. She was no good to herself or to anybody. She is much better off dead. She was poor and would have to go to the poorhouse soon" and said she would kill herself when they came to take her. She was old and very dirty. She had a rupture in her side from which she suffered. I think she was well off dead. Every one over in the place was mortgaged. She owned no real estate at the moment. I worked for her. I knew I'd never get it off if I killed her but I wouldn't get it anyway. I always do what I start to do. Once the thought to kill her came into my head it stayed with me and I just waited and killed her."

NOT FOR MONEY.

"Are you sorry?"

"I can't say I am."

"Would you do it again?"

"No, I don't think I would."

"Did you do it for money?"

"No, I knew there was only 50 cents in the house. There wasn't anything I could get out of it."

"Why didn't you go away? You had plenty of time."

"I never thought of running away."

"Now why did you kill her?"

"I thought it was best to kill her. She's better out of the way." And that was the only reason John Baker will give for killing Mrs. Turner.

"I understand perfectly how this boy would steal," Prof. Brown said after his interview, "but how he could rise to such a height of crime I don't know. He didn't do it in passing. There was no revenge. There seems to be no motive and an utter and abhorrable indifference to human nature. The only conclusion I can arrive at is that in his strange, cold blooded logic he figured the woman worthless to the world and when she annoyed him slightly, he decided to put her out of the way as one would to an inanimate object."

"LIZZIE" BUMPED BY "ROAD-FLEA"; 'TIS SAD; TRUE

Songs have been sung about a certain well known kind of automobile. Stories have been told about it. It has been a household name in the bright lexicon of youth or in anyone else's lexicon, as far as known, may words be found properly to describe the feelings of George W. Smiley, Thomas Wickham or T. F. McKinney when they sat in the middle of the pavement at Frederick and Kennedy streets, East Oakland, last night—their automobile having turned a complete somersault, alighting on its wheels, and the motorcycle, cause of it all, sputtering away in the dim distance with its driver un-hurt.

The three young men, machinists, were peacefully gambling along with no care in the world, but not relating to the price of gasoline. Of a sudden, out of the darkness rushed forth the whizzing form of a motorcycle. Head-on crashed the two vehicles, but instead of crushing down to earth the lighter vehicle the biter was hit and the machine hit the dust.

Truth and this kind of a car, when crushed to earth, rises again. The automobile, according to the police, turned a complete somersault and then stood at indignat attention, the while the motorcyclist, without even an apology, turned his back on the scene of carnage and passed onward.

Smiley, who resides at 2143 East Twenty-eighth street; Wickham, 55 Hobart street, and McNamee, 1816 Seventh street, were treated in the Emergency hospital, Inspector John Dutton has set to work to discover the modern Jack-the-Giant-Killer.

PRISONERS IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Sept. 8.—Under the agreement between British and German delegates in respect to prisoners of war, 16,000 prisoners are to be accommodated in the Netherlands, half coming from Britain and half from Germany. Sixteen military and civil doctors are proceeding to the two countries in question to make preliminary medical examinations.

CAFETERIA

Home made bread and pastries. Breakfast 6:45 to 8:45. Lunch 11 to 2. Dinner 5 to 7:30. Sundays (breakfast only) 8 to 10 a.m.

Y. W. C. A. Building, Encino 1515 Webster st. and Franklin opposite 15th st.

Open to the Public.

DON'T YOU FRET, LET US DO IT

Why fuss with making pastry or make for dessert? Aside from the possibility of their not being satisfactory to you, there is the bother and expense of preparation. Lehmann's ice cream bricks for dessert to away with this and the cost is so low you wonder why you have worried over dessert all this time. Sweet Ice Cream Specials for 80c. delivered packed in ice. Phone Oak 188—Advertisement.

AT CAMP MILLS

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 8.—Two more companies of engineers arrived at Camp Mills tonight from the Pacific coast. One was from Los Angeles, the other from San Francisco. An Oregon ambulance corps also reached "rainbow division" headquarters during the day.

Twenty-five divisions are now represented by units at Camp Mills. Only arrival of Ohio and Iowa units is needed to complete the division.

Thousands of visitors crowded into hotels and farmhouses within a radius of twenty miles of Camp Mills tonight preparing to rush the position Sunday—visitors' day.

CHARGES STABBER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—John Pappas, who arrived in San Francisco from the Sacramento valley today, was stabbed by David Grant, a laborer, who alleges that Pappas tried to hold him up, tonight at Second and Polson streets.

Grant is being held for investigation. Pappas is at the Harbor Emergency Hospital and will recover.

PSYCHOLOGY FALTERS AT BOY SLAYER

"I'm floored," was the statement of Prof. Warner Brown, University of California psychologist, yesterday as he stood outside the Alameda county jail.

The person who had floored him was John Baker, 14-year-old boy, who, with one companion, choked to death aged Mrs. Emily Turner of Berkeley. Prof. Brown had just completed an hour and a half interview with the boy in an endeavor to explain the crime.

When Brown called at Baker's cell he gave the boy some mathematical tests, all of which Baker passed without hesitation. Then the boy counted backward from 22 rapidly, said the days of the week and the months backwards without a slip. He defined justice as "being dealt with fairly," and charity as "kindness to people in need."

Asked the difference between a king and a president he said: "A king can cut your head off if he wants to. A president can't. A king is born king. A president isn't."

Another test.

"I have a neighbor," said the professor, "the other day a doctor, a lawyer and a priest went to the house. What was happening?"

"Death," promptly answered Baker. "The doctor was to save his life if he could, the lawyer to see the right people got what he left, and the priest to preach at the funeral."

Then Prof. Brown tried to find a motive for the killing.

"Were you angry?" asked Brown. "No, I always laugh at her. Any one would laugh at her," was the answer after Baker had recounted a story of the woman's alleged peculiar and unbalanced ways.

"The only reason I can think of is that she was old and very dirty. She had a rupture in her side from which she suffered. I think she was well off dead. Every one over in the place was mortgaged. She owned no real estate at the moment. I worked for her. I knew I'd never get it off if I killed her but I wouldn't get it anyway. I always do what I start to do. Once the thought to kill her came into my head it stayed with me and I just waited and killed her."

"Got up at 4 o'clock and went into her room," Baker went on. She wasn't asleep."

"You sneaked up on her?" asked Brown.

"No I didn't. I always took a lamp into her room every morning. I took the lamp and lit it down. Then I went over to her bed. Her dog was sleeping beside her. I took hold of her throat and the dog raised its head and then laid down again. I choked her. She just raised her right hand once and that was all."

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THOUSANDS AT OPENING OF BIG FAIR

Special to The TRIBUNE.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8.—Five thousand persons passed the gates of the California State Fair when opened to the public between 10 o'clock and noon, according to an estimate of Charles P. Sutter, secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Crowds continued to pass the gates during the afternoon and it is expected that 15,000 will have paid admission when the gates close at 11 o'clock tonight. The city is crowded with visitors and rooms are at a premium. Native Sons special arriving this morning brought several thousand and the bay city delegation will arrive tonight.

Although no events were scheduled for the morning, the grounds bustled with life and activity from the moment the gates were thrown open at 10 o'clock. The opening was informal, and there was no speech-making, nor welcoming address. However, the visitors to the Fair are made to feel at home among the finest exhibition of horses, cattle, and a score of big features more or less of an educational and demonstrative character, and the freedom of the grounds which characterizes these annual events suffices to send everybody away with a smile.

The main buildings and tents

where the varied exhibits were housed at the appointed time, although many of the displays were yet to be completed. This was particularly characteristic as it appears to be the desire of every one to present his or her supreme efforts toward making this year's Fair the most attractive and representative in scope and results that has ever been staged.

BAND CONCERT.

The band concert by the well-known Preston Industries School band was the opening feature of the afternoon program, and attracted much interest. These boys are camping in their rented city where they have instituted a miniature State government with every department complete.

Next in line came the releasing of the pigeons in the cross-country flight for silver cups and other trophies.

The harness and running races on the track started at 1 p.m. On the grounds the Sherman Indian School band gave a concert. Reception to Native Sons and Daughters added to the general interest during the afternoon.

Shortly after 3 p.m. the aeroplanes soared in the sky and engaged in the first of their bomb-dropping contests, which will be featured with other war games throughout the Fair.

A band concert by Keoh's Municipal Band and dancing in the new pavilion near the Machinery Hall are other interesting items on this afternoon's program. The first day of the big exposition closed with a beautiful

night.

While every feature and exhibit at this year's Fair measures up to the standard of former expositions in the general scope and variety of events, the predominating theme is National Service.

AVIATORS TO FLY.

Four noted aviators will take part in the flights beginning today. They are Frank Bryant, Dan Davison, Sam Pescell and Ralph P. Hansen. Four aeroplanes, three of the tractor military class, capable of carrying sufficient bombs to blow up the Summer castle of the Kaiser, will be among the fleet in the air, and the fourth, a Curtis type, built for carrying passengers, completed the list.

The first two war games will be carried on under the rules of the Pacific Aero Club, which is an arm of the Aero Club of America. Every flight will be measured for accuracy in landing, bomb dropping and other contests, and handsome cups will be awarded the winners.

The racing on two aviators to the Fair Grounds, one starting from Marysville and the other from Sacramento, will be for a special cup, and is expected to create Nation-wide attention.

CLERKS NEEDED

The United States Civil Service Commission desires to again call attention to the urgent needs of the service for male clerks qualified to operate the typewriting machine. Practically all men who pass the examination are appointed without delay at salaries ranging from \$100 to \$1200 per annum. The examinations are held every Tuesday in the post-office building and full information may be obtained from the secretary of the Twelfth Civil Service District, Room 241, Postoffice Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NAMED TO BOARD

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8.—Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum of Los Angeles and Thomas S. Montgomery of San Jose were re-appointed members of the state board of education today by Governor W. D. Stephens. Both were appointed by Governor Johnson four years ago and now are named again for four-year terms.

Doctors Agree on This One Thing

Doctors are united on the fact that there is nothing more nutritious than ice cream and all agree it is most delicious. If it comes from Lehnhardt's there is none better. Phone today, Oak, 496, for an order and you will be surprised at how reasonable a price you can serve your dessert.

Advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our Family Club Tickets are now on sale—Good after Sept. 28, 1917.

15 Big Swims for \$3.50 or 23½c per Swim

These tickets are transferable and are good until used.

BUY YOUR TICKET NOW

As there are only a limited number of these tickets issued and the sale will be discontinued after the present issue is exhausted.

BUY YOUR TICKET TODAY and become a REGULAR PATRON.

SWIM IN THE PURE OCEAN WATER at

NEW PIEDMONT BATHS

24th and Vernon. Open Daily.

Natives Rally in Honor Anew to the Golden State

Tablet Is Unveiled to Memory of General Winn, Founder of Order of N.S.G.W.

Special to The TRIBUNE.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8.—Every redwood grove and plain, every city, hamlet, town and country place, from the snowline of Siskiyou county to the breathless wastes of San Diego, is today pouring into the capital of the State of California its quota of Native Sons and Daughters, who will commemorate in festival and pageant, song and dance, the sixtieth Civil War Anniversary of the great state of the Golden West.

Tomorrow is California's sixty-seventh birthday. From end to end the state is dressed in its prettiest crops, its mines, its clearest skies. It looks today as it looked more than half a century ago when pioneer spirits set it among the sisterhood of states, save that it has grown older, wiser and more developed. That growth is being typified in the celebration today by the sons and daughters of those same pioneers. While the stars and stripes are paying tribute to the dauntless courage of their forefathers, they march the streets with songs on their lips—20,000 of them from the far corners of the state. They throng the lobbies of hotels whose rooms are already filled beyond capacity. They cluster in Capitol park, on corners, at headquarters, in the various places where the different functions of the three days program are to be carried to completion. They are everywhere in droves, trucks, herds and beavers, and the incoming trains are bringing additional thousands.

CITY GAILY DECORATED.

From every cross street on J and K streets and the intersecting streets, hang flags and bunting. Streamers swing from the buildings and trees on every street. Colored lights in festoon loops of glistening colors, twinkling stars, rows of incandescent lamps, all interwoven with emblems of the Golden Bear, the state's symbol of success, are everywhere. Here and there bands play and dancers filled with the carnival spirit trip the light fantastic on the sidewalks, seeking elbow-room among the merry-making crowds.

There are receptions everywhere. In the hotel lobbies, the parlors from all over the state have established individual headquarters, and reception committees, general information, details and other official delegations, to dispense information, handshakes, and general directions. Sleeping accommodations are at a premium all over the city, the various hostilities having been swamped under the avalanche of guests, visitors and delegates to the celebration that have poured in upon the city.

More than 3000 rooms have been secured in private homes, lodging houses and churches, for the temporary accommodation of the visitors. A ticket of admission is on hand, practically every Sacramentoan owning a car contributing to take the guests to points of interest through the city and surrounding country. The various special trains which are pouring into the city over three railroads are being met by automobile parties and the newcomers taken direct to their respective headquarters. By noon to-night the celebration will be in full swing with practically every native son and daughter who is a member of the order and many that are not in attendance.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

"These words of General Winn now seem prophetic. For two years have elapsed since that small but enthusiastic band of young Californians met and organized in the City of San Francisco. The test of time has been applied and the result demonstrates that the great order he founded has proven to be an imperishable memento—an institution that will endure through all time. At last it came to my mind that an order composed of native sons of the Pacific Coast would effect the object and be sustained by pride of parentage and place of birth, while it would be an imperishable memento—an institution that would last through all time."

PROPHETIC WORDS.

"For twenty years my mind has been running on some lasting style of monument to mark and perpetuate the discovery of gold. I could not think of anything that would be fitting in the course of time. At last it came to my mind that an order composed of native sons of the Pacific Coast would effect the object and be sustained by pride of parentage and place of birth, while it would be an imperishable memento—an institution that would last through all time."

PROPHETIC WORDS.

"The program which has been mapped out for the entertainment of the two orders from the whole state is the most elaborate that has ever been prepared at any celebration. The trustees of the Native Sons have decided that after this year the Administration Day celebration will take place in each county, so that this particular three days' event is in the nature of a final state-wide celebration and is being observed accordingly. For more than twelve months the local chapters of the Native Sons and the Native Daughters of the Golden West have been preparing for this event. Every minute of the time beginning tonight, is being crowded to the limit with something that will provide amusement, entertainment and recreation for the visiting thousands.

The feature of the opening today was the unveiling and dedication of a bronze tablet in memory of General A. M. Winn, founder of the Native Sons of the Golden West and pioneer fraternal man of the state, in a local park. The affair was attended by nearly the entire membership of both state organizations. Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda, former Congressman and Past Grand President of the Historic Landmarks Committee, was the orator of the occasion.

Tomorrow will be given over to sightseeing, visiting, receptions, athletic events at local amusement parks, theatrical shows, box parties, dinner luncheons and unnumbered social and fraternal functions, and affairs of all kinds. At the State Fair Grounds tomorrow there will be a spectacular display of fireworks which will be one of the finest ever seen in the state.

MONDAY BIG DAY.

Monday is the big Admission Day celebration. Then will take place the main portion of the entertainments. Beginning with a parade in the morning at which every Native Son organization in the state will march. Special floats have been prepared for the occasions and thousands of native born citizens will march in review headed by their own bands, drill teams and other features. In the afternoon there will be a band concert, a baseball game in the Buffalo Park and a picnic and swimming contest at Joyland, an amusement ground. The big feature of the entire conclave will be the parade, than which nothing finer has ever been seen in the state.

Past Grand President Knowland in his speech on the unveiling of the Winn memorial tablet paid high tribute to the sterling virtues of the founder. He said, in part:

"We meet this afternoon to honor memory of one entitled to a tribute not alone from the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, which he founded, but likewise deserving of

the same high regard.

Doctor and Mrs. Henry L. Parish have just returned from their annual outing in the high Sierras. They motored as far as Huntington Lake Lodge and from there made their way with travel and pack animals over the new trail into the King's river via the John Muir pass. This is over 12,000 feet in elevation. They made many fine fishing trips.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Yale and Mr. and Mrs. M. Isaacs entertained at a dinner Friday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Levin, a bridal couple. Covers were also laid for Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levin, parents of the bridegroom, and Mr. Harry Levin. The bride was Miss I. Tucker before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barry assisted in the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Grace Haynie and James Furd Barry was solemnized yesterday afternoon in Newman Hall, Berkeley. Miss Clara Haynie, sister of the bride, was the only attendant, and Frank Barry assisted his brother as best man.

Miss Barry is the niece of Mrs. Katherine Reiff, a pioneer resident of the city. The bridegroom is the son of John D. and Anna Reiff.

The groom is a graduate of the University of California and prominent member of the Newman Club alumni.

Upon their return from their honeymoon, which is to be spent in southern California, the couple will take up

residence in their new home in Piedmont, which has just been completed.

At an informal tea yesterday afternoon given by Mrs. Robert W. Greer of Oakland, the engagement of the bride's daughter, Miss Daisy Greer, and Hursell K. Rogers of Burlingame was announced. The affair was prettily appointed, about fifteen of the intimate friends of the bride-elect having been invited to share the betrothal feast. Mr. Rogers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Rogers of Burlingame. No definite plans have been made for the wedding, though December is the favored month.

In honor of Miss Agnes Leonard, who became the wife of Raymond Crumley yesterday morning, Miss Catherine Hanley gave a surprise recently, the last of a series of affairs given for the bride. Covers were laid for fourteen guests. The centerpiece was of blue bachelor buttons and fern, streamers extending from the chandelier to the edge of the table. From these were suspended tiny bluebirds. Two white satin streamers formed an aisle to the bride's place, down which miniature bride's party marched. Those who were Miss Hanley's guests were Mrs. Eckert Smith, Miss Clark Taylor, Miss Agnes McMillan, Miss Loretta Conner, Miss Christine Anderson, Miss Marie Costello, Miss Agnes Leonard, Miss Madeline Gallagher, Miss Gertrude Hanley, Miss Claire Grey, Miss Catherine Hanley, Miss Isabel Cox, Miss Margaret Twomey and Mrs. Edna White.

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MODEL CORPS HURLED BACK AT VERDUN

REVEALS SECRETS OF RUSSIAN COURT LIFE COUNTESS TELLS OF HIDDEN AGENTS' TRICKS GERMANS SET AT NAUGHT INVENTOR'S WORK

(These revelations are made by Countess Von Schaumberg, who was engaged in the Kaiser's Secret Diplomatic Service. The papers giving these confessions were abstracted from her attache case by an enemy who followed her to Berne. This titled lady's and high social position, and her command of money, made her a valuable aid to the Kaiser's schemes of peaceful penetration before the war.)

By Countess Von Schaumberg.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sept. 8.—The story how Germany's Model Battalion of "Stosstruppen" met its Waterloo at the hands of forty dismounted French dragoons in the recent desperate fighting for the possession of Hill 304 at Verdun has just come to light.

This model battalion of "Stosstruppen" was commanded by no less a person than Captain Rohr, the inventor of "Stosstruppen" fighting. The forty dragoons lost half their number, but they effected the complete destruction of two whole companies of "Stosstruppen" and after being driven back wards for 200 yards regained all the ground lost.

During the three weeks in which the Crown prince prepared his assault of June 23 and 24 on Hill 304, French aviators succeeded in securing photographs of the precise spot back of the German lines where Captain Rohr's model battalion of "Stosstruppen" was undergoing its daily rehearsal for the attack.

It was 6:30 in the evening that the forty dragoons holding one of the most important advance posts before Hill 304 saw the "Stosstruppen" leap unexpectedly to the attack. First of all, at intervals of twenty paces came three crews of pioneers and liquid flame-throwers. Following them, at mathematical intervals three crews of hand-grenadiers, still farther behind a line of troops armed with trenching tools and rifles; then the occupation troops whose duty it is to defend and hold the ground conquered by the "Stosstruppen" and finally the purveying troops bringing up the grenades, munitions and sandbags for the fight.

The first onslaught of the "Stosstruppen" was quickly repulsed. One dragoon named Leduc was buried by a torpedo clear to his hips. Twice two groups of four Germans each advanced to take him, prisoners and twice he forced them back with his hand grenades till his companions could come to his rescue.

With nearly all the officers quickly killed, Sergeant Benda, a scold in command of a section of the organization of the trench, at every angle of the trench a crew of six men were left, two to throw grenades from above whilst the others passed them up.

Down this trench the Germans fought their way, angle at a time. In the meantime two French dragoons Gourham and LeBouder had succeeded, although each was badly wounded, in concealing themselves well knowing that sooner or later their comrades would counterattack.

After three hours and a half of this hand-to-hand fighting the French dragoons had penetrated down the trench for 200 yards. Over half the number was killed or missing, but with the loss of most of their men Sergeant Benda ordered the remainder of his little handful to the attack. The dragoons went to it. Gourham and LeBouder, still bleeding from their wounds, rose up from their concealment and opened with their hand grenades a rear attack on the retreating Germans. In fewer minutes than there were remaining dragoons the latter had fought their way back to the original position, while what was left of the "Stosstruppen" and the "waves of occupation" melted back into the German lines.

STRIKES GENERAL.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—Kansas City strikers last night embraced three packing plants a day firm, and threatened to box factory. Two hundred and fifty employees are out at the Cudahy packing plant, which has been inactive for three days because of the strike. Superintendent J. K. Hall tonight announced that he would not meet the labor organization's representatives, whom he believes fomented the strike to unionize his employees.

The strikers, when told of Hale's statement, refused to meet him, declaring they "wanted to be unionized."

SHELTER PROVIDED BY LOCAL GIFT

'GERMANS HAVN'T LOOK-IN,' SAYS BILLY SUNDAY

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8.—"God was standing on the banks of the Marne and gave the allies the victory which saved Paris," said Billy Sunday today. "The Germans never reached Paris and they never will. Old Bill Hohenzollern hasn't got a look-in now, with Uncle Sam on the job. There will be something doing with that bunch of pretzels now."

It was apparent that Sunday will give the call to "hit the sawdust trail" tomorrow or Monday.

PRINTS PARALLEL ON WILSON'S NOTE

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 7.—The Semi-Official North German Gazette today devotes a full page to a parallel reproduction of the original and German texts of President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note, and also to the publication of a comparison between the German text and a distorted French version which the newspaper says was circulated outside of Germany by a French news agency.

German newspaper readers have been favored with no less than five different renderings of the President's note. They vary but slightly in phraseology and generally agree textually in the reproduction of the President's strictures upon the German government which the press of the Central empires has made the outstanding feature of the note.

In the discussions of the President's note, Philipp P. Schaeffer, the Social-Democrat leader, and Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Center party, are counseling calmer judgment and urging that the perplexing work of bringing about peace should not be handicapped by a wave of indignation which threatens to drown out sane discussion of the note. These two leaders are pleading for an unbiased perusal of President Wilson's program.

Feeling on the supposed intention of President Wilson to insist upon dislodgment of the Hohenzollern dynasty continues to agitate the press and non-political circles.

It is announced that the special committee of seven members of the Reichstag appointed for the purpose will again confer with Chancellor Michaelis regarding the German reply to the Pope on September 15. The last session of the commission was on August 16.

IS RECOVERING.

Dr. Alva F. Maine is recovering from an operation for blood-poisoning and has returned to his home at 6434 Colby street, after having spent over a week at Providence hospital.

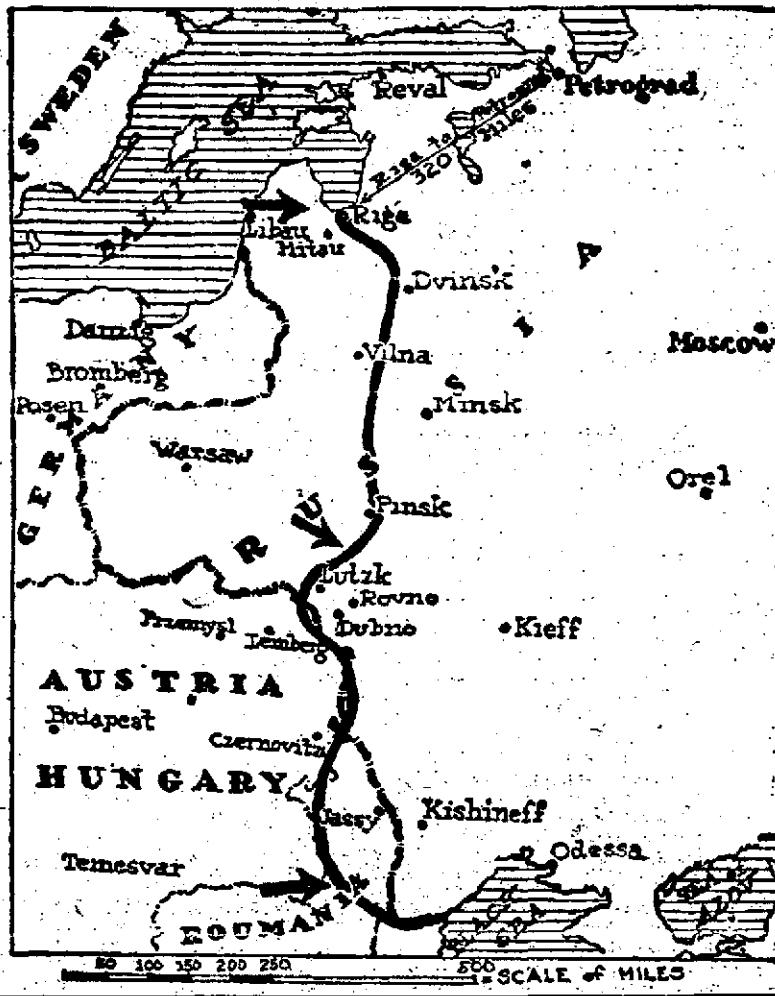
WILL GET TRADE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—American firms now have an opportunity to supplement Germany in the hardware trade of Italy, Spain and Portugal, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce today. American hardware, says the report can more than compete with German products in these markets if an effort is made to cater to the demands of the trade.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT DESSERT

Why not relieve yourself of all the work, worry and doubt as to what to serve for dessert at dinner by ordering a brick of Leinhardt's Special Ice Cream—80c quart brick delivered in ice—50c if you call for it at our store, 1313 Broadway, or phone Oak 4-966. LEINHARDT'S—Advertisement.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—Leading German military circles consider that with the capture of the important naval bases of Riga and Duenamünde, operations on the Riga front virtually have ended, says a Berlin despatch to the National Tribune. It is considered too late in the year to advance further. This would require the building of new roads and the establishment of depots. On this account, the despatch says, it is unlikely that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will permit the troops to continue the advance with Petrograd as the objective.



ASKS SUFFRAGE

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Former

President Roosevelt sent this tele-

gram today to the Maine suffrage cam-

paign committee: "I earnestly hope that as a matter of plain justice the people of Maine will vote 'yes' on women's suffrage."

A special election on the suffrage amendment will be held Monday.

WILL VOICE WAR'S NEEDS IN THEATERS

Prominent men of Oakland and east bay cities will stop in front of the motion picture screens in various playhouses Saturday evening to deliver brief addresses under the "Four-Minute Men" plan of the State Council of Defense.

These "Four-Minute Men" are cooperating in a plan that is nationwide and is sponsored by the committee on public information. Their name is earned by the fact that their talks are not to exceed four minutes each and are to be on topics of importance in war time. The first addresses are to be on "What Our Enemy Really Is."

The work California is under the direction of William V. Cowan, secretary of the Council for Defense. In this county R. S. Wheeler, county secretary of the council, and director of lectures for the board of education, is in charge. Jesse Steinhardt heads the San Francisco committee.

Among the "Four-Minute Men" selected in the county who will speak in the theaters are: Stanton W. Lore, William A. Spooner, W. E. Castro, Perry Burlingame, F. S. Clark, H. C. Capwell, C. W. Snook, J. W. Stetson, Roy Munsell, William Nat Friend, Maurice Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Louis Aber, Miss Ethel V. Wood, Anna Florence Brown, Mrs. Frederick T. Tilden, E. K. Taylor, Ford Sam, Colonel Tilden, Robert Robinson and Sam Donahue.

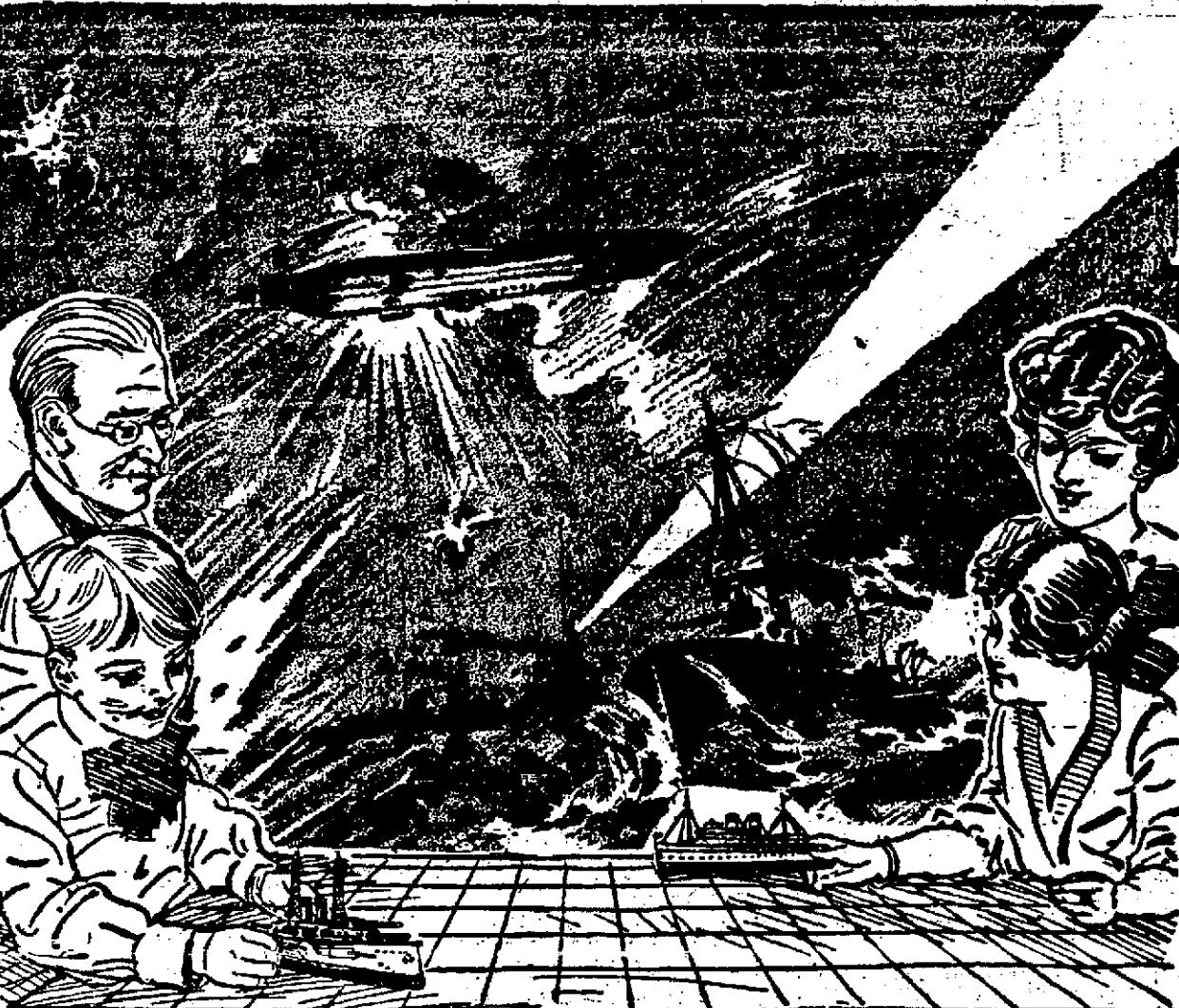
CALIFORNIANS DIE

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—J. Williams Jackson, California, and F. G. Finnigan, California, have been killed in action on the western battle front in Europe according to the Canadian casualty list issued today.

Can "U" Sink a "U" Boat? Great Naval War Game

The Newest Craze

Teaches naval tactics. A wonderful test for boys or for grown-ups in this new game



It will teach children and grown-ups more about the war on the sea as it is played by real admirals, real sailors and real ships than anything one might possibly read about naval warfare.

All you've got to do is cut it out, choose your sides and begin playing. Battleships, Dreadnaughts, Cruisers, Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Submarines and Mines are all included. You start with your Navy and the other person starts with his Navy from your Naval Bases. You play in turn, according to rules, advancing, firing, laying mines, diving under sea, shooting torpedoes, playing the great game of naval warfare until yours or the other navy is destroyed. If your navy remains it depends on your cleverness.

ONLY 15¢ With This
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"CAN YOU SINK A U-BOAT?"

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Point Richmond—Mrs. B. Clegg, 48 Washington Ave.

Vallejo—Eddie Kelly, 306 Georgia Street.

Sacramento—1010 7th St.

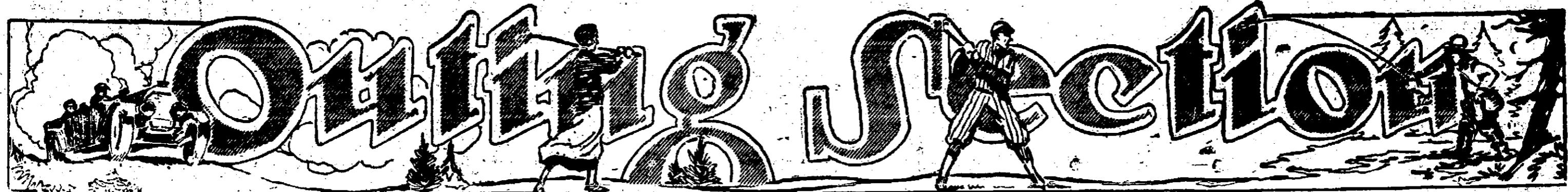
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VOL. LXXXVIII

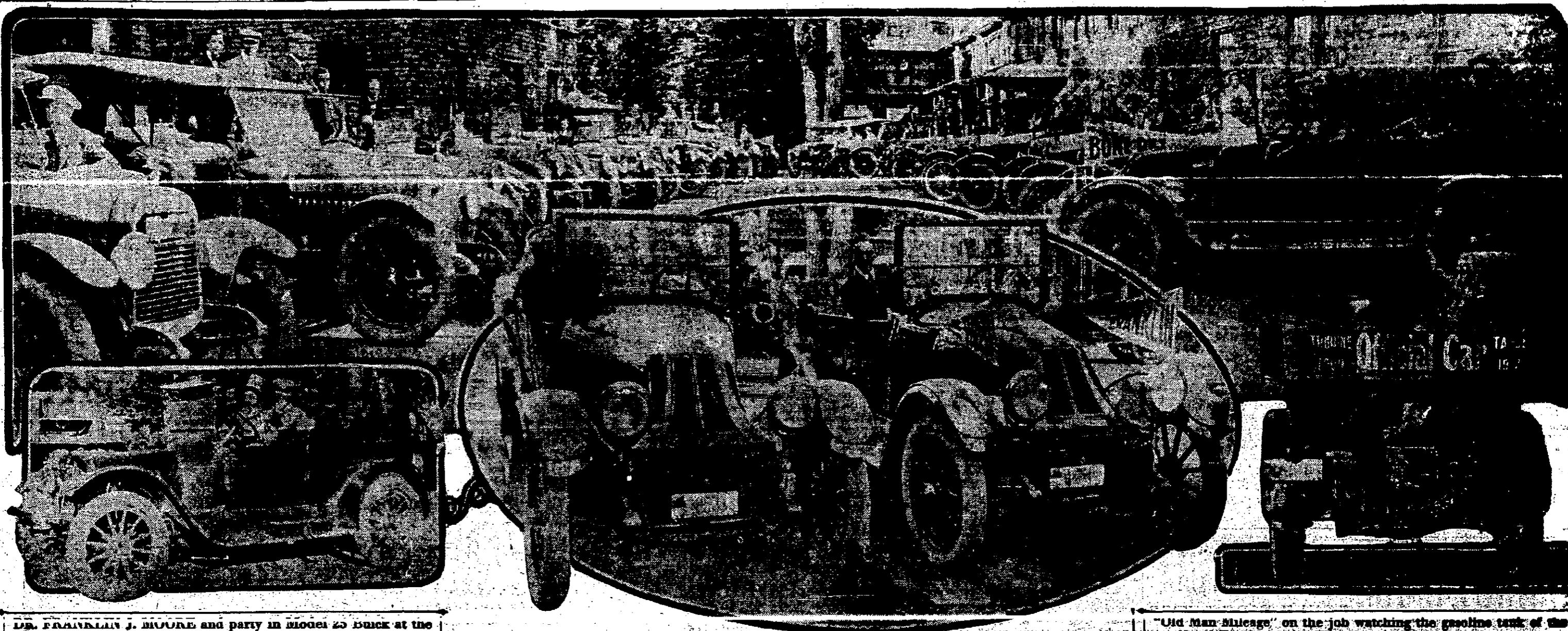
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1917.

PAGES 31 TO 40

NO. 19.

Tribune Tahoe Tour Breaks All Previous Records

Cars in the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour lined up at the Tahoe Tavern grounds upon the completion of the tour Sunday, September 2d. Twenty-six cars finished the run with perfect scores.



DR. FRANKLIN J. MOORE and party in model 25 Buick at the end of the tour.

AUTOS WANTED

The committee appointed for the collection of newspapers on next Saturday—Newspaper Day—is out after all the automobiles they can get to carry on the good work and the motor car dealers are asked to help the good work along as well as the private car owners.

The cars will be required for the entire forenoon next Saturday. All that can spare cars are requested to advise the committee to that effect so that the proper allotments for each district can be made.

The idea of the day is to collect the old newspapers from the readers, second-hand and sell them to the benefit of the Red Cross work. All details will be attended to by the committee and auto owners are asked to pledge their cars to assist in the work of collecting the papers.

The two perfect score Franklin cars at the end of the tour at Lake Tahoe. On the left is the Franklin with Dr. Paul Lanz at the wheel, and on the right is the official Tribune Franklin car with Manager C. A. Penfield of the Oakland house of the John F. McLain Company at the wheel.

trip from Oakland to Tahoe is claimed by G. A. Nissen of the Saroni Sugar Company of Oakland, a private owner of a Hupmobile car, whose score card shows his actual running time between the official stops to be 8 hours and 31 minutes, this showing on the part of the Hupmobile duplicates the wonderful performance of the Hupmobile in the last year's TRIBUNE tour from Oakland to Yosemite via Tahoe Tavern and the Tioga pass roads, when C. L. Hebrank also checked in at the lake in record time. The Hupmobile carried five grown people and the Reo, driven by Dr. Newell Wilson of Oakland.

Eddie Fullen and his husky Saxon Six traveled over the grades with an ease that was a revelation to other members of the party. The two Overland cars also made fine showings, and checked in at the end of the run with 100 per cent perfect scores. One of the Overland cars was driven by George Nunes and had the other by Robert Stecker. Both are private car owners.

The Chandler Six, driven by Willard Parry of the local Peacock agency, made its usual perfect score and proved to have remarkable power on all of the grades encountered.

The Vails Six, driven by K. N. Brown of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, made a wonderful run and proved itself to be a leading amateur automobile.

The car driven at the Tavern in good time, despite the fact that it had to start from Sacramento on Sunday, which meant a handicap of close to forty miles.

The two Buick cars, one driven by C. A. McGee of the Howard Auto Company and carrying representatives of the San Francisco newspapers, and the Buick driven by Dr. Franklin J. Moore of Oakland, both checked in at the end of the run in the usual Buick condition and received perfect scores, as usual, duplicating the Buick performances on all of the annual tours.

The two Hudson cars, one driven by C. A. Butler of the Butler-Velvin Company of Oakland and Berkeley, checked in with his husky Hudson Super Six car loaded with Oakland TRIBUNES of the same date for the members of the party.

At 1:20, C. L. Butler of the Butler-Velvin Company of Oakland and Berkeley, at exactly 12 noon Saturday, Martines the purveyor on the 1:20 p. m. boat for Benicia, just across the Carquinez Straits. Reaching Benicia shortly before 2 p. m., the causeway road to Sacramento was followed, most of the motor parties arriving at the Capital City about 4:30 and proceeding on to Auburn, where they checked in for supper. This was the end of the first day's drive. At Auburn, despite the fact that a fire had destroyed about thirty rooms at the Freemans Hotel, the management took good care of a goodly portion of the party and arranged with other hotels and resorts nearby to care for the balance. Some of the party went to Colfax and others to Monte Vista Inn, near Dutch Flat, for the night's stop, while a few remained in Sacramento. The main part of the tour, however, was well cared for at Auburn, where an open air dance and other forms of entertainment were provided.

On Sunday morning, September 2, the party checked out from Auburn on the final lap of the schedule to the Tahoe country. Most cars were on the road by 7 a. m. and most of the party arrived at the Tavern before 1 p. m. The run to the lake was an ideal one and thoroughly enjoyed by all. One incident that served to create more than the usual amount of excitement attendant on such occasions was a forest fire between Emigrant Gap and Crystal Lake which gave some of the party a thrilling experience.

Arriving at the Tavern without a single

made perfect scores with remarkable ease as did the Auburn car driven by Milton Dommann of Oakland and the Haynes Six driven by B. G. Ensign; the Oldsmobile eight, driven by E. A. McGinnis; the Mitchell, driven by Frank N. Smith; and the Reo, driven by Dr. Newell Wilson of Oakland.

Eddie Fullen and his husky Saxon Six traveled over the grades with an ease that was a revelation to other members of the party. The two Overland cars also made fine showings, and checked in at the end of the run with 100 per cent perfect scores. One of the Overland cars was driven by George Nunes and had the other by Robert Stecker. Both are private car owners.

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The Studebaker Six, driven by George A. Ray, as usual, checked in with perfect score honors, duplicating the exhibition given by the Studebaker cars in the Tioga Pass tour, and, in fact, all of the Annual Endurance Runs held by The TRIBUNE.

The Tavern trophy for duck pins was won by H. D. Hadenfeld of the Hudson Super Six party, who scored the highest score of the crowd.

The tour disbanded at the Tavern Sunday night, and while the majority of the party returned over the Placerville road and found it to be in wonderful condition yet others explored different trails over the Sierras. But all returned home happy and contented with the way things were arranged for the tour and the success of the party. Even the weather man was there a more perfect evening at the lake than with a perfect tour party Sunday night with a perfect tour party.

Butler, who was a member of the tour, arranged to remain over at Auburn on Sunday morning and await the arrival of the other cars, carrying special bundles of the Sunday TRIBUNE, and to carry the TRIBUNES from Auburn to the Tavern, beating the mail trains on the run by close to a day's time.

Butler, in addition to the heavy load of TRIBUNES carried his regular passenger load and checked out of Auburn at 9:30 a. m. with the Hotel Auburn proprietor and arrived at the Tahoe Tavern, a distance of exactly 83 miles, over the Sierra Nevada mountains, at 12:30 p. m., making the record time over the rugged Sierra road in exactly 3 hours and 50 minutes. The run of Butler's undoubtedly will stand as a record for touring cars heavily loaded and it speaks well for the power of his car that he could keep up such momentum on the heavy mountain going as well as on level roads.

There were three Hudson Super Six cars on the trip, and all three made 100 per cent perfect scores. Besides the record-making car driven by Butler the other cars were handled by D. S. Jones of the Oakland house of the H. O. Harrison Company and the other by H. D. Hadenfeld of the San Francisco Harrison interests.

Both the two Peerless eight cars driven by George Peake and F. T. Bradford.

The best actual running time for the

HEADLIGHT TESTS

That automobile owners of adjoining cities, and even from distant points, are taking advantage of the testing station for headlight adjustments being operated by the Oakland police department is the statement of Corporal Joseph Wallman, of the traffic bureau. Fully 50 per cent of the cars tested are owned outside of Oakland, says Wallman. This is accounted for by the fact that testing stations have not been set up in other places in accordance with the provisions of the new state motor act which is now under enforcement.

None of the applications are turned down for that reason, however, and every effort is being made to handle the cars as they appear at the station in Clay street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

the full moon timed just right for the evening's enjoyment.

One of the conclusions reached by all on the tour was the fact that the ideal way to make the Tahoe Tour was that schedule followed by THE TRIBUNE.

Namely leaving Oakland at noon and arriving at Auburn for supper, traveling via the Causeway route. This gets away with as much of the heat of the valley as is possible. Early, very early, next morning leave Auburn for the six-hour run to the lake, thus getting the benefit of the cool early morning air on the mountains.

In returning the Placerville road is far the best way. If one is to see all that is to be seen and travel over both roads to the lake it is best by far to go via the Auburn road and return via the Placerville road, thus getting not only the advantage of the grade conditions on both roads, but also getting the advantage of the inside of the road on the new state road around the Emerald Bay part of Lake Tahoe—a condition that is to be appreciated by all motor car drivers.

LEGALITE LENS

enables the motorist to comply with the new State Law and still have a safe driving light.

You buy the Legalite from us, we install them free. Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

Pacific Kissel Kar Branch

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Storage Batteries Reduced

ALL MAKES GUARANTEED
Studebaker, Haynes, Mallin, Knight,
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9SLB—Price \$30.40

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Our Battery Dept. Repairs all Makes.

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2065 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

PHONE OAKLAND 603

"Old Man Minnie" on the job watching the gasoline tank of the official Franklin car. This clever way of illustrating the gasoline economy of the Franklin car was the subject of much comment on the trip.

MANY ENROLLED

Although the riding season is by no means over, more than twenty-five thousand boys are now enrolled as members of the Fisk Bicycle Club fostered by the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee, Mass.

These bicycle clubs exist in every state in the United States and also can be found in Canada, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines and in various other countries. The members are furnished free with hats, handle-bar ornaments, membership buttons, streamers and signal flags. In the Fisk club manual which is sent to the boys every effort is made to show them how to obtain the greatest amount of fun from their bicycles and other outdoor sports.

The Fisk club chief, who is at the head of the national organization, is located at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and the members report to him regularly of their club runs and other activities.

It is expected that several thousand more boys will become members of this organization before the riding season is over.

ARE ON LAST LAP
OF VACATION TRIP

D. F. McCarthy, W. T. McCarthy, P. W. McCarthy of Los Angeles are along on the return lap of an extended vacation trip to New York and back in the latter city. McCarthy disposed of the car which they had driven east and purchased a Darr in which they are completing their long journey.

The McCarthys are traveling via the Lincoln Highway, having come up the Santa Fe Trail, a condition unique in this outfit is carried, including a coat, coat and cooking utensils, the total weight of this impediment being about 100 pounds.

The parties report fairly good roads, varying but generally providing conditions of low high prices for food and supplies everywhere and a wonderful repast.



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TIRES

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Ribbed and
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HOGAN & LEDER

311 14TH ST. Lakeside 2212
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EXIDE BATTERY
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We are replacing every make
battery with EXIDE, assuring EXIDE
SERVICE and SATISFACTION. Free
inspection on all batteries.

SCHEIBNER & HODSON
2324-2330 BROADWAY

ANNOUNCEMENT

Elmer G. Cox and R. N. McKinnon beg to announce that they have purchased the business, stock, good will, etc. of the Oakland store from C. A. Muller, and will carry a complete stock of

United States Tires

G. & J. Tires

Cox-McKinnon Co., Inc.

Broadway at 21st St. LAKESIDE 408

Vulcanizing Retreading Tires Accessories

Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tire
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Retreading and Repairs to cord tires our specialty.

We are always open

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Phone Lakeside 2200 1426-32 Franklin Street, Oakland

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C. A. MULLER
THE TIRE SHOP
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Pay Big Dividends
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Our Retread Guaranteed to
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HARRIS
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the choice of motor car owners
that know the importance of proper
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Chancellor & Lyon Co.

2426 Webster St.

TELLS OF LONG TRIP BY AUTO

BERKELEY, Sept. 8.—Dr. Arthur S. Eakle, professor of mineralogy in the University of California, addressed the Automobile Club of Berkeley during the past week, giving the particulars of an automobile map made by him and his wife and daughter from Washington, D. C., to Berkeley. When he arrived at his home the odometer showed that he had traveled 1000 miles, and his log told him that he had consumed 250 gallons of gasoline.

The expense figured out about the same as the cost of first-class railroad transportation, taking into account the items that would have been incurred for living during the time of travel. On account of making several detours to visit cities that were attractive, the tour occupied two months, if no stops are made, it could be covered in about thirty days. Dr. Eakle explained, but he would advise about five or six weeks for the journey. Camping out he found to be very enjoyable after leaving Omaha, but beyond that point the people are unaccustomed to the idea of people cooking and washing in fields and tanks and the experience was not entirely satisfactory. Most of the distance the roads are fairly good, and there are hundreds on hundreds of miles where it is a delight to speed up at thirty miles an hour or more.

"The worst road on the trip was found in Wyoming," said Dr. Eakle.

Makes Record Dash Across Sierras



Super-Six Hudson Car arriving at the Tahoe Tavern with heavy load of Sunday Tribune for members of the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour. This Hudson car, driven by C. L. Butler of Oakland and Berkeley, made the remarkable time of 3 hours and 50 minutes over the 89.7-mile run from Auburn to the Tahoe Tavern over the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Saxon Six a Mountain Climber



The husky Saxon Six Touring Car with EDDIE PULLEN at the wheel climbing the grades at the summit of the Sierras on the Tahoe Tour run in which this car scored a 100 per cent showing and received a perfect score.

MANAGER IS BACK FROM FACTORY

General Manager A. D. Plughoff of J. W. Leavitt and Company has just returned from a visit to the Premier factory. Plughoff is an optimist, but for a time he had not returned from this trip with the enthusiasm that generally marks this kind of business.

"Every motor car manufacturer in the east has his ear to the ground listening for the sound of the first movement that the government is going to make," says Plughoff.

"They are building motor cars and shipping them from all the factories, but the quantity is not up to scale, for the reason that most of the builders are expecting at any moment to be notified that the government desires their plant or at least a portion of its production to be taken over.

"The result is that the factories are not taking deliveries of material that will supply the output for any length of time, fearing the same may be left on their hands the moment the government requires their rate.

"The result is there is a shortage in the supply. We have felt it in the Premier line, which was the reason for my trip east. We are practically now doing business from the freight car to the buyer, which does not give us a chance to take care of the increasing demand for the Premier car.

The moment the government makes its demand of the factories, the prices of motor cars will advance. Not that the manufacturers will increase, but motor cars will be selling at a premium.

"There is no likelihood that the government will demand the full productive power of any one plant, for the reason that such would destroy the commercial life of the industry and in time would destroy taxability. The government more than likely will take something from them, all of which means a general curtailment of the output."

"One man who is certain that he is going to need a new car any time within the next two years had better buy it as soon as possible. The government is not going to give any warning to the manufacturers, and when it enters the field there will be at least ten buyers ready to take every new car placed on the market."

TERROR TO BUGS

SNELLTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Dun-
ton Belton of this town claims he has

the champion potato bug exterminator, sure dead and harmless.

Belton avers that he sprayed a row of potatoes with gasoline as an experiment, and applied matches to the first hill of the plants. The flames spread from hill to hill, he says, roasting the bugs so that they dropped to the ground dead. He claims that the flames spread so rapidly they did not injure the vines.

The experiment was not successful, he says, that he sprayed his entire field of five acres, consuming two gallons of gasoline and the lot was covered with dead potato bugs.

He's EMBALMED

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 8.—A man strangled into death at Belton's undertak-

ing room.

"Get my wooden overcoat ready, I'm already embalmed," he ordered.

He was J. H. Naeges and when asked whether he was drunk or crazy, he denied both charges, saying, "Neither, I'm dead."

The undertakers realized that Naeges

was in the proximity of truth when he fell and was rushed to the emergency hospital, where a pint of embalming fluid was extracted with a stomach pump.

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ECONOMY RECORD IS SET BY AUTO

Not content with the honors of being the official car for The TRIBUNE on the Fourth Annual TRIBUNE Tahoe tour and discharging its strenuous duties in that capacity with credit, the Franklin Six car driven by C. A. Penfield of the Oakland house of the John F. McLain Company also established an economy record for mountain touring under adverse conditions.

An average of 20.7 miles to the gallon was recorded by the air-cooled Franklin during its 600-mile jaunt over the Sierras, Nevada and the mountains, like all others on the tour, went to Tahoe over the Auburn and Emigrant Gap road. On the way up it took on six gallons of gasoline at Auburn and another six gallons at the Tahoe Tavern, filling the tank to the very top both times. Returning, the car was driven over the three mountain ranges that feature the picturesque Yuba Pass, and at Marysville eight gallons more were purchased, filling the tank again to the very top. From Marysville to Oakland by way of Stockton and over the three detours at Banta, Altamont and Santa Rita, and on in through the Dublin Canyon, making a total of 600 miles in all for the round trip, the car required but nine additional gallons of

Sanford New Branch Manager



FRANK SANFORD, new Oakland manager for the Howard Auto Company, and new six-cylinder Buick model.

AUTOISTS KEEN ON CAMOUFLAGING

SANFORD GUARDS BUICK INTERESTS

That automobileists are taking a keen interest in the art of camouflaging is evident from the way the Pacific Kissel Kar branch of this city is being besieged by motorists for further information relative to painting automobiles so that they will not be discernable at a distance.

The idea of so painting a car bids fair to become the fad among those who are constantly looking for something different, since this company announced the fact that they were having a car painted under the direction of local artists, who are the leaders of the movement in this country.

Camouflaging will shortly become as popular here as it is in Europe, where it has become a necessity and almost recognized as a science. For to do this, it is necessary that is, to so imitate landscapes, buildings, railroads, automobiles and other objects that have to be screened—skilled artisans, such as artists, stage mechanics, landscape architects, and others, lend their aid and work in perfect unison, so that the finished product is an exact replica of the object to be screened.

If it should ever happen that this country is invaded by a foreign foe, and aeroplanes are used for observation, we would be forced to adopt this method of camouflaging to save the lives of our men and to prevent the being interfered with.

It is a true sense of preparedness that drives this art colony of this city to start this new art here to add impetus to the movement. W. L. Hughson offered the use of a Kissel Kar to these patriotic men, and this car will be used to spread the idea all over the coast, so that those in the more isolated districts of the coast states will see the value of this line of preparedness.

The United States government has realized how important this work is by absorbing the various independent societies of camouflaging into a government unit.

MAKES DELIVERY

PRaises OVERLAND

TOUR EFFICIENCY

Samuel Bullman, theatrical manager of Dallas, Texas, arrived in St. Louis, Mo., the other day with a remarkable story about the touring efficiency of the Overland Light Four.

Bullman left Dallas and up to his arrival in St. Louis, on his return home, he had traveled approximately 900 miles over treacherous roads without having lifted the hood of his car except for oiling purposes.

Bullman's tour took him through Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Yellowstone Park, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. His car, without trouble, climbed the famous Rat-tail pass, which rises 12,000 feet at a distance of 12 miles. In one day it had to ford 18 creeks and small rivers.

Time after time, Bullman said, he had to turn out for other makes of cars which were in distress, and more than once he aided much larger and more powerful machines.

The Hudson Super-Sixes sell at the same price that they have sold at since last December.

DU BROYS ARE READY FOR SEASON

The Du Broys are ready for the coming season's work and, according to a remark made by one of the Du Broys, every one connected with the concern is "up on his toes and full of pep and anxious to make the coming season the biggest in the history of the concern."

This week has been devoted to special housewarming ceremonies. "Every car has its day," seemed to be the motto of F. L. Du Broys, for during the week a day was devoted to the Saxon, one to the Mitchell and another to the Vim light delivery car.

The beautiful salesrooms were artistically decorated, floral offerings from friends adding to the attractiveness of the showrooms and affording a beautiful setting for the Saxon and Mitchell cars.

Exhibitors of the Saxon and Mitchell cars displayed the display rooms and were shown through the building during the week and went away enthusiastically commenting on the arrangement of the various departments and the excellence of the service facilities offered Saxon, Mitchell and Vim owners.

The wholesale department, under W. D. Burke, had a get-together meeting and banquet at the Hotel Whitcomb Thursday. F. L. Du Broys acted as toastmaster and the out-of-town dealers were called upon to give their various versions of the conditions throughout the northern California territory.

R. E. Holloway, sales manager, commented on the problems met by the retail department in the city and gave the country dealers some valuable hints on sales methods.

Du Broys made a general toastmaster and carefully and effectively made his serious points while at the same time carrying on a joking comment that brought forth rounds of applause from the assembled guests.

C. W. McElveen, coast representative for the Mitchell factory; B. O. Willibrands, coast representative for the Saxon factory, and A. B. Costigan, representative for the Vim factory, addressed the dealers at length on the various features of the cars which are handled by the Du Broys organization. Motion pictures showing the automobile's construction and the various methods of assembly of parts proved instructive and interesting.

In the evening a theater party at the Orpheum was arranged by F. L. Du Broys and W. D. Burke for the visiting dealers and a Saxon film thrown on the screen pleased the assembled sales force.

The members of the Du Broys organization who attended the banquet were: A. M. De Gaston, Sacramento; A. G. San Francisco.

SHOULD OWN CAR, MOTORIST SAYS

"The man that sits home today and reads the paper and is not counted among the motor car owners of California is not heeding the warning of conservatism of the day," says F. J. Lins, the head of the F. J. Lins Motor Company and National Distributors.

"In this time of war the government is asking its citizens to conserve their resources which does not mean, however, the cutting of one's belt of necessities, but more especially the curtailment of thoughts, wastefulness.

"Every man who works must have some pleasure. Continuous work without recreation develops staleness and dulls the faculties. The same is the case where pleasure predominates, only the result is gained quicker by the exhaustion of the means of supply and the man has to seek work to live.

In this day of conservatism it is necessary to one's pleasures to seek a line of recreation that costs the least and gives the greatest results.

"For the amount of money expended or invested, there is nothing known to the civilized world that pays such big dividends as the motor car. It has practically eliminated 75 per cent of doctor's expenses; it has not only brought into the mind of the owner, but has given education to the family that the greatest universalities cannot produce.

"While affording the desired health-

Winston, Monterey; G. M. Upton, Lakeport; B. J. Peck, Oakland; George Zehner, San Mateo; F. A. Chamberlain, Merced; J. H. Clarke, Modesto; George Selinger, Sacramento; D. M. Waite, Modesto; D. M. Staffler, San Francisco; A. E. Allen, Santa Rosa; W. L. Fredenberg, Vallejo; L. Normand, San Jose; C. C. McFarland, San Jose; George H. Olsen, San Jose; A. L. Phillips, San Francisco; Albert Marchese, San Anselmo; Emil Eizel, San Anselmo; A. Schulze, Dixon; R. M. Cuthbert, San Jose; H. J. Starnes, Martinez; F. B. Curnow, San Jose; L. Shaeffer, Santa Rosa; Jack Clegg, Napa; Eddie Pullen, Oakland; J. G. Tenney, Willows; C. W. McElveen, San Francisco; B. O. Willibrands and W. H. Willibrands, Los Angeles; C. J. Stacey, Chico; A. B. Costigan, San Francisco; W. D. Burke, San Francisco; F. L. Du Broys, R. E. Holloway, D. W. Hill, Eugene Mudd, T. Dwyer, George Lind, T. Staffler, A. R. Nordberg, G. M. Markham of San Francisco.

ful recreation in the open, clear air of the country, motorizing also sharpens the business keenness of mankind.

"Though motorizing along the highways, over mountains, through hills and forests, enjoying much of nature that never before was known except through book, the motor car owner unconsciously makes many material notes that play a prominent part the other six days of the week when he is struggling to hold his place with the others of mankind in this game of existence."

"The man who has sat home through the two and a half days of last week and this week because he did not own a motor car has missed an opportunity that may have been a turning point for greater success of he had but been motorizing in behalf of pleasure, health and the silent services offerings to be found beyond the congested walls of the city."

NOT IF WE LIVED MILLION YEARS.

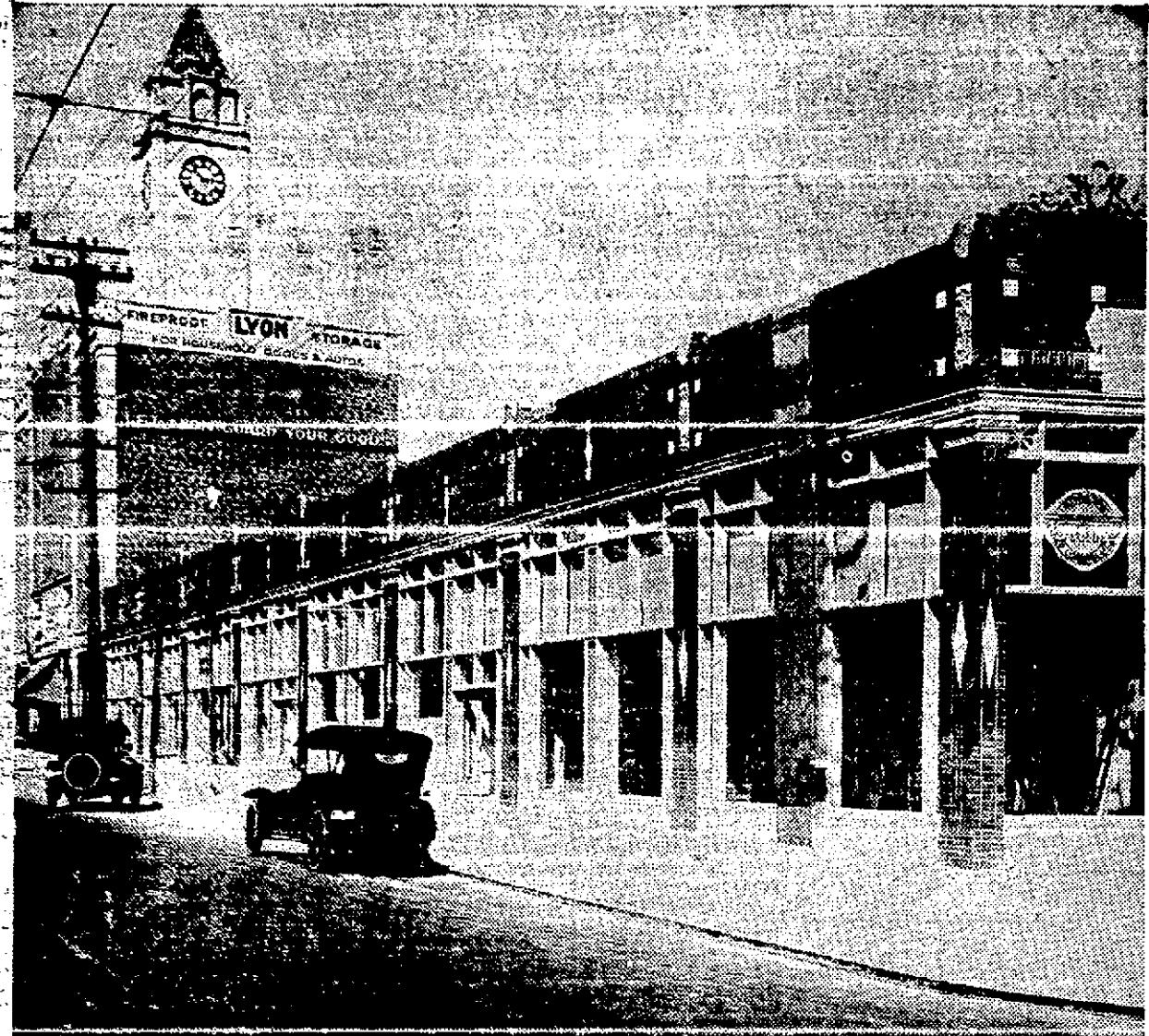
One thing is pretty sure, and that is La Follette will not live long enough over to be elected President.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

MARTINEZ-BENICIA FERRY AND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SUMMER SCHEDULE	
Leave Benicia	Leave Martinez
8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
10:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.

RICHMOND-SAN RAFAEL FERRY SUMMER TIME TABLE, Effective Sunday, April 1, 1917.		
LEAVE RICHMOND Daily (except Sunday)		
7:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
1:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	12:00 M.
9:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
10:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	2:00 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	12:00 M.	3:00 A.M.
12:00 M.	1:00 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
1:00 A.M.	2:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
2:00 A.M.	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
3:00 A.M.	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
4:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
5:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
7:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
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9:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
10:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	2:00 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	12:00 M.	3:00 A.M.
12:00 M.	1:00 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
1:00 A.M.	2:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
2:00 A.M.	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
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12:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
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6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	12:00 M.
9:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
10:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	2:00 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	12:00 M.	3:00 A.M.
12:00 M.	1:00 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
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8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
11:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
12:00 P.M.	1:00 P	

New Home for Stutz Car in Oakland



Handsome new automobile home at Broadway and Piedmont avenue which has become the new Oakland home of the Latham, Davis Company, Inc., handling the Stutz and Fiat cars in this territory. This new building not only marks the advancement of the motor car trade in Oakland through the acquisition of another new firm, but the building also marks the upper end of the Broadway automobile row in Oakland.

COX-M'KINNON PURCHASE BRANCH

STUTZ AND FIAT INVADE OAKLAND

DURANT SMASHES DRIVING RECORD

After having established and successfully handled one of the biggest tire and repair business houses in Oakland as a branch of his Berkeley interests, C. A. Muller has sold out the Oakland branch house to R. N. McKinnon and Elmer G. Cox, who have incorporated the Cox-McKinnon Company, Inc., to handle the business and have again secured the distribution of the famous United States tire, including the G. & J. tire agency, in this territory.

News of the new deal came to light during the past week and the new company took possession of the business on the first of the month. Both Cox and McKinnon have resided in Oakland for years and are well and favorably known.

Elmer G. Cox was with the Oakland tire company for sixteen years and later acquired the Piedmont Garage which he recently sold.

R. N. McKinnon has been in the tire business for ten years, starting out with G. & J. Tire Company as Pacific Coast office manager. At the time of the consolidation of a number of the rubber companies six years ago he was made district credit manager for the United States Rubber Company and was later promoted to the central district. During the past couple of years McKinnon has been manager for C. A. Muller.

Associated with Cox and McKinnon is C. L. Ijams, probably the best known man on the coast. Ijams in early days was with the G. & J. Tire Company, then assistant to Cliff Mathewson, head of the Diamond tire organization on the Pacific Coast. At the time of the formation of the United States Tire Company Ijams was named assistant district manager and later transferred to New York as assistant sales manager for the entire country.

Ijams and McKinnon have never for-

New events have occurred in the automobile world of Oakland of larger import than the announcement in another column of the opening of the "Oakland home" of Latham, Davis & Co., Incorporated, at Broadway and Piedmont avenue. With this firm there will come two cars whose names are, perhaps, as well known on two hemispheres as any car made—the Stutz and the Fiat.

For three years the Stutz has hung its nameplate over the most important world's records on the race courses of America. These records include the "consistency" record, the world's "long distance" record, the "Vanderbilt" and the "Grand Prix," the remarkable maintained speed of over 100 miles per hour having been duplicated again and again by the various drivers of the Stutz on the largest race courses of the United States.

The Fiat car started as an Italian-made model, but has won its name in the United States finally induced its manufacturers to erect its shops on this side of the Atlantic.

For the Northern California, distributors of these two cars to recognize in Oakland an automobile center of the first importance by establishing a new home on this side of the bay is a tribute to what Latham, Davis & Co., Inc., point out as the "growing importance" of Oakland as an automobile center, which many other distributors will undoubtedly not be slow to duplicate.

On the highway stretches Durant says he made remarkable time. His actual running time figures at 10 hours and 40 minutes for the 347 miles. Durant claims to have averaged over 45 miles an hour most of the way down.

TRUCK FIRM TO INCREASE PLANT

The Republic Motor Truck Company of Alma, Michigan, has so many advance orders that it is making arrangements to more than double its output for the present year. Net profits of \$1,657,324 were realized by the Republic company in its fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and in order to increase its capacity it is to secure over a million dollars additional cash by the sale of 23,675 shares of stock held in the treasury, unissued since the increase of the stock to 100,000 authorized shares last February. The treasury stock is offered to Republic stockholders at \$65 a share, in the ratio of one share for each three shares now held. The shares have no par value.

Most of the money thus received will be added to the working capital account, which will be of ample size to take care of the increased demands made upon it by the new production schedule that has been decided upon.

The Republic company announces that during the last fiscal year it sold 12,914 trucks, and the total volume of business including those of parts, was over twelve million dollars. That they have been unusually successful during the past twelve months is evident when it is stated that their business represents a growth of 300 per cent in production; sales having exceeded all expectations. Under the enlarged schedule the Republic company becomes one of the largest makers of trucks in the country. Its line is an extensive one, ranging from the three-quarter ton delivery car to the truck of 3½-ton capacity. Sales are most entirely domestic, less than 2 per cent representing foreign shipments of business directly or indirectly attributed to the.

AUTOMOBILE RACES DRAW CROWDS SPORT LOST NONE OF ITS INTEREST

That automobile racing has lost none of its former grip on the interest of the public, despite the strenuous war activities of the country, was unmistakably evident in the recent big race at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., in which three of the best known stars of the speedways, Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield and Louis Chevrolet competed for supremacy.

The gate receipts, amounting to \$75,000, proved to be the largest ever taken in a motor race in the east. As many as 20,000 spectators, 15,000 people were in the stands when the three speed kings lined up for the start of the first race. Instead of only one long race, the program was divided into three shorter races—twenty, thirty and fifty miles.

The meet resulted in a triple victory for Ralph De Palma, and his many friends and admirers who watched his speedway performances last season, and a portion of this one, only to witness his retirement from numerous races on account of some minor mechanical trouble, when victory was almost within his grasp, are pleased at his reinstatement as the speed king of America.

De Palma drove three wonderful races and established new world's records in each which are now awaiting confirmation by the A. A. A. In the 20-mile event he averaged 110.1 miles per hour, for the 30-mile race 108.5 miles per hour and for the 50-mile, 108.9 miles. In occasional spurts his speed rose as high as 114 miles. But it was no run-away. Louis Chevrolet in his Frontenac trailed De Palma but a few feet at the finish of both the twenty and thirty mile races, and at times actually led in both races.

De Palma's twelve-cylinder Packard was equipped with Goodyear cord tires of the No-Hook type. The earliest tires used by racers were clinchers and race drivers have clung tena-

AMERICAN BOYS WIN REPUTATION

American boys have attained a noteworthy reputation for usefulness within recent years. Boys, of course, always have been useful, but not until their energies are organized and directed along systematic channels, does this usefulness become so apparent. That is why, in recent years, America's young men have loomed so conspicuously in the foreground of daily activities. They have been organized on a much broader scale than ever before.

One of the most influential factors in the boy development program is the Boy Scout organization. Troops in every section of the country have attracted public recognition and praise for countless forms of public service rendered. They have assisted in directing street traffic during congested periods, assisted travelers on incoming trains, helped convention visitors in many ways and are even taking part in the mobilization of the nation's fighting forces. Their activities have been extended in every direction.

In Denver there is an automobile dealer who, recognizing the willingness and industriousness of a troop of Boy Scouts in Clayton College, invited them to become members of his service department. With customary enthusiasm the boys accepted and in a short time were attending regular sessions of instructions in care and operation of motor cars. Then they were graduated with the degree of "Master Scouts," qualified to render assistance to motorists at any time. This they are doing with great success, much to the convenience of motorists. The man who originated the idea is Tom Bortell, dealer in Dodge Brothers' motor cars in Denver and Salt Lake City.

Don Lee is also showing the new popular family car that seats all passengers inside the enclosed space.

Only SIX days
more in which
to buy a
Studebaker
car at the old prices.

SEPTEMBER 15th

at the close of business, the prices of Studebaker cars will increase—

The FOUR touring car
will increase from

\$985 to \$1050

The SIX touring car
will increase from

\$1250 to \$1385

Large purchases and long term contracts for raw materials made a year ago enable Studebaker to delay this advance in prices long after all other manufacturers of cars in Studebaker's class have made an increase.

Order your Studebaker car NOW
—and save money

Weaver-Ables-
Wells Co.

"The House of Service"
3321 BROADWAY
Open Sundays 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

	Four-Cylinder Models	Six-Cylinder Models
Roadster . . .	Present Price \$ 985-\$1025	Present Price \$1250-\$1385
Touring Car . . .	985-1050	1250-1385
Every-Weather Car . . .	1185-1250	1750-1850

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

	Four-Cylinder Models	Six-Cylinder Models
Roadster . . .	Present Price \$ 985-\$1025	Present Price \$1250-\$1385
Touring Car . . .	985-1050	1250-1385
Touring Sedan . . .	1700-1850	1700-1850
Coupe . . .	1750-1850	2600-2750
Limousine . . .	2600-2750	2600-2750

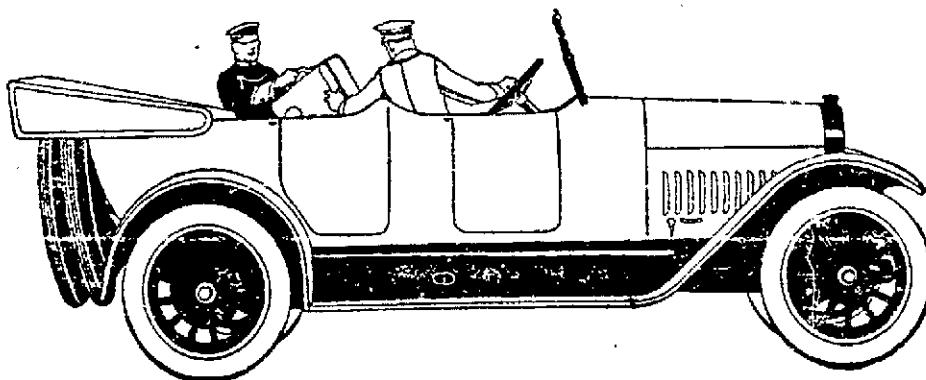
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

National
6 & 12-CYLINDER CARS

You can always tell a National. From radiator to rear lamp, the car has a sweep and smartness to its manner that identifies it plainly. The new six-cylinder model represents a value that we believe is not paralleled in its field.

The Six \$1995 · The Twelve \$2595

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORP., INDIANAPOLIS
Seventeenth Successful Year



F. J. LINZ MOTOR COMPANY

1128 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

OSEN & HUNTER AUTO COMPANY
3080 Broadway Oakland, Cal. 191 Twelfth Street

Ye Auto Bunk

By F. H. Mac.

IF this
GETS into
THE TRIBUNE
TODAY
I WANT you all
TO read
BECAUSE
THERE is a point
I WISH
BROUGHT out,
AND it is this
LAST Saturday
AT noon
WE left
FIRST and Broadway
ON the Fourth Annual
TRIBUNE Tahoe Tour
AND we passed
THROUGH
SACRAMENTO
AND we stopped
AT Auburn
SATURDAY night
AND dined and danced
AND Eddie Critton
WHO chaperoned
THE party
TOLD me
ID have to sleep
WITH Jim Houlihan
OF The TRIBUNE
TO cut
DOWNS expenses
AND I did
AND Jim kicked
IN his sleep
ALL NIGHT
AND the next day
WHEN we
ARRIVED at Tahoe Tavern
I WAS sore
WHERE Jim
HAD kicked



THE night before
AND the bunch
TOLD me
IT was the Maxwell
THAT I had
RODE up in—did it
AND to prove
THAT the Maxwell
WAS innocent
THE next night
WILLIAM C. Sharp
OF the
WESTERN Motors
COMPANY
ASKED me
TO sleep with
POTTER of the
SUPERIOR Tire and Repair Co
AND Monday morn
WE left for home
AND we traveled
285 miles
THE whole day through
AND passed them all
AND got in
FIRST
AND the ride
DIDN'T bother me
AT all
AND I have
ARRIVED at the
CONCLUSION
THAT the other
FELLOWS
MUST have bribed
FRIEND Jim
TO kick
ME in
HIS sleep
SO that I
WOULD knock
THE Maxwell
EXCUSE ME

ACTION TIME NOW HERE, HE SAYS

Final Warning Is Given by the
Studebaker Dealer for
County.

The time for quick action is here," says K. C. Ables of the Weaver-Ables-Wells Company, distributors of Studebaker cars for Alameda county and vicinity, "and I urge all intending purchasers of a motor car to improve their time this week and place their order for a Studebaker. And this isn't a selfish proposal, either."

"On September 15, at the close of business, the prices of all Studebaker models will increase in price. This gives intending buyers and those who have just been putting it off, only six more days in which to place their order at the old prices."

"The uncertainty of the market for steel, copper, brass, aluminum and all other metals, for leather, rubber and cotton, by reason of the government's demand of these materials in the successful prosecution of the war, not only means another rise in prices but may produce a shortage of most and a scarcity of many raw materials for motor car construction. It is only natural, too, that the rise in prices will have a tendency to still further decrease buying and thus add to the production cost of each car. "Automobiles are not going to be cheaped at any time soon, I doubt very much if there will ever come a time again when cars can be bought at such low prices as right now. You probably never will have another opportunity to purchase an automobile of such power, size and quality as either the Studebaker 'Four' or 'Six' for so little."

"Those who buy their Studebaker car this week get the advantage of present low prices. Late buyers take their own chances. They put off buying at their own risk."

"We were fortunate enough to receive our full quota of cars previous to the price increase announcement. Although the notice from the factory that prices would advance on September 15 has depleted our stock tremendously, we still have enough cars of all models to take care of all orders placed this week."

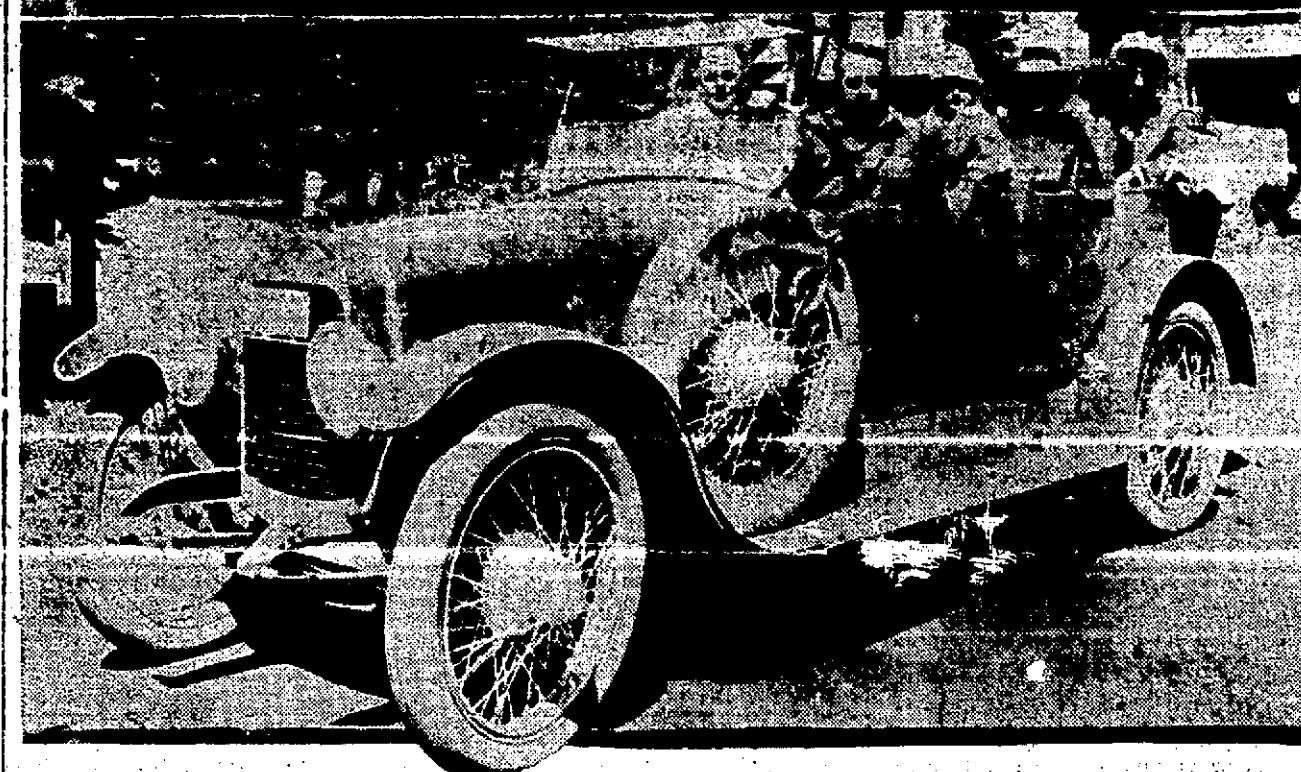
"Some of the Studebaker models now on our floors are finished in a number of handsome and distinctive color combinations, and fitted with the novel and striking gypsy top. Early buyers will have their choice of a Studebaker car in either chrome green, battleship gray, purple lake or auto blue, with running gear in contrasting colors."

"But sir, do not be in a very short time, especially so when one considers the money saving advantages of acting before the expiration of that time. And early buyers, naturally, will avoid disappointment."

BUSINESS IS GOOD
We hear so much of France crushed and France "bled white" that we scarcely can imagine business even managing to stagger on, let alone attempting to branch out in that troubled land, where the invader has held a firm footing for more than three years.

Yet the French business men recently staged a trade exhibit at Lyons, and there were even 100 motor cars in the trade fair, including the Hudson Super-Six from America. Surely when we see such evidence of business virility on the part of France we cannot well doubt the great prosperity in our own country.

Three Hudson Cars Make Perfect Scores



The Super-Six Hudson with D. S. JONES at the wheel, Oakland manager of the H. O. Harrison Company. This car gave one of the finest performances on the trip and won a perfect score. There were three Super-Six Hudson cars in the run and every one of the three arrived with perfect scores to their credit.

UNITED STATES TO BENEFIT FROM WAR

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"More land will be under cultivation than ever before. The iron and steel mills and the mines will be rushed.

Transportation facilities already are far over-taxed. Cotton has touched 25 cents a pound. Every industrial potential will

be taxed to its uttermost to meet the demands upon it.

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ALTAMONT PASS CLOSED TO TRAVEL

With the approach of the winter season already in sight, motorists about the bay cities are worried over the announcement that the Altamont pass is again closed to travel and detours are necessary in traversing this main line artery connecting Alameda with San Joaquin county.

At the present time due to highway construction work three detours are necessary in traveling from Oakland to Stockton. At the Altamont pass, due to the fact that less than one-half of a mile of the old highway is plowed up, motorists are forced to detour from Greenville to Midway and thence to the grade just below the Altamont House, or else take the Patterson pass from Livermore to the San Joaquin county line—a situation that will again effectively block all automobile travel between Alameda and San Joaquin counties during the coming winter unless better arrangements are made. This condition is the mind-say, motor car driver, of the disgruntled condition prevailing on the Altamont during the winter of 1914 and the spring of 1915, when intercounty travel was brought to an absolute standstill on account of the highway construction work.

Also at Dublin it is now necessary to detour to Santa Rita via Pleasanton. This condition, however, is not bad, and it is doubtful if the rainy season can render this Pleasanton detour impassable at any time during the winter. The only criticism the motor public has offered in this connection is that the stretch between Dublin and Santa Rita should have been paved at the same time the road between Santa Rita and Livermore was paved, thereby closing the entire road for the one season only.

There is also another detour at the present time between the bridges and the west side road junction below Banta where the road is being repaired. It is hoped that this work will be completed before the heavy rains set in, for the present detour at this point will be an impassable adobe bog hole when wet.

Motorists going to Sacramento at present are strongly advised by the State Highway Department of The TRIBUNE to use the California road. At the present time this is the best way to the Capital city from the bay cities. The Tunnel road to Martinez is very good as far as Walnut Creek, but as the Walnut Creek to Pacheco road is closed with highway work necessitating a detour around by Concord over some very rough roads, it is considered much more preferable to take the San Pablo-Pinole and Franklin canyon road to Martinez. Take the boat at Martinez and from Benicia the highway road to Sacramento. The road is not all highway, however, and some very rough stretches are encountered for short intervals. This road can only be depended upon to remain open all winter should we have an exceptionally stormy season, and at the present time it is pointed out that there is more than a possibility that Oakland may be isolated from the interior valleys again this season unless the highway commission can find some way to keep the Altamont pass open during the rainy season.

MOTOR TRUCK PRODUCTION IS SURE

There will be no difficulty in securing all the motor trucks necessary for the new army which is to be raised. This was demonstrated by the fact that in July, seventy-three, such makers as were submitted to the Government at Chicago, pledged that they could produce over 100,000 trucks within a year, whereas it is officially estimated that not over 42,000 trucks will be required for the first army of one million men.

No industry is prepared to take care of all army requirements better than the motor truck industry, partly because of its experience in furnishing trucks for the Allies since the start of the war, and also because the motor truck business is a production industry in the same way as the manufacture of automobiles is recognized to be.

The Government has heretofore given the assuring information that there will be no necessity to commandeer private trucks and so hamper industries, but the present bids indicate that not only will the taking over of private trucks not be necessary, but in addition to the war demands there will be practically as many trucks remaining for commercial use out of the 1918 production as were sold to the industries during the present year, provided sufficient material for the whole production is forthcoming. There will be enough trucks to supply the army and industries as well.

In all, seventy-two truck makers submitted bids, this list not including some companies now solicited to supply the Allies. The bids show that seven trucks could be delivered to the Government immediately, and that \$600 to \$600 per month can be delivered throughout the year, beginning in three to six months.

When it is remembered that all of the Allies on the Western front are probably not using more than 50,000 trucks, the possibility of the United States getting, if necessary, more than double this number within a year, is assuring. The possibility of the different companies making good on the quantities specified in their bids will be closely checked up, but already the figures have been liberally discounted. The totals given above do not include figures representing the offers of companies whose trucks are not already in production.

CRIME MYSTERY

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 8.—An unusually mysterious murder is encroaching the attention of the Stockholm criminal police. There are apparently no clews to work on and there is no clear idea of what the motive was.

The victim was Lister Col. Hjalmar Smits, one of Sweden's most prominent political officers. Smits's family was the count, and only he and a young woman occupied the apartment.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the murder the house porter and his wife were awakened by a tremendous racket. They arose and tried to find whence it proceeded, but it ceased and, after a brief search, they returned to bed.

In the morning Smits's servant girl came to them and told how she had been roused by sounds of a terrific struggle in the apartment, culminating in a number of shots.

The porter went to the apartments and found Smits lying dead on the floor of the dining room, with three bullets in his body. All the rooms gave evidence of a struggle.

The police investigations disclosed that at least five shots had been fired in an army revolver. Smits had tried to telephone, and had apparently received the last bullet—a shot through the head while at the phone.

HOLLIER CARS TAKE PART IN PARADE HELPS TAKE SOLDIERS TO STATION

Four Hollier cars from the Hollier-Pacific Company salesrooms took part in the automobile parade which carried Oakland's soldiers boys to the station in the farewell ceremonies last night.

The automobile concerns of the city came loyalty to the front and assisted not only in furnishing the machines but also in the final arrangements and in planning the parade ceremonies.

The automobile world in fact is closely allied to the military in this present war, for it is upon the automobile and the motor truck that the army depends for its rapid transportation and its supplies.

"No one resists to the full, the extent to which the motor car is a necessity in military matters until he has actually experienced it," said George A. Trout, manager of the Hollier-Pacific Company. "In mobilizing, in the rapid movement of troops, in the carrying of supplies, the motorcar has proven indispensable."

"In every branch of the service the car and the truck have proven their usefulness and the reliability and dependability of the modern automobile is a feature that has proven of great value from the military point of view."

The automobile today has become a necessity in civil as well as military life.

It is no longer thought of as a luxury but rather as the important right arm of business. In their automobiles, busi-

ness men demand reliability, endurance, sturdiness and economy. We find that an increasing number of people who investigate the claims of the Hollier are people who want the automobile to use in business. As such they are interested in its sturdiness and economy. For this reason we find that the special vemo-hydro fuel generator which permits the use of distillate or other low-grade fuels is a special economy feature that meets with favor."

DIRECTS PLANT

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Alye Mackey, Bryant aviatrice and submarine diver, left for New York to act as super-ambassador at an airplane factory that makes a specialty of female labor. She has been connected here with a company manufacturing airplanes.

"Men are doing the work of women in airplane factories," said Mrs. Bryant.

"Women should grow the cloth, make the ribs for planes, reinforce the wings and varnish the bodies. Men can then do the fighting."

Mrs. Bryant has made numerous tests

and exhibition flights and has aided in designing airplanes. Her application as volunteer in the aviation signal corps is on file at Washington. She was me-

chanician for her husband, who was

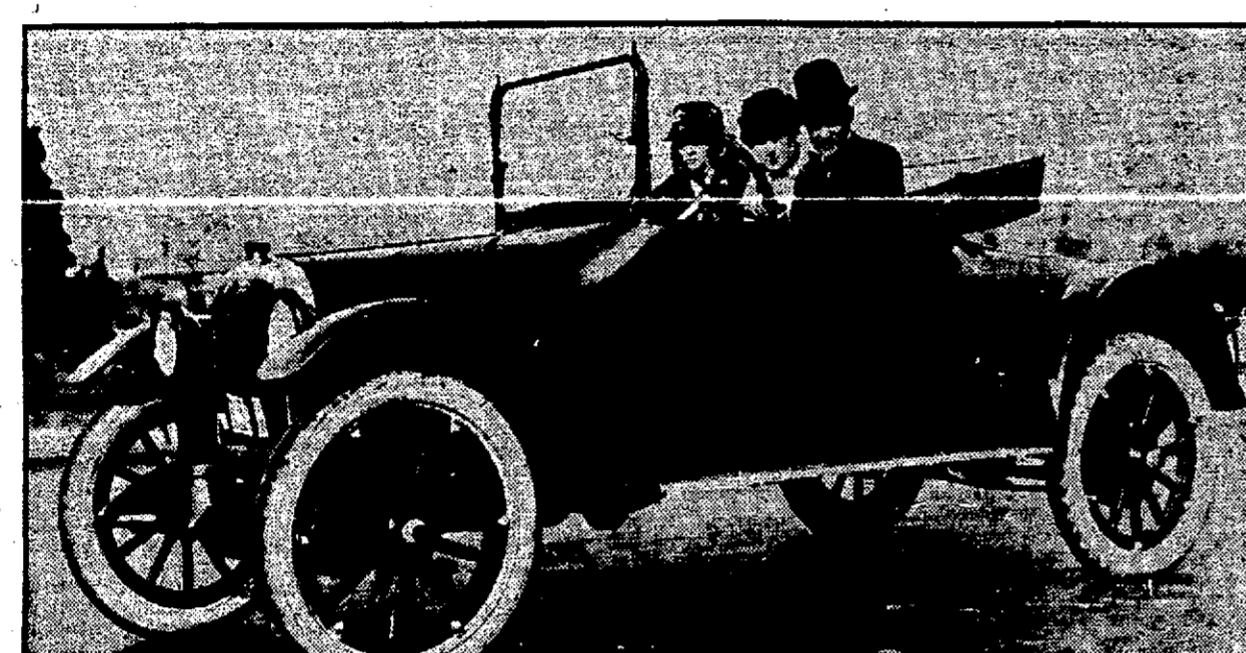
killed four years ago in an exhibition

Ends 10,167 Mile Journey With Studebaker



A. BERNSTEIN of Oakland and his Studebaker Six touring car which he drove over 10,167 miles on his three and one-half months of transcontinental touring.

New Roadster Model Arrives Here



The new Oakland Six Roadster which has just arrived in Oakland at the Louis Pacheco Auto Company. Photo shows the ideal seating arrangement on these new roadster models which have seats wide enough to carry three passengers with comfort—a distinct improvement now being featured by the progressive automobile factories.

SAYS SHORTAGE OF GAS IS DUGDOWN GAS IS DUGDOWN

Declaring that the so-called gasoline shortage is a mere bugaboo and asserting that the public has no cause for apprehension, the most prominent gasoline companies, despite the war conditions, the following letter received by The TRIBUNE during the past week should more than offset the claims of the alarmists. The letter follows:

Mr. Ed Crinnion, Oakland TRIBUNE,
Oakland Cal.

Dear Sir—We have noticed with deep

concern that a great many newspapers are giving space to stories which seem to indicate a gasoline shortage in the United States. Some of these stories have gone so far as to recommend that motor car riding by the general public be discontinued. There is also a tendency to class motor cars as a luxury unsuited to conditions imposed by the war.

It is easy to see that the publication of such stories tends to discourage buying of automobiles, making and marketing motor cars. We would not be doing so if we believed this country to be facing conditions which would not permit of the normal use of these vehicles by our patrons. Neither would we recommend any course of action on your part, which in our opinion might conflict with the best interests of your readers.

We believe, however, that the stories referred to are creating a false impression.

Thanking you for any attention given this matter. Very truly yours,

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
F. G. EASTMAN, Advertising Manager.

TOURS 10,167 MILES IN HIS STUDEBAKER WITHOUT TROUBLE

Completing one of the longest tours yet recorded for the 1917 touring season, A. Bernstein of Twenty-third avenue, Oakland, returned during the past week with his trusty Studebaker Six touring car after having covered over 10,167 miles of the hardest kind of going and claiming the distinction of having traversed through twenty-eight states during the three and one-half months he has been on the road with his family and car.

Bernstein left Oakland with the "On to St. Louis Ad Club Caravan" early last spring before the Lincoln highway was open for travel across the Sierras. This tour, which started from California with pennants flying and pleasant prospects ahead, no sooner left the borders of the Golden State than it was caught in the heaviest storms ever recorded in the Middle West. Something like twenty-six days were spent plugging through mud axle deep and fighting every foot of roadbed en route.

On this strenuous trip car after car dropped by the wayside, but Bernstein with his Studebaker stayed with the party and entered St. Louis with most of the other cars of the party laid up for general adjustments. Bernstein started on his strenuous tour the Ad Club mud plug was merely a

before-dinner appetizer for him, and the real tour was on.

Wandering through all kinds of roads, over valley and mountains, seeing everything worth while on the highways between Oakland and New York, Bernstein kept his trusty boat percolating like a new car. Bad roads and good roads all looked alike to him.

Returning, he stopped en route at the Yellowstone Park and then went on into Oregon, crossing the Rocky mountains at an altitude of 10,000 feet above sea level without an adjustment of his carburetor.

Bernstein's praise for the Studebaker Six can be imagined after such a remarkable performance on such a strenuous tour—10,167 miles without the least hint of trouble.

IS BIT BY TURTLE

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 8.—While swim-

ming in Pymont mill race, near Rockdale, Herbert Griffith, 12, was attacked by a huge snapping turtle weighing approximately fifty pounds, and before the boy could reach the bank of the stream the snapper had bitten him in several places, tearing a large strip of flesh out of his right leg. The screams of the boy brought assistance and he was pulled out of the water just as the snapper had delivered his last savage attack.

FIRST CAR OF NEW PLANT TO LEAVE

The first Fageol motor car to leave will be shipped East by express this week to the Hester Motors Inc. of New York, and will be the first of a shipment of twenty-five cars ordered by them following the sensation made by the display of the Fageol car at the 1917 automobile shows in Chicago.

The express charges on this highest priced car in America will exceed the cost of many of the lighter automobiles on the market today. So anxious, however, is the New York sales concern to receive their demonstration car that no expense is being spared to rush this demonstrator through to them.

By special arrangements between the Fageol Motors Company and the Hall-Scott Motor Car Company, twenty-five Hall-Scott aviation motors have been secured and work will go forward at once at the Oakland plant of the Fageol on this the production of first car allotment.

The keenest interest has been displayed throughout the East in this highest priced passenger car and the heads of the New York sales concern declare that orders for the entire allotment of cars will be taken shortly after the arrival of the demonstrating car.

In addition to this work on the passenger car, the manufacture of the truck and the tractor is going ahead rapidly. Demands for the truck and tractor are coming in from all parts of California and as rapidly as materials are secured these orders will be filled.

In order to care for the increased output made necessary by the large demand for the Fageol products, the Oakland company announces that plans are being drawn for the second unit of the big plant and that the contract for the construction of this building will be let in the near future.

The second unit will be of the same type and design of the first and will when completed be used as a huge machine shop, the administration offices being in the first building which was completed some time ago.

WOULD BE PROXY

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—Walter C. Gross, of Woodriver, asked the Alton Exemption Board to let him go into the National Army in place of a friend who is married and has three children.

Gross had been rejected on account of weak eyes, but on a second examination he passed. He then said that although his mother was dependent upon him he would waive exemption and go instead of his friend.

HEGO BIG MILEAGE!

78726

Keyed—

Savages are "keyed" by means of serial numbers. And are distributed by our own organization, not sold to middlemen in huge quantities and carried in stock sometimes for a year or more.

We know just where a casing is and how long it has been there. The minute a tire reaches the doubtful age, the point beyond which there is possibility of deterioration, it is replaced by a new casing.

You are always sure of getting live tires, full of "pep" and miles, when you buy

SAVAGE TIRES

Heap big mileage!

Harry Chamberlin
Broadway at 23d St.,
Oakland, Cal.

Watch for the red Savage sign

SAVAGE GRAFITE TUBES
The only tubes that have graphite vulcanized into the surface. Prevents deterioration, sticking, friction and heating. Makes soapstone unnecessary. Lengthens the life of the tubes.

MAXWELL

Most Miles
Per Gallon

\$865
F. O. B. Factory

MAXWELL ONE-TON TRUCK

The Maxwell Truck is a real truck, not a converted passenger car.

The specifications include a heavy pressed steel frame; Timken-David Brown worm and gear drive; Timken roller bearings; dropped forged I-beam front axle; designed for generous overload stresses; rugged rear axle housing, with worm and axle shafts of specially heat-treated alloy steel; heavy spring steel semi-elliptic springs, designed to overcome any road shock, and artillery type wheels with steel rims and solid tires.

The Maxwell One-Ton Truck has all the features and equipment that have proved their superiority within the experience of this company as well as other truck builders.

The uses to which this truck can be put are almost limitless. Retailers, wholesalers, manufacturing concerns—in fact, nearly every business house in the country, as well as thousands of farmers, are finding in the Maxwell Truck an efficient and economical means of transportation.

Small monthly payments arranged if you prefer

WESTERN MOTORS COMPANY
OAKLAND—BROADWAY AT 24TH
Phone Oakland 1234

SAN FRANCISCO—2000 Van Ness Avenue—Phone Franklin 1773
2157 Mission Street—Phone Mission 3463

MAXWELL

Forest Fires Endanger Maxwell Party



The Maxwell pilot car driven by H. D. Carsey of the Western Motors Company after its dash through a forest fire that nearly proved a serious obstacle to the Tahoe tour in the Emigrant Gap-Crystal Lake stretch of road.

THREE CARS SUCCEED IN RUN

HOT-AIR ADVICE ABOUT HOT AIR

TIRE COMPANY MAKES VULCANIZERS

About this time of every year, according to Harry Chamberlin, Alameda county distributor of Savage tires, it is difficult to pick up a newspaper or motor magazines without seeing therein advice to the effect that air should be let out of tires because the heat of the sun expands the air sufficiently to cause them to blow out.

"I don't know who is responsible for this misleading advice," said Chamberlin, "but it appears regularly and on schedule every summer.

"It's dangerous and expensive advice to follow. The motorist who unthinkingly fails to let out his tire with reduced air pressure is simply wasting good money and running his tire blind. While it is true that the sun heat causes the air to expand and thereby increase the air pressure, this increase is so slight as to be negligible.

Special calendars and mixing machines have been installed and are now in operation. A building has been set apart for use exclusively in the manufacture of Savage repair materials.

As in Savage tires and tubes, the Savage repair material line offers to every one on the coast the advantages of being fresh and new. According to those who know the new Savage line is an excellent one. The fact that supplies of this sort can be obtained within a few days from the Savage plant at San Leandro is bound to make this a very popular line.

The drivers kept careful account of the gasoline consumed and the mileage covered, which showed a splendid average of 22½ miles to the gallon. This is particularly noteworthy considering the condition of the roads, and the the roads encountered.

The Red, White and Blue Maxwell used as the pathfinder car of the tour, had unquestionably the most exciting experience encountered by any of the tour members, this car carrying James A. Houlihan, Miss Gladys Sorenson, H. D. Carsey, Mrs. Carsey and their four years old daughter. They were driving along the mountain road just west of the summit and snow-shed, when, rounding a sharp turn, they found themselves confronted by a raging forest fire. At this time the flames were striking fiercely the right side of the road, but had not as yet jumped the road. It being impossible to back up or turn around, the party had the alternative of braving the flames or being roasted where they stood.

Deciding to make a break for it, the occupants soaked their coats and wraps in water, and protecting their faces as much as possible drove the car full speed ahead. Just as they came abreast of the flames, the fire jumped the road, and in a moment the car was racing between towering walls of flames. After a three hundred yard dash through terrific heat and a rain of burning embers, the Maxwell reached safety and the rangers who were endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

The paint on the car was badly scorched, and Mr. Houlihan's clothes were burned in many places; otherwise the party was uninjured, and while the much frightened ladies recovered their shaken nerves Houlihan and Carsey assisted the rangers in controlling the fire so that the other members of the tour would be able to proceed in safety.

FIFTEEN MILES TO GALLON IS AVERAGE

Eleven miles to a gallon was the average made by E. A. Maginnis in the Tahoe Tour last week with one of his new eight cylinder Oldsmobiles. This record was made with no effort to keep down the gasoline consumption and rather than favoring the car Maginnis did the opposite as he was first to arrive at the Tavern Sunday the day of the tour finish.

The run up was made over the Auburn and the return trip over the road around the lake and by way of Placerville. The Oldsmobile carried four passengers. The running time for the up-trip was ten hours, and the return easily in a day as the Oldsmobile made the time on the return despite numerous stops for photographs.

"Three forest fires were encountered on the trip," said Maginnis, "which shows how careless many campers are. There is no question but that the loss of valuable timber, each summer runs into thousands of dollars, not to mention the destruction of the scenic beauty. In addition to the fires that necessarily burn we saw for miles after mile the remains of trees that have burnt in former years. On the trip up we passed through fire that was under control and on the down trip encountered another that had just started and looked like it might grow as a strong wind was blowing. In the hills beyond Lake Tahoe a big fire raged for several days and over two hundred men fought to get it under control.

"These fires are due in almost every case to careless campers leaving the embers of a fire when they leave. It is important that the fire not only be entirely extinguished but the embers should always be covered with dirt so there is no chance of a flying spark igniting the brush. The law prohibits the leaving of a fire unattended but regardless to laws and rules that are posted throughout forests fires continue to start and the rangers have a busy time until the fires are out."

AUTO GOES INTO FAR PLACES

Claiming that he has driven an automobile where no other car has ever been, George Moffitt, arrived here Thursday after having traversed more than 22,812 miles during the past eighteen months in his Mitchell car. The major part of his travels was in the northwest and Canada.

In company with Moffitt was H. V. Peeter, one of the largest lumber men of Canada, and family. Leaving here March 18th last year, the travelers went to Portland and through Vancouver, B. C., Prince Rupert, Medicine Hat, Duluth, Minnesota, North Dakota, Winnipeg and Quebec.

Moffitt related many interesting experiences on the trip through the northwest and especially after leaving Vancouver. Owing to the fact that the start was made during the spring season, many miles were traveled through veritable seas of mud and in fording streams. From the time the car left Los Angeles not a wrench was touched to it until October 6th. By this time it had tramped its way through woods and swamps where an automobile had never been before. Not only was it necessary to travel through this country, but it was also necessary to use the car as a donkey engine to haul the fallen trees out of the way. In the heart of a thickly wooded area, the car was forced to ford a stream, but due to a misjudgment of the depth of the water the machine and its part dropped into three feet of water. The engine was stalled. After enlisting the aid of a pair of oxen the car was drawn from its watery park after having been there all night long. Next day the magneto was dried, and when replaced the engine responded.

In certain parts of the northwest and Canada where gasoline is scarce distillate was used as fuel. Moffitt reports that the change of fuel had no effect on the operation of the motor. Gasoline in some parts of Canada sells for 50 and 60 cents a gallon.

One remarkable change that has been wrought in the automobile firmament of California is the filling of mechanical position by women, stated Moffitt. As hundreds of mechanics and chauffeurs have been called to serve the women folks of the north have taken to the reins and have become quite adept in repairing cars. A full report of the trip is to be made to C. L. Hebbard, head of the Osen & Hunter Auto Company, distributors for the Mitchell here and pictures taken on the trip will be sent to the Mitchell factory.

PLANT IS LEASED

In a letter sent out today by Hugh Chalmers to all Chalmers distributors and dealers, he advises them of the lease of the Chalmers plant and equipment for five years to the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.

At the same time he assures them that Chalmers cars will continue to be built in the Chalmers shops. The details of the lease were not disclosed, but ratification of the action of board of directors is necessary, and a meeting of the stockholders is called for September 10 for this purpose. The surplus capacity of the plant will be utilized by the Maxwell company for other purposes.

Chalmers will be chairman of the board of directors and Morse will continue to be in charge of the selling division.

Makes Perfect Score in Tour

EDDIE PULLEN of the Peck-Pullen Motor Company of Oakland, who drove his Saxon Six Touring Car to a 100 per cent perfect score in the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour to Tahoe.



SHOP IS SHOWN

One of the many individual marks at the Toledo factory of the Willys-Overland Company is the machine shop. Here are used eighty-five steam hammers and fifty-seven forging and "upsetting" machines, the latter being for flanges, hinges and heads on various parts. Two hundred and seventy-five million cubic feet of artificial gas is used annually by the forge furnaces. Seven million gallons of gasoline, or one thousand tank cars, is consumed yearly in the forge shop.

1776 BROADWAY OAKLAND

Special bargain prices this week only on the following sizes:

30x3	Non-Skid	\$ 7.50
30x3 1/2	Non-Skid	10.45
32x3 1/2	Non-Skid	11.15
31x4	Non-Skid	10.50
33x4	Non-Skid	17.35
34x4	Non-Skid	17.75

Regular prices on special job lots.

Tires, Plain	4	7.75
28x3		8.25
30x3		10.55
30x3 1/2		11.10
31x3 1/2		11.75
31x4		16.25
32x4		16.50
33x4		17.25
34x4		17.50
35x4		18.40
36x4		19.50
34x4 1/2		21.25
35x4 1/2		22.75
36x4 1/2		23.00
37x4 1/2		27.00
38x5		28.50
37x5		29.00

Non-Skids in Proportion.

Goods shipped express or Parcel Post C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Automobile Tire Co.

J. L. CLARK, Manager
1776 Broadway
Phone Oak 8119.

Coast Branches:
San Francisco, Fresno, San Diego, Los Angeles, Oakland.

Oldest Tire Jobbers in the U. S. and Largest in the World.

HOW LONG WILL AN AUTO LAST?

The question of "How old is Ann?" is no harder to answer than the question that is often put to the automobile dealer in selling a standard make of car, "How long will this car last me before I will have to buy a new one?"

If automobile dealers were to honestly answer this question by plining the buyer down to the amount of care he gives his motor car, they might be able to definitely tell him what he might expect, but in 999 cases out of 1000 he would feel inclined to buy a new one."

If automobile dealers were to honestly answer this question by plining the buyer down to the amount of care he gives his motor car, they might be able to definitely tell him what he might expect, but in 999 cases out of 1000 he would feel inclined to buy a new one."

Miller says: "I have driven my Oakland over all kinds of roads—over mountains, through orchards, plowed fields and practically every place I have had to go—and the gasoline mileage runs 22 to 25 miles to the gallon. My car today has as quick a pick-up and pep as it had when I bought it. In other words, it has made good."



THE PERFECT SCORE WINNER

In the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

This Certificate Tells the Story of the Velie Car's Performance:

FOURTH ANNUAL TRIBUNE TOUR OAKLAND TO LAKE TAHOE

September 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1917.

PERFECT SCORE CERTIFICATE

Over the California Loop of the Lincoln Highway to Lake Tahoe.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Velie Six Car, driven by Kenneth N. Brown, having completed the Fourth Annual Endurance Run conducted by The Oakland Tribune over the Sierra Nevada Mountains in 100 per cent perfect mechanical condition, under the rules prescribed by the Referees and Judges, and having given satisfactory evidence of fitness is hereby awarded this Perfect Score Certificate.

Dated this 22 day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred seventeen.

In witness whereof, we set our hands and seals.

LEON J. PINKSON, Judge of Tour.

EDMUND CRINNON, Referee of Tour.

The Velie car that made this wonderful showing was driven by Kenneth N. Brown of the Automobile Department of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and is the same Velie car that he drives in his work around San Francisco.

Mr. Brown tells us that the performance of this Velie car is remarkable. He states that on many country trips it is nothing unusual for him to get 22½ miles to the gallon, and that the car made the trip over the Tahoe country in the Tribune Tour without the least evidence of over-heating—even on the Meyers Grade, returning via the Placerville road, he never stopped once and at the top the car showed no indication of the test it had just received.

What One VELIE Does—All VELIE Cars Can Do

1917

Velie Biltwel Line

Eight Body Styles.

Model 28, five-passenger Touring, \$115; four-passenger Companion Roadster (original and exceptionally smart type), \$118; two-passenger Roadster, \$115.

Enclosed bodies, exclusively designed, Cabriolet, \$148; Touring Sedan, \$165; four-passenger Sedable Coupe, \$175; Town Car, \$224.

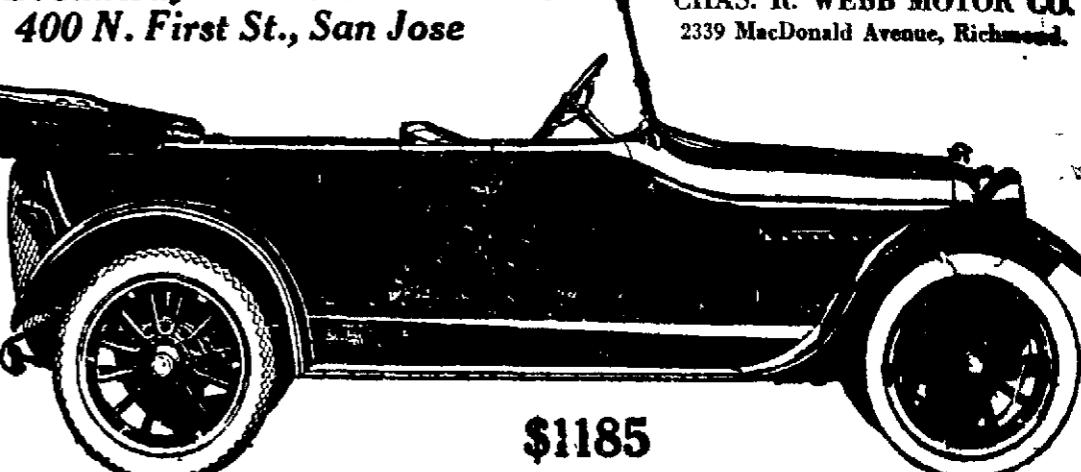
Model 27, seven-passenger Six, completes the line. 124-inch wheelbase, 53½" tires, 4-speed transmission. Price, \$165. Ask for catalogue.

See and judge for yourself. They are at our store now.

MCDONALD-GREEN MOTOR CO.

2847 Broadway Oakland 2474
400 N. First St., San Jose

CHAS. R. WEBB MOTOR CO.
2339 MacDonald Avenue, Richmond.



\$1185

Kiel & Evans Co.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRIBUTORS

1450 Harrison Street, Oakland, Cal.

PHONE OAKLAND 517

PRICES F. O. B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars, \$1750

Four or Five Passenger Sedans, \$1950

Four Passenger Sedans, \$2000

Four Passenger Convertible Coups, \$2500

Ask for a
Demonstration



The Economical Roadster of them all

AUTO OF GLOBE TROTTING FAME

Flying Mayos Unload Famous Car in Oakland; Has Toured Under Many Flags.

An automobile with a globe trotting record all its own was unloaded here last week and is now being driven over the road of Northern California.

Bert Mayo and Mrs Mayo, known in the show world as the Flying Mayos, have just completed a tour of Honolulu, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and wherever they appeared the faithful Cadillac was right there, being used to make the jumps wherever there existed the least resemblance to road. They made numerous trips where not a human being was seen for over two hundred miles.

"We sure would have had a fine time if the old Cadillac had failed us," said Mayo, "but there never was a time when we had a second's worry, and after seeing what there is to be seen in California,

The car has been constantly on the go for three and half years and has gone well over the 100,000 miles mark. Taking delivery in Detroit, the Mayos drove to Vancouver and shipped from there to Honolulu. After time spent in the islands they continued eastward to Japan, much time was spent in Japan and some touring was done there.

"People call the auto 'the lone wolf in Japan,'" said Mayo, "is that running the full length of the island. That parallels the railroad and is in fairly good shape.

Japan is not averse to the necessity of good roads and a few years will see many miles of highway. There are a great many motor cars in the Orient, the Rolls Royce and Cadillac predominating. As the output of the English factory has been stopped by the war the Cadillac will go far in the lead."

Purchasers abroad are careful in their selections and will not buy an article which is not proven right. A tire or car that does not deliver full value is soon unsaleable in the Orient.

"Japan has many well equipped repair shops and tourists come more than here, but the repair work is much cheaper. This is due to cheaper labor."

"Our most extensive touring was in Australia. Here once more we were blessed to find the Cadillac firmly entrenched. Most of the roads in Australia are like our dirt roads in the country and are fairly good traveling in the summer but during the rainy season it is almost impossible to make any progress. My spirit of adventure almost got me into trouble as I undertook a two hundred mile trip against the advice of people who knew conditions. As a result the rain caught me and for 150 miles my car ploughed through mud up to the hubs. I never thought a car could stand up under it, but I reached my destination, cold, wet and very

With an old time pup. One thing about a motor car, it doesn't need any feed. When we arrived, looking more like a steaming mud hell than a motor car with passengers, the natives would hardly believe our story. Our presence proved as we were informed that only a bare foot American could have done it."

"We shipped to New Zealand and from there went to South Africa, but did little touring there. Conditions were none too good and we were soon on our way again, returning to Australia and from there to Honolulu and back to the United States. We will drive home very soon."

IS RECORD PEACH

BRISTOL, Tenn., Sept. 8.—An unusual phenomenon was revealed in a large plum peach received this season from a Maryland orchard. On the surface there was nothing to indicate that this peach concealed anything out of the ordinary.

On separating the peach from the stone there was found snuggly encased around the stone a garland of perfect young peach tree leaves. When the leaves were unfolded, there were found to be almost a dozen of them and although miniature in size they were as perfect in form as the leaves of an ordinary peach tree.

How these leaves happened to form in that position is a nut for the sage scientists of horticulture to crack.

SAVE GENERAL ON Tires

Guaranteed
Tires
and
Tubes

BUY NOW

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
28x3	\$7.85	\$8.90	\$2.05
30x3	8.10	9.30	2.15
30x3½	10.75	12.35	2.40
31x3½	11.15	12.50	2.50
32x3½	11.90	14.30	2.55
34x3½	13.10	14.40	2.70
30x4	15.50	16.90	3.20
31x4	16.25	17.80	3.30
32x4	16.50	18.60	3.40
33x4	17.25	19.40	3.50
34x4	17.50	19.85	3.60
35x4	18.25	20.50	3.70
36x4	18.50	20.70	3.80
37x4	21.95	22.95	4.10
33x4½	22.95	25.20	4.35
34x4½	23.60	25.65	4.45
35x4½	23.80	25.90	4.55
36x4½	24.90	27.65	4.60
37x4½	25.40	27.95	4.70
38x5	27.65	29.85	5.20
38x5	28.10	30.60	5.35
38x5	28.95	32.75	5.45
38x5½	33.00	36.50	5.85

Prices subject to change without notice.

Goods shipped C. O. D.

No money in advance—

Subject to return except within one week.

Oakland Tire Co., Inc.

2334 BROADWAY

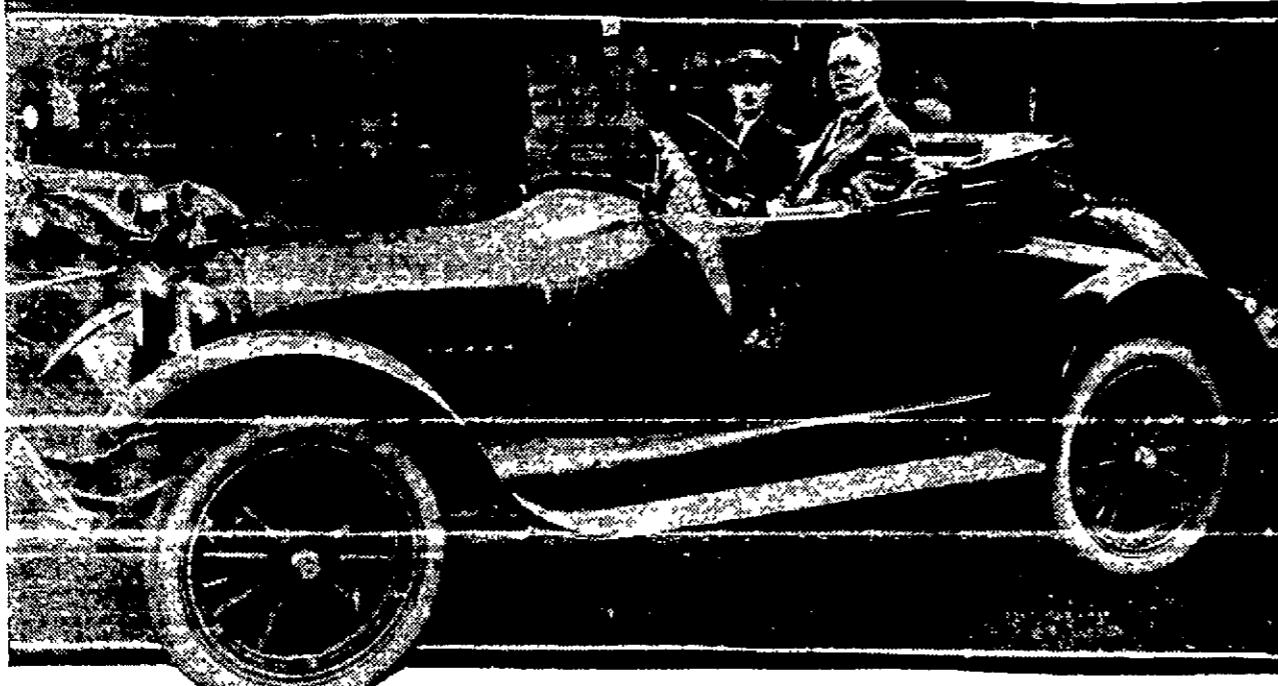
Oakland, Cal.

San Francisco Los Angeles

616 Van Ness Ave. 752 Olive St.

Coast Largest Tire Jobbers.

Velie Roadster Makes Perfect Score



The Velie Six Roadster driven by Kenneth N. Brown of the Automobile Department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. This car made an excellent showing on the tour and made a 100 percent perfect score. The performance of this Velie Six has made a Velie car enthusiast of Brown.

BLAZES TRAIL FOR "RIM" HIGHWAY

Saxon Boundary Roadster Completes Journey for Big Road System.

Saxon boundary roadster has completed its journey around the rim of the country and blazed the trail for a National Boundary highway.

"For a number of years more than here, but the repair work is much cheaper.

"Our most extensive touring was in Australia. Here once more we were blessed to find the Cadillac firmly entrenched.

"Most of the roads in Australia are like our dirt roads in the country and are fairly good traveling in the summer but during the rainy season it is almost impossible to make any progress. My spirit of adventure almost got me into trouble as I undertook a two hundred mile trip against the advice of people who knew conditions. As a result the rain caught me and for 150 miles my car ploughed through mud up to the hubs. I never thought a car could stand up under it, but I reached my destination, cold, wet and very

dinary drive. It was a long hard grind that taxed the car and drivers to the utmost.

Leaving Washington in the early spring, the roadster went south through southern mud to the very tip of Florida and then around the gulf and west along the border to the Pacific. It was hot summer when the car was in California, and the next stage of the journey found the snowy peaks of the Canadian Rockies. From there was the long hard trip across the trails of the Canadian border and then angling south into the Great Lakes region where summer in full heat was again encountered.

All these conditions, all roads that were broken for travel after heavy rains by the roadster failed to at any time halt the progress of the car. Each day saw a distance gained. One big point in the trip is the fact that the Saxon did not find an impassable road—one it could not negotiate.

In the tire wear, the roadster established an enviable mark. It came from Los Angeles east to Washington on a single set of tires. The total mileage was 6,050 miles and there still are several hundred more miles of running in the set.

The boundary trip proved a success from every angle. At all points the car was greeted by big crowds, and the plan for a national boundary highway, which was fostered by the Saxon Motor Car Corporation, now has governmental support in a bill before Congress to provide for such a roadway.

MANAGER QUITS.

Charles Gould, sales manager of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, has resigned with the intention of taking up government work in connection with the war.

IT'S SAFER.

Slogan for open forum contributors: "We don't want to fight—we want to wrangle."—Berkshire Eagle.

THEY ARE SPIES

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—The German soldier who is fond of fraternizing is more often a spy, according to a diary found on a captured Tauron sergeant, says a Petrograd Gazette correspondent at the front.

Only those German soldiers qualified for their acuteness in observing are allowed to fraternize with their Russian opponents, this diary shows. The document disclosed that its writer had been supplied with several bottles of vodka, which with characteristic German thoroughness had been specially brewed for distribution among the Russians.

The diary contained a minute record of the fraternizers' acts and observations, carefully headed, sub-headed and numbered. Among the headings were: "Questions and Answers About an Armistice"; "Conditions of the Russian Army"; "Attitude Towards Peace Talk"; "Invitations to Future Meetings."

Among the entries were: "Russians was about to fire"; "White peace poster pasted up"; and, "Russians report they will not listen to orders to attack us."

RAT IN SLEEVE

ALTA MONT, Mo., Sept. 8.—While cleaning the cellar at the Marion Wilson home near this place, two women discovered a rat and soon they were chasing it about intent on capturing it.

Interested in the progress of the battle, Wilson's 8-year-old girl started down the cellar steps just as the rat, hard pressed by his adversaries, started up.

The child shrank to one side, but the rodent made a rush for her and tried to run up her sleeve. In a second it had squeezed its head past the wrist-band, then hung there writhing and kicking until it choked to death.

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Slogan for open forum contributors: "We don't want to fight—we want to wrangle."—Berkshire Eagle.

IT'S SAFER.

We don't want to fight—we want to wrangle."—Berkshire Eagle.

TRY THIS TEST YOURSELF

It Proves the Wonderful Value of Saxon "Six"

Take the important features of Saxon "Six" one by one.

Bear in mind the price of Saxon Six—\$1050 HERE.

Then look among the costly cars and see whether cars of far higher price have these same features.

If they do, that is absolute proof of the high quality of Saxon "Six" and the remarkable value it is.

Here's how the test works out:

Saxon "Six" has a Continental six-cylinder motor. So have 12 other cars ranging in price from \$1215 to \$2200.

Saxon "Six" has Timken axles. So have 19 other cars

ranging in price from \$1215 to \$4000.

Saxon "Six" has Timken bearings. So have 11 other cars ranging in price from \$1200 to \$4800.

Saxon "Six" has the Stromberg carburetor. So have 9 other cars ranging in price from \$1245 to \$4800.

Saxon "Six" has the Remy ignition. So have 9 other cars ranging in price from \$1175 to \$4000.

Saxon "Six" has the Fedders radiator. So have 16 other cars ranging in price from \$1175 to \$6300.

Saxon "Six" has the Spiral bevel gear. So have 18 other cars ranging in price from \$1215 to \$10,000.

Saxon "Six" has the semi-floating axle. So have 11 other cars ranging in price from \$1200 to \$4800.

Saxon "Six" has the Exide storage battery. So have 9 other cars ranging in price from \$1245 to \$4800.

There's the evidence. It's the straightest, clearest proof ever offered as to the value and quality of any car.

It sets Saxon "Six" above the claims of all other cars, within \$200 or \$300 of its price.

We quoted you \$1050 Here as the price of Saxon "Six."

That is true. But with manu-

facturing costs going up and

up it may not remain long at

that price. So place your order now.

It's true. But with manu-

facturing costs going up and

up it may not remain long at

that price. So place your order now.

Peck-Pullen Motor Company

3068 Broadway, Oakland.

PHONE OAKLAND 122

DUBROY MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

Van Ness Avenue at California Street

Phone Prospect 7000

Amateur Baseball

HONOLULU CLUB KITS HARD.

The Honolulu club again proved itself to be one of the best teams about the bay by defeating the Granat Bros. of San Francisco by a score of 14 to 7. The San Fran team had three hits, but the Honolulu team had 14.

The outstanding features were the hitting of Albert and the sensational fielding of Motomura at second. Beekly, the Honolulu pitcher, fanned seven times.

HONOLULU CLUB

B. H. E. GRANAT BROS. B. H. E.

Albert, 3 2 Jenkins, rf. 1 0

Strickland, cr. 2 0 Murphy, 3b. 1 0

Briggs, 2b. 2 0 Cook, rf. 0 1

McGinnis, 3b. 2 0 Cook, 3b. 1 0

McGinnis, 3b. 2 0 Cook, 3b. 1 0

McGinnis, 3b. 2 0 Cook, 3b. 1 0

McGinnis, 3b. 2 0 Cook, 3b. 1 0

McGinnis, 3b. 2

MAXIMS OF A MOTOR CAR DEALER

By C. P. KIEL
President of the Kiel & Evans Co.,
Westcott, Car Distributors.

To hot heads and cold feet are chargeable, most of the failures in automobile salesmanship.

Personality, courtesy, poise, tact, personality of the subject and enthusiasm all count immeasurably in success—still I have known successful salesmen who lacked one or more of these qualities.

But I have never known of a consistent producer—who did not possess both patience and persistency—who could not take an apparent defeat without a mental explosion or ignoble retirement.

The average buyer of an automobile has been at least fairly successful in his own business and as such has cultivated competitiveness. He is not usually going to close a deal without argument, even though he may be technically unfamiliar with the subject in hand.

Don't forget that he is having been successful in his line is somewhat a student of human nature, and is likely to purposely attempt irritating you in order to see how you will handle yourself. Let him try it but do not "spill the beans" by taking him too seriously.

Give him the facts carefully and affirmatively—never negatively, where avoidable. Listen to him if he wants to talk—it may be trying but bear it graciously.

Tell the truth—that's always good salesmanship. Exaggeration and misrepresentation is bad, policy as well as bad morals. It doesn't pay for the very simple fact that most people think before they invest important money.

The most that any prospective automobile buyer expects is value. When you tell him this, he is going to get more, than that, he is skeptical. Some very good cars, worth every dollar asked for them, have failed in the market because superlative merit was claimed for them when in fact they were just what could be reasonably expected for the money—all that any purchaser had the right or disposition to expect.

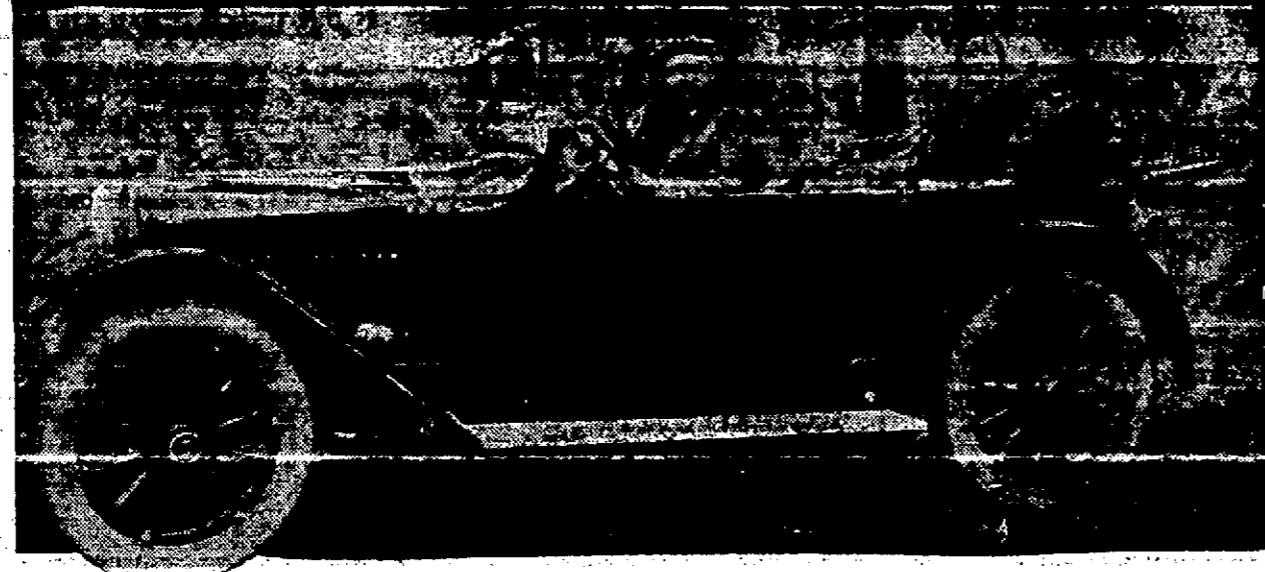
PARSON GENEROUS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Rev. John McKinney married a couple from the country the other day and was asked by the bridegroom what the shayre was. He was told that a clergyman accepted whatever was given him. The bridegroom said: "We shall repair the cathedral." he has said, "and that be so. We have casts of its statutes and colored photographs of its glass. Our architect, at risk of his life, is working under the damaged arches to save what can be saved."

"The day will come when the doors will again be opened for religious services, for I hold fast to one thing above all, that the cathedral where the first Christian king of France was christened shall remain the first church of France."

"I protest with all my energy, and I shall never cease protesting, against any project that seeks to make

Hupmobile Makes Fastest Running Time



G. A. NISSEN and party of Oakland in the Hupmobile touring car which Nissen drove from Oakland to the tavern in the remarkable running time of 8 hours and 31 minutes.

RHEIMS MAY BE WAR'S MONUMENT

LOSES LOVE; SUES

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 3.—Paul Langerfeld, who numbers among his worldly possessions a shop house in John street, asked the New Jersey Supreme Court in Jersey City yesterday to make William O. Horn, the New York automobile manufacturer, pay him \$100,000 for the alienation of Mrs. Langerfeld's affection.

Both men have summer homes in Second avenue, Bradley Beach. The complainant says that up to 1913 he was getting along fine with Mrs. Langerfeld, when the tie maker came along and won her affections. He charges that Horn induced him to take a summer home across the street from his own and that immediately he found that his wife preferred the Horn limousine to his touring car. Horn and Mrs. Langerfeld, he says, went frequently for drives along the shore and he charges that he saw her coming out of Horn's house at 3 o'clock one morning.

Langerfeld avers his wife drives Horn's automobile over to the Horn station every evening to meet him when he comes from New York.

Rheims cathedral into some kind of a museum or necropolis. Those who have such ideas do not consider what Rheims is for the church, for France, and for the whole world. All such proposals are impossible.

"With our suggestion only, that has been made, can I associate myself with all my heart. Let there be, every year, a solemn celebration in the cathedral which has suffered so from German rage, in memory of those who have died for the safety of the country and the freedom of the world. The whole Catholic world would join to found a perpetual mass, and I hope that God will spare me to celebrate it myself for the first time."

BLAMES LOVE FOR MENTAL TROUBLES

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 3.—Too much love is not good, Dr. G. Staley Hall, noted psychologist and professor of the Clark University, told the students of the University of Oregon summer school.

Fear, anger, pity and love, the speaker declared, are the ruling emotions in human nature. Love he called the master passion, for he said it dominates human nature. "It is the most important factor in the love life."

"Anger well directed is a tremendous source of power," he asserted, "for it enables the individual to draw upon ancestral sources of energy."

He opposed the idea that absence of anger is a sign of finer qualities, and declared that anger is a natural emotion for man and is based in a deep-rooted sense of justice.

"Where there is no fear, wisdom vanishes," he said.

IS MODERN ADAM

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 3.—John Anderson was arrested at Burns by the sheriff and placed in the county jail, where he will be investigated on charges of malfeasance.

Anderson has been strolling around at Burns without any warning apparel. Later he put some clothes on, and decided that he was a prairie dog. He crawled around on all fours, and when No. 4, Union Pacific passenger train, came through the town, he was busy digging a burrow for himself, using his hands as paws.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR LADS AT FRONT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Send gifts of money rather than articles that would tax the transportation facilities to American soldiers and sailors with Uncle Sam's forces in Europe, is the suggestion of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, which is planning to systematize Christmas giving to the American fighting forces.

The following appeal has been issued to the forty organizations throughout the country which the National Committee represents:

"Obstacles in the way of the plan must be carefully considered. The transportation problem is a serious one. The country is turned not to tax our military minded railroad and shipping facilities with bullet-proof or useless articles."

"A number of organizations inaugurate campaigns for Christmas gifts—the amount of space required to transport the articles will undoubtedly delay the forwarding of goods of real military value. Gifts of money would, therefore, be particularly desirable, as they could be used directly in France and thus not burden our transportation facilities. In answer to the criticism that such cash giving might injure industries which largely subsist upon the Christmas trade, it is pointed out that much of our Christmas money is usually spent on gifts which consist of ornaments or needless trifles. With this country at war, it is most important that the labor normally put on this class of products should be diverted to making something of distinct military or economic value."

"A special appeal will be made to the children of this country to send money with which to purchase gifts for the children of France."

"The following organization leaders have also given it their endorsement: Mrs. Thomas K. Nobis, president, National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; H. H. Gross, president, Universal Military Training League; Colonel L. R. Glazier, president, High School Volunteers; Mary Florence Taney, president Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century; George H. Putnam, president, American Right League; Edward Seiden Hyde, Secretary, Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. R. H. Wilson, President Daughters of 1812, and Miss Carrie Spangler of the National Surgical Dressings Committee."

HARMLESS 'WAR'

STOKE, Sept. 3.—A story of the fraternizing of the German and Russian troops along the east front is told by a Swedish journalist. The usual daily visits were going on, he says, and all was peaceful when the Russians suddenly began firing furiously from one section of their trenches. A German officer ran over and called out indignantly, "What do you mean by shooting with ball cartridges?"

A Russian officer explained apologetically, "The colonel had just come up for inspection, and he'll be going away in a minute."

A German major tried to shoot his officers who were shot through the leg while walking in front of the trenches at a time when, by the custom of that period, neither side was supposed to fire. He made indignant representations about it later to the Russians, and was told that a party of high officers had visited the trenches and the soldiers had to shoot.

"But even at that," said the major, "the fool might have fired high."

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DOG LIVES 60 HOURS IN SEWER

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Early Christian martyrs who were condemned to seek safety in the winding labyrinths of the catacombs of Rome did not have anything on Toto, a water spaniel nine months old.

Toto was able to talk he could tell of a two days and two nights' adventure traveling through the sewers of this city.

Friday afternoon Toto, who is owned by C. F. Baldwin, apparently affected by the heat, went into a sewer. Baldwin, thinking the dog had run away, called the police to search it. An officer went to the Baldwin home, but Toto, evidently a wise dog, had crawled into a sewer and was not to be found.

When the officer pushed the manhole cover into the catch basin Toto again crawled out.

Officers of the street department were promptly notified. They informed Baldwin that if the dog was not drowned in the sewer he would probably wade around for a few days until he died.

Monday, at about 2 a. m., Mr. Baldwin was awakened by a dog barking. He was awakened by a dog barking. He thought it sounded like Toto, but did not investigate. At 8 o'clock when he got up he went to the catch basin, but could see no sign of a dog. He whistled and called, but received no answer.

At 11 o'clock when he was standing on his front porch Baldwin heard another bark. He went to the catch basin and found Toto endeavoring to climb out. The cover of the basin was lifted and the dog taken out. He seemed to have recovered from the swim.

ADMISSION DAY IS HERE!

KISSELKAR

Predominancy Is Admitted by Those Well Versed in Automobile Construction.

TOURING CAR AT \$1295

Has Maintained This Enviable Position Through the Many Years of Automobile Progress.

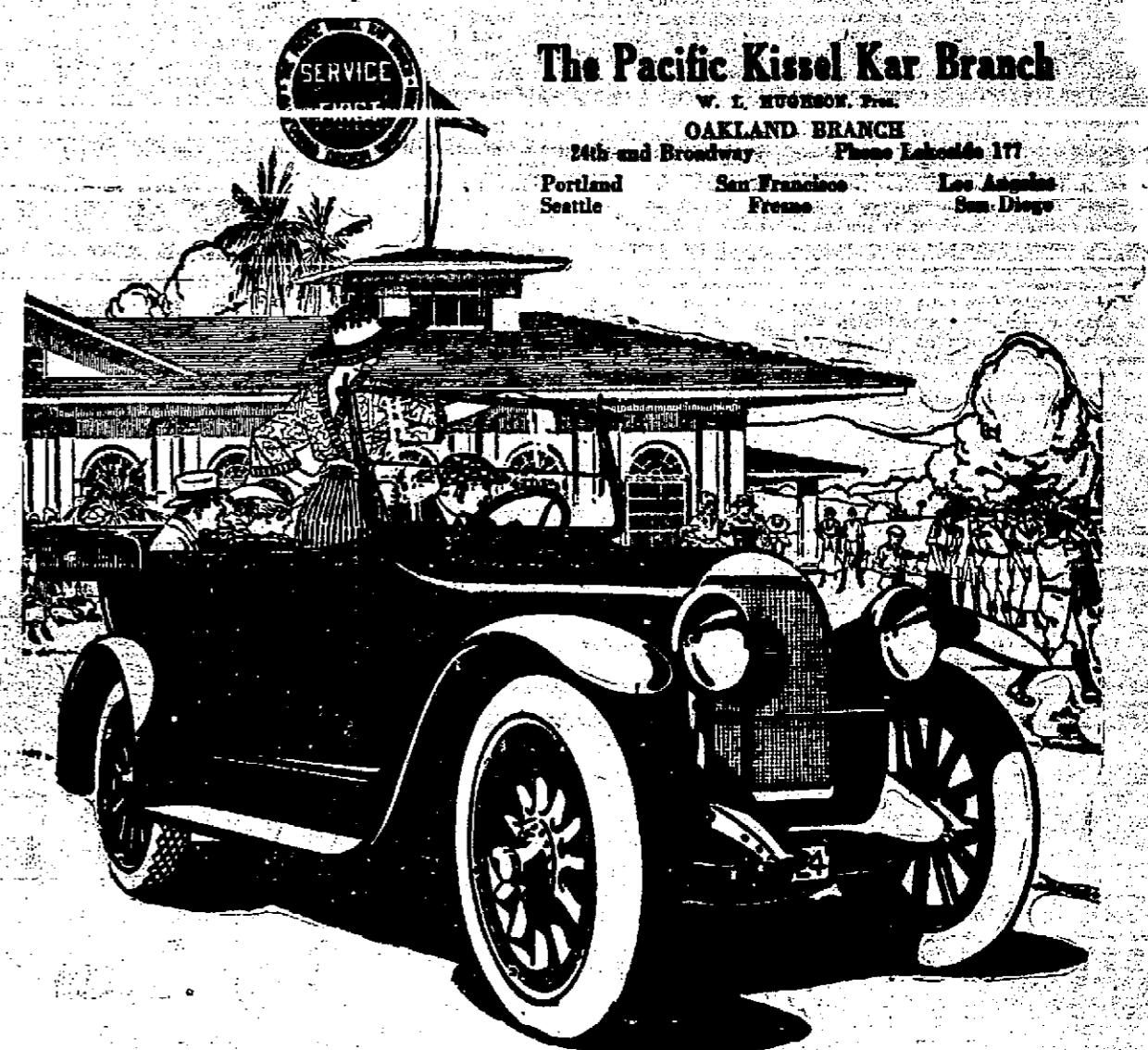
ITS BEAUTIFUL STREAM LINES THE STURDINESS OF ITS MOTOR THE WONDERFULLY STRONG REAR AXLES THE SAFETY ASSURED BY THE SWINGING SUSPENSION COMBINED WITH ITS UNUSUALLY WELL BUILT CHASSIS

Are Only a Few of the Reasons Why This Car Is in the Front Ranks of Motordom.

Inspect This Car of Unparalleled Value.

The Pacific Kissel Kar Branch

W. L. HUGSON, Pres.
OAKLAND BRANCH Phone Lakeside 177
24th and Broadway
Portland Seattle San Francisco Los Angeles Fresno San Diego



Hupmobile

makes the fastest running time on the Fourth Annual Tribune-Tahoe Tour.

From Oakland to Lake Tahoe
8 hours, 31 minutes

over the Auburn-Emigrant Gap Road, thereby repeating its remarkable showing on the Third Annual Tribune Tour.

Here's the Proof

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

183SF PN 11

Tahoe Tavern Cal 6 P M Sept 2 1917

Osen-Hunter Co

12th and Jackson Sts Oakland Cal

Hup all the way, best time 8 hours thirtyone minutes

NISSEN

617 PM

You have to go some to beat

The Hupmobile

THE PERFECT SCORE WINNER

On the Tribune Tahoe Tour the Hupmobile driven by George D. Nissen, a private owner, carried five grown people with baggage and yet made the fastest running time.

In the mountains it takes power to prove a car's ability to get there first.

In the hands of private owners performances of cars count for more than when stunt drivers are at the wheel.

The HUPMOBILE always makes good in the hands of private owners in the mountains as well as on the boulevards.

The Hupmobile

has the power—is dependable—always makes good

You have to go a long way to beat a Hupmobile. To equal the Hupmobile you will have to go further than anyone has gone as yet.

Osen & Hunter Auto Co.
191 TWELFTH STREET.
Phone Oakland 4076
3080 BROADWAY
Phone Oakland 2933
Day and Night Service.

The Franklin

again proves its superiority over the heavier type water-cooled cars

On the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour to Tahoe across the Sierra Nevada Mountains two FRANKLIN Cars were entered, one was driven by its owner and the other discharged the duties of the official car of the tour—both FRANKLIN Cars won 100 per cent perfect scores.

Both FRANKLIN Cars handled the steepest grades with ease and without the bother of boiling radiators.

Both FRANKLIN Cars proved the superiority of FRANKLIN light weight construction by the easy riding qualities over the roughest parts of the road—keeping up the pace without discomfort to the occupants on rough roads where the heavier type cars were forced to slow up or break springs.

The official FRANKLIN Car covered on the trip 600 miles, going via the Auburn road to Tahoe and returning over the Yuba pass—mostly all mountain going—on 29 gallons of gasoline—an average of 20.7 miles to the gallon—thereby establishing a gasoline economy record that was not equaled by any other make of car on the tour.

What better proof can be given of FRANKLIN Car superiority than the excelling of all other type cars in a competitive test?

The FRANKLIN Cars took their passengers there and back with more comfort and more economy and without a single worry about tire trouble or radiator trouble.

You can not combat facts with theories, no matter how many believe in the theories.

John F. McLain Company
2536 BROADWAY OAKLAND, CAL.
Phone Oakland 2508

The Light Car With the Big Pull

BRISCOE \$725

THE CAR WITH THE HALF-MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

GIVES UNUSUAL

ECONOMY-POWER-DURABILITY

THE WATCHWORD OF THE CAREFUL MOTORIST

Stupendous Gasoline Mileage and Dazzling Performances of This Car—With Its Pleasing Design, Fine Upholstery, Exceptional Leg Room, Accessibility of Every Working Part—Ranks it Among the Leaders of the Real Light Cars.

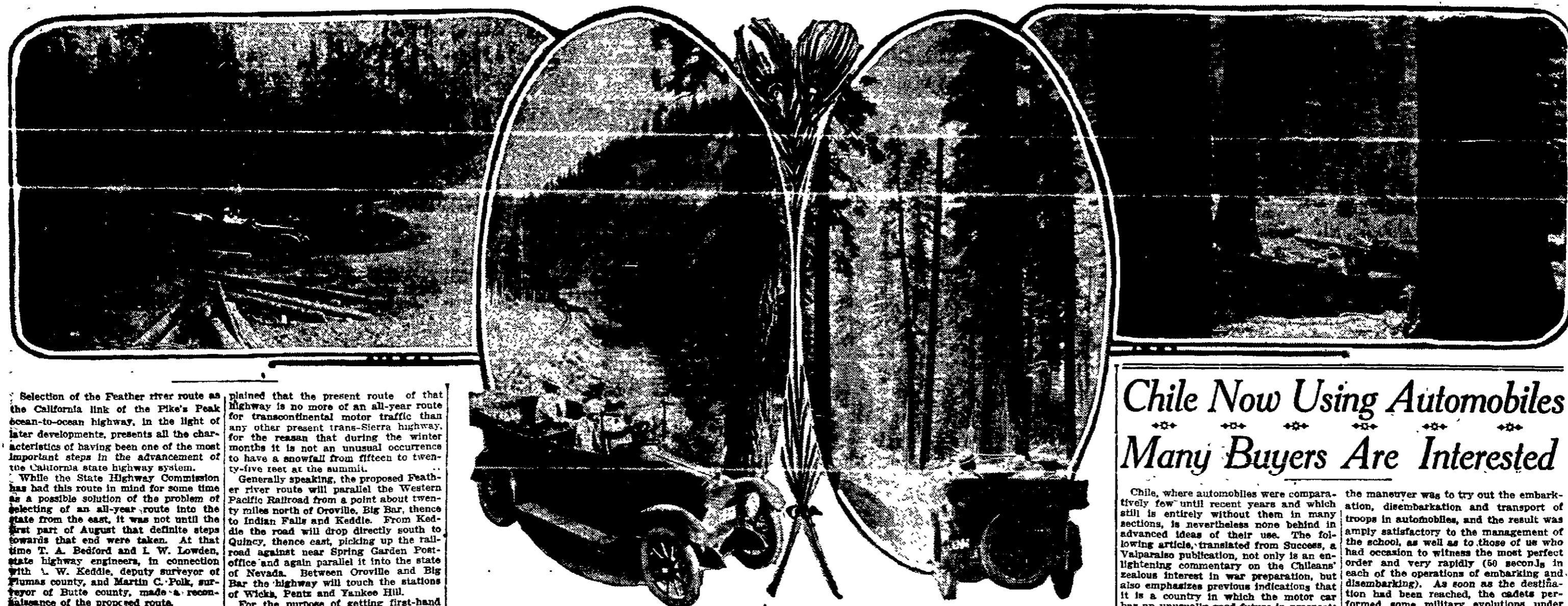
IT WOULD PAY YOU TO LOOK THIS CAR OVER

The Pacific Kissel Kar Branch

W. L. HUGSON, President
OAKLAND BRANCH Phone Lakeside 177
24th and Broadway
Portland Seattle Los Angeles San Diego Fresno San Francisco

Pike's Peak Highway New All-Year Transcontinental Route

The "Key to the Golden West" of the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. Scenes along the available sectors of the proposed Feather River lateral of the State Highway which was recently explored by a party of local motorists in a Chandler Six Touring Car sent out by the E. L. Peacock Auto Company of this city. The Feather River Route is not only a region of awe-inspiring scenic vistas, embracing mountains, canyons of the rivers, Plumas National Forest—a veritable sportsman paradise—but possessing all the required physical characteristics of an all-year route into California from the east.



Selection of the Feather river route as the California link of the Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean highway, in the light of later developments, presents all the characteristics of having been one of the most important steps in the advancement of the California state highway system.

While the State Highway Commission has had this route in mind for some time as a possible solution of the problem of selecting of an all-year route into the state from the east, it was not until the first part of August that definite steps towards that end were taken. At that time T. A. Bedford and J. W. Lowden, then highway commissioners in connection with A. W. Keddie, deputy surveyor of Plumas county, and Martin C. Peacock, sheriff of Butte county, made a reconnaissance of the proposed route.

Subsequently Engineers Bedford and Lowden recommended that a state survey of the Feather river canyon, via the north fork of that river, be made from Oroville to Indian Falls. The recommendation is now in the hands of the highway commission and, it is believed, will be acted upon favorably without further delay.

Many reasons exist which may lead the highway commission to definitely adopt the Feather river canyon as the all-year route. In the first place, it offers a much more direct route than the present one, which is characterized by such dangerous physical conditions that is presents such a minimum of obstacles for winter and all-year travel as the proposed Feather river route.

In the second place, the highway commission is in duty bound to tie up Quincy, the county seat of Plumas county, with the main trunk highway of the Sacramento valley. In the third place, the required construction work necessary to make available the Feather river route does not include a prohibitive cost.

While the Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean highway officials on their recent tour to California, in conjunction with the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, selected the Feather river route as the California link of the transcontinental highway, it is not generally appreciated that the united organizations, for the time being, have selected merely a temporary route between Quincy and Oroville. At the time this temporary selection was made a provision was included in the resolutions which calls for the adoption of the highway along the north fork of the Feather river as soon as that had been made available for motor traffic.

At the present time the route of the California-Nevada line via the Beckwith pass, includes the following points: Beckwith, Portola, Chico, Mohawk, Feather River, Quincy, Buck's Ranch, Merriam, Big Bar, Bidwell Bar and Oroville.

Until such a time as the Feather river route has been made available the above mentioned road will remain the California link of the Pike's Peak highway, but in truthfulness it must be ex-

plained that the present route of that highway is no more of an all-year route for transcontinental motor traffic than any other present trans-Sierra highway, for the reason that during the winter months it is not an unusual occurrence to have a snowfall from fifteen to twenty-five feet at the summit.

Generally speaking, the proposed Feather river route will parallel the Western Pacific Railroad from a point about twenty miles north of Oroville, Big Bar, thence to Indian Falls and Keddie. From Keddie the road will drop directly south to Quincy, thence east, picking up the railroad again near Spring Garden Post Office and again parallel it to the state of Nevada. Between Oroville and Big Bar the highway will touch the stations of New Bentz and Yankee Hill.

For the purpose of getting first-hand facts and figures regarding this proposed

Feather river route into California, the E. L. Peacock Auto Company of Oakland, distributor of the Chandler eight six car, recently sent members of that organization over the available sectors of that route in a Chandler touring car. By previous arrangement Deputy Surveyor A. W. Keddie of Plumas county spent considerable time with the Chandler party on that trip.

Keddie is 75 years of age, but despite this fact he today actively engaged in his lifelong profession and is one of the leading advocates of the Feather river route.

The man who pioneered the Western Pacific Railroad through the Feather river (north fork) canyon. Now he is rounding out his engineering career of more than fifty years by promoting a transcontinental

motor highway through that same, wonderful scenic gorge.

Regarding this route, its feasibility and availability, Keddie points out the fact that the State Highway Commission is bound by law to provide Plumas county with a lateral to the state highway system; that, inasmuch as the present road

from Quincy to Oroville is not available during the winter months, than any other trail, the commission would not be justified in developing the latter in order to fulfill its obligations, and that all conclusions are highly in favor of the proposed Feather river route via the north fork, on account of its physical characteristics, as a state highway lateral and an all-year route into the state from the east.

Speaking of the proposed road more in detail, Keddie explained to the Chandler party that:

"It is planned to extend the Yankee Hill road to a connection with the Utah Construction road above Big Bar and to utilize the latter highway from that point to Workman's Bar, a distance of approximately sixteen miles. This stretch of road has been cleared and rebuilt by the Great Western Power Company, creating its own distance of about nine miles above Big Bar. Between Swamp and Rock creeks about one mile of road

would have to be rebuilt and in some places existing grades would have to be altered.

"An inspection of the Utah Construction road which crosses the north fork

GOOD TAHOE TRIP

Motorists who intend going to Lake Tahoe and the high Sierras should go this month if they do not want to wait until next year. It will be possible to get into the hills in October, but after the first of next month there is always the possibility of snow, and a hard snow-storm in the mountains is a bad thing to

blow into the mountains.

If the highway commission adds this suggested standard of construction for mountainous sections it is reasonably certain that preliminary work on the proposed Feather river route will be inaugurated in the very near future. The Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean highway will then become of considerably greater significance to California as the terminus of a transcontinental route. It will become an all-year route.

To many this seems the logical thing to do.

And in the final summing up of achievements, it would be only fitting and proper that a unique, permanent and distinctive honor be bestowed upon Keddie for his efforts, for to him all of California and Northern California will be indebted for the construction of an all-year motor highway across the Sierras and to the golden west.

Chile Now Using Automobiles Many Buyers Are Interested

Chile, where automobiles were comparatively few until recent years and which still is entirely without them in many sections, is nevertheless none behind in advanced ideas of their use. The following article, translated from *Success*, a Valparaiso publication, not only is an enlightening commentary on the Chileans' zealous interest in war preparation, but also emphasizes previous indications that it is a country in which the motor car has an unusually good future in prospect:

"It is the very just and patriotic desire of those who are at the head of the military school to extend at all times the instruction given to the cadets, and they therefore conceived the idea of mobilizing

a company, with automobiles, on a war footing. Jorge Bem, representative of Dodge Brothers' motor car, consented to furnish the number of cars necessary for the transportation of the cadets.

"When it became known among some of the private owners of motor cars that the military school would undertake the

construction of the school on Saturday, the 23rd of April last, they very patriotically offered their co-operation, placing their machines at the disposition of the military command of the school. The principal object of

the maneuver was to try out the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of troops in automobiles, and the result was amply satisfactory to the management of the school, as well as to those of us who had occasion to witness the most perfect order and very rapidly (60 seconds in each of the operations of embarking and disembarking). As soon as the destination had been reached, the cadets performed some military evolutions under Captain del Pazo, who was in command of the company.

"It may be mentioned that neither going nor coming did the cars suffer any accidents or get out of order. Upon the return to the school, Colonel Quiroga, in charge of the establishment, invited all of the chauffeurs to the sub-officers' cabin where drinks were served and in brief and patriotic sentences he thanked them for their enthusiastic assistance.

"Before closing it is our duty to call attention to the fact that the school is formed by Jorge Bem, which is an honor to him as a citizen and as a patriot, he having undertaken the arduous task of getting the motor cars needed by the school."

*It's Every Day
Work for the*

Studebaker

The Studebaker Six driven in the Fourth Annual Tribune Tour to Tahoe by George Ray, a private owner, won a 100 per cent perfect score—as usual for the Studebaker—when entered in such runs.

This STUDEBAKER SIX followed the path, and gave the same dependable performance in the mountains as the STUDEBAKER SIX that blazed the trail for the Tribune-Tahoe Tour.

Last year the STUDEBAKER proved itself, as it always does, in hard tests, by winning a perfect score in the Tioga Pass Tour and making the best showing in power of all cars in this trans-Sierra test.

THE STUDEBAKER SIX was the first to blaze the trail of the snow-bound roads over the Sierras into the Yosemite Valley this year.

THE STUDEBAKER SIX, driven by A. Bernstein of Oakland, that just returned from a 10,163-mile transcontinental pilgrimage, traversing through twenty-eight States and over many mountain ranges after having led the Ad Club St. Louis caravan across the continent on its mud-plugging expedition last spring, did nothing more than any STUDEBAKER will do when put to the tests that eliminate others.

It is a habit with the STUDEBAKER to make perfect scores.

It's a habit with the STUDEBAKERS to get there and back without trouble.

You can get there with a STUDEBAKER, and do it on the high gear.

The STUDEBAKER is a car with a pedigree for performance.

Prices advance September 15th—order your STUDEBAKER now and save money.

Weaver-Ables-Wells Co.

The House of Service.

3321 BROADWAY

Open Sundays 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REO

The Master of Rough Roads

When you leave the smooth pavements for the rough roads of the back country you will find more REOS than other cars of its class.

From the first the REO has deserved and maintained its reputation for stability and economy.

Freedom from erratic changes every season has made it possible to cut manufacturing costs and give greater value to the buyers.

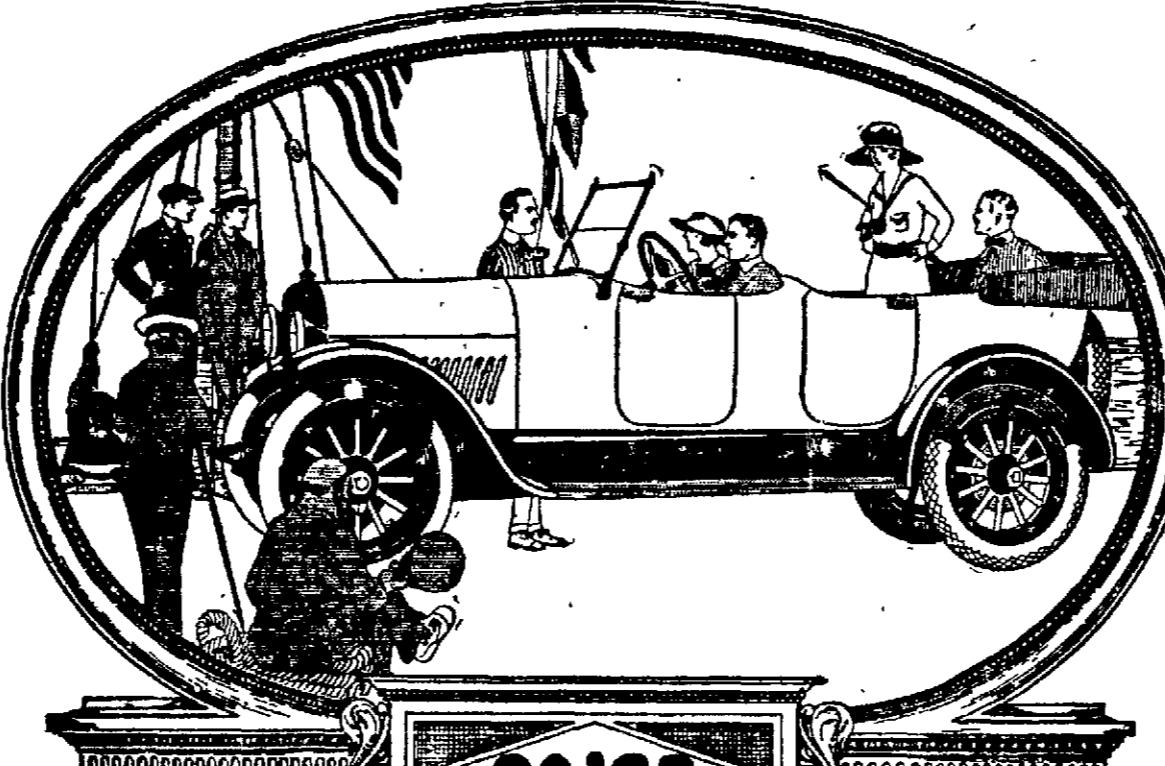
Their remarkable stability is due in part to 50 per cent oversize of all vital parts.

"You can do it with a REO"

REO—The House of Service in Depth of Service. Originators of the Corporation Service Coupon System. California Distributor.

OAKLAND—2100 BROADWAY

San Francisco—1400 Van Ness Avenue



The Most Beautiful Car in America

Paige cars have long since demonstrated their independence of all "price fields."

American men and women now buy a Paige—not because of the price tag which is attached to it—but because of its well established reputation as a fine mechanical product.

On this basis, the Paige will always represent a "preferred investment" among motor cars. Its actual cost in dollars and cents will always be an important, but an altogether secondary consideration.

Note—It is impossible for us to guarantee the following prices for any definite length of time:

Stratford "Six-51" 7-passenger	\$1745	Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger	\$1385
Brooklands "Six-51" 4-passenger	\$1945	Limousine "Six-51" 7-passenger	\$3000
Fairfield "Six-46" 7-passenger	\$1600	Sedan "Six-51" 7-passenger	\$2550
Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger	\$1385	Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger	\$2025
Gladale "Six-39" 4-passenger	\$1385	Town Car "Six-51" 7-passenger	\$3000
	f. o. b. Oakland		

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

PAIGE MOTOR COMPANY

In Our New Building

3000 BROADWAY

Phone Lakeside 4791

OAKLAND, CAL.

News of the Theater and Films Here and in the East

PRODUCER IS SCORED BY WRITER

Another man has indicted the motion pictures. He has signed with them, and such gravity that it is best for us to talk about them. Willis J. Abbott, a special writer in the September Metropolitan Magazine, and a pennant of extraordinary ability, believes that the pictures are something very much worth while, but he also believes that in general, the men who are making them today have little ability, too much luck, no souls and are wont to take that which does not belong to them.

It is only in the past few months that people have begun to question the motion pictures and those responsible for their making. There was a time when screen art was taken in blind faith with worshippers kneeling and bowing low in unquestioned faith. All is changed—and changing. People are asking for something better than they are now getting. This indictment by Mr. Abbott may let in some light. We do know that there is something radically wrong with pictures. Has Abbott struck it right?

ABOTT SAYS—

"Unfortunately the tone of the business has been largely fixed by its least creditable practitioners. It was not to get into the studio. Its members of its promoters. The tools of the trade were cheap, its fundamentals easy to learn, the public eager and uncritical. Scouting a little money, men of the humblest sort went into the business, and, to their own amazement, amassed fortunes."

"The movie magnates were pitchforked into fortune as ill-equipped for its power and responsibilities as was Coal Oil Johnnie. Holding their grasp upon all the facilities for developing a new art, they ignored the artistic side of their calling. Their gaze was riveted upon the box office. The most subtle emotion the camera could register for them was the nickel in multiples sufficiently large."

ALSO HE SAYS—

"Pitched into fame and fortune, through no fault of their own, these magnates have done nothing to improve the film drama, according to Abbott. After telling that the cheap comedy is at the down grade, which is perfectly true, and that audiences are looking more and more toward the polite comedy as exemplified in the work of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, the man who has brought the latest indictment begins to lay his direct charges before the jury."

"It is here," he writes, referring to the five and seven-reel drama or serial, "that the most specific charge of theft lies against the average producer. His first thought has been to get his material for nothing. Libraries and the files of magazines have been ransacked for stories that can be 'filmed. International copyright is not of many years standing, and great volumes of fairly suitable stories lie dusty shelves without protection from the public."

"Our authors, too, in many instances have left no one to watch their interests, and the essence of their stories finds its way into the output of the scenario sweat shops maintained by many producers. That is, perhaps, only part of the general unfortunate lot of the literary man. He is the one worker in honorable industry, except the artist, who has to compete with the dead who have no concern with the high cost of living."

MOVIES AND JUNK.

"The fact of the matter is that the movie producer—a poor title, but the only descriptive one—have run out of original matter, and largely shut off their future supply by their treatment of writers. They are in much the same position as the steel trust should it suddenly be deprived of the ore in the great Mesabi fields. There is, of course, plenty of old stories, old scenes, old situations, old iron and steel junk scattered about. That might serve as a supply for a little time."

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Abbott writes of the experience of an author friend, to whom a film king came with an offer of \$500 weekly for one good five-reel scenario and a royalty of 10 per cent of the gross on all his produced creations. Although sorely tempted, the author doubted his ability to turn out one five-reeler every week—didn't think anyone's imagination could stand the strain, in fact—and said so to the potentate.

ANSWER EXPLAINS ALL.

"What are you trying to give me?" inquired the king impatiently. "You know you don't have to get that stum up yourself. It's a matter of old novels and stories. Ain't the cheap magazines full of stories you could get a hint from?" Won't you be called our scenario editor and get a bushel of scenarios every day to look over? What's the use of trying to put it over me. You know that all you need is the nubbin of a story, and with your talent and knowledge of the movies you can make it into a play in no time. I don't care where you get it. All I want is good stuff, ready to produce and safe against any trouble on account of copyright."

In brief, the proposition was for a skillful agent to steal and rewrite stuff, from the magazines, or from hopeful writers of scenarios, often very needy and very wistful for an opening. The scenario editor under such conditions must know how to disguise his act so that the author will recognize it, and will be of sufficient



Dancing with thrills was the attraction at the recent dancing convention in the Hotel McAlpin, New York. Pupils of Margaret Crawford's Dancing Academy are shown in Grecian pastoral poses at the "Inner Circle" dance convention. Their posing and dancing often was of the thrilling kind. On the edge of the lattice work they formed a very picturesque sight.

literary skill to make it attractive to audiences.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

The charge has been made. What will the defense be? Abbott is not a writer to say things because he likes to hear himself talk. Has he exaggerated? Has he misrepresented? Time will answer his question—unless the motion picture men choose to come to their own defense before the press.

But this time will come—mark you that the author will become a main factor in making the pictures. The time will come when educated producers will shake him by the hand and call him "Friend." Right now, it's difficult to repeat the names they are calling him.

Goldwyn announces a new play for Mae Marsh, "The Cinderella Man." The stage version is by Edward Cliffs Carpenter, Oliver Morosco and Carpenter sold the right to Goldwyn. Madge Kennedy, another Goldwyn star, is to appear soon in "Nearly Married," a farce by Edgar Selwyn. Selwyn sold the production to himself or rather to the Goldwyn company, of which he is a part. "The Eternal Magician," by Robert McLaughlin, a success of several years ago, is announced as the title of Maxine Elliott's second picture.

Greater Vitagraph announces its first serial, "The Mystery of the Missing," a series of five twelve pictures. The two serial publicity men do say that Bobby is supreme—so are the pictures. They are known as "Bobby the Box Scout," "Bobby, Movie Director," "Bobby, Philanthropist," "Bobby, Pacifist" and "Bobby, Bravery." In most or all of them the artist, who has to compete with the dead who have no concern with the high cost of living.

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William Fox announces the filming of "Les Misérables." Victor Hugo's famous story of Jean Valjean, the convict-hero. William Farnum will play the part of Jean Valjean. Frank Lloyd, who directed Farnum in the Fox version of "The Tale of Two Cities," is also presiding over the production of "Les Misérables."

Norma Talmadge's first Selznick-Talmadge photoplay under direction of Chas Miller, leading film producer, will be known as "The Secret of the Storm Country." Miller is a Triangle director of directors for two years and big productions only. Many years before that he was a leading man on the speaking stage.

News from the Balboa studios includes the information that Cameraman E. L. Chinlund was started on a three month's trip through the wildest portion of the Canadian Northwest for scenic stuff; that Director Robert Ensminger has begun work on a series of industrial films—the coast fishing industry being the first and that Gloria Joy, who is starring in the new Sunshine Pictures, is at work at Sherwood Macdonald on a new baby play. She has just finished "Mary Lee Mixes In," a lively film with several punches.

Lois Weber, one of the few successful woman directors, announces the purchase of Mary Roberts Rinehart's story "K." for screening purposes. Mildred Harris will have a leading role. True Roardman is cast as an important character.

Through the Hearst-Pathe News the friends of Jack Donnelly, a New York man who was suffering from aphasia, discovered his identity and ended a long-standing mystery of the city of Gotham. Donnelly was found July 9, this year at Montclair, N. J., and it was known that he was, where he came from or nothing regarding his past life. Treatment failed. The authorities had the Hearst-Pathe doctors place the young man's picture on the screen, and four days later, a law firm officially identified him as an employee who had disappeared.

To Hear Four Chamber Recitals

Musical Treats Are Promised

For the first time in the history of the organization, the San Francisco Chamber Music Society is coming to Oakland this season and will give four recitals in Ebell hall under the management of Miss Z. W. Potter. The personnel of this delightful aggregation of artists is well known to all local musicians, and that there is no room for exploitation upon their program.

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Madame Ernestine Schuman-Helink, the well beloved contralto, whose voice is still in its prime despite her status as a grandmother, will be the first attraction in the series of artists' concerts given this season by the music section of the Oakland Teachers' Association. Her concert will be given in Ebell hall on Friday, December 14; Friday, January 11; Tuesday, January 22; Thursday, February 21, and Thursday, March 7, 8:15 o'clock.

The tentative programs offer the following: "Idylls of the King," illustrated by parallels from the sources and musical settings of the lyrics, to be given by William Herbert Carruth, professor of comparative literature in the Leland Stanford Junior University, in "The Abbey," 2824 Thirteenth Avenue. The first of the series will be presented on Thursday evening.

"The Coming of Arthur" and "Gareth and Lynette." Each reading will be prefaced by a brief organ recital by William W. Carruth.

Miss Connell Keeler, organist of the Church of the Advent, will give an hour of organ music on Tuesday in "The Abbey," 2824 Thirteenth Avenue, assisted by William Leimert, cellist. Miss Keeler is one of the talented pupils of William W. Carruth.

Abbie Gerrish Jones of Berkeley, composer of "The Snow Queen," the delightful fairy operetta which was so successfully given in Oakland last season, has received a letter from the publishing firm of J. Fischer and Brothers of New York in which she informed that the reader has reported the music to be of exceptional merit. They asked that the libretto be sent at once for inspection before arranging for publication. The libretto is the work of Gerda Winsor Hoffman.

A benefit recital for the building fund of Piedmont church will be given in Mayberry Hall on Friday evening. Miss Jeanette Giese, soprano; Miss Florence Briggs, cellist, and Mrs. Clarke Pomeroy, pianist, will present the musical portion of the program. Truexa Isabel Mouser, reader, will give examples of the new poetry movement and other readings.

"The Art of Listening to a Piano Recital" will be discussed by George Kruger on Thursday evening at a lecture-recital to be given by him in his studio in the Kohler and Chase building, San Francisco.

An attractive program, designed to display the varied qualities of her voice, has been prepared by Madame Stella Margareta Jelica, the coloratura soprano of Berlin, for her recital in Ebell Hall on Saturday evening, September 22. There will be a group of Alma Gluck's favorite songs, another group of those frequently sung by Amelia Galli-Curci, and a third group of numbers often seen on Frieda Hempe's programs.

The important announcement, that Wallingford Riegger, the celebrated American conductor of the Blethner Orchestra in Berlin, has been secured to conduct a symphony orchestra of one hundred to assist Margaret Matzenauer at her concert in the Exposition Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, September 23, has been made by Frank W. Healy. Riegger was a great favorite with the Berlin musical public and would have been still occupying his position there, had it not been for the war.

Madame Matzenauer will be heard in the Auditorium theater in Oakland on Friday evening, September 28, in a very attractive program. Her remaining local concerts will be given in Scottish Rite Auditorium on Thursday night, September 27, and Thursday night, October 11.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who was to have given a concert in Oakland on October 9, has been summoned suddenly to Poland on urgent business connected with the administration of relief funds and has cancelled all his concert dates for the season.

Music and art will be combined in a series of Sunday afternoon concerts planned by the Oakland Art Association for presentation in the Auditorium.

SERVE ICE CREAM TONIGHT

The children enjoy Lehnhardt's ice cream and note the pleasure on their faces when you serve it for dessert. Special ice cream bricks in quart sizes for 90 cents delivered packed in ice, or 50 cents if you call at the store, 1212 Broadway. Phone Oak. 400.—Advertisement.

FLICKERS

William Cary Duncan, who had much to do with the success of "The Little Widows," declares that the public is becoming more discriminating and now demands a substantial story in which to hang the songs and music.

Gareth Hughes, after completing his engagement in Boston, where he is acting in typical hot weather costume, the part of Abel in the revival of "Caliban," will journey to the seashore to do a Scotch story in film form. William A. Brady will direct it.

Edward Warren has made an engagement with Earl Schenck for his new feature picture. Mr. Schenck is the handsome young actor who succeeded by his excellent work in taking first honors in "The False Friend," from Gall Kane and Robert Warwick.

Several celebrations are noted in film concerns during the month just past. Pathé officials in New York honored J. A. Berst, American manager for the French firm, on the night of July 18. It was the thirteenth anniversary of the Pathé company's establishment in America. Berst arrived in New York July 18, 1904, coming from Paris to establish the Parisian firm in American hearts. He did it. He did it so well that Pathé was able to announce in July its output for the first half of 1917 as amounting to 27,000,000 feet.

"Mother" Mary Maurice celebrated her golden jubilee in a current Vitagraph release, "Transgression." She began her stage career soon after the Civil war in a Pittsburgh stock company, appearing later with John McCullough, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett and other old-time stars. She retired for a time and then returned again in 1900, with Richard Mantell repertoire. Seven years ago she joined Vitagraph and has played "mother" and "first old lady" parts ever since.

Leon F. Douglas, inventor of a successful system to color naturally motion picture scenes, has selected Mary Mae Larsen, horse star and formerly of Universal, as the chief feminine player to appear in an allegorical film, produced for the Red Cross. Douglas, a San Francisco millionaire, has discovered, it is alleged, natural color photography, which many men have tried to search out but without success. Douglas is head of a talking machine corporation and an inventor of merit.

"Devil McCare," an Art Drama feature, brings together again Crane Wilbur and Juanita Hansen as a co-feature team. Miss Hansen, for some time, had been acting with the Keystone people as a rest from arduous serial work and tragedy. Now she is going back to western drama.

The American Film Company celebrated its fifth birthday during the week

of July 16. Most of the celebration took place at Santa Barbara, where the main portion of the corporation—the studios—is or are contained. Of all the original cast, but one—George Perlet—is still with the firm. Three technical men with the original aggregation are still about.

There were eighteen new-comers to Santa Barbara five years ago, and they settled on an ostrich farm until President S. S. Hutchinson had the foresight to purchase the present large property of American. The Chicago American factory has increased in size from an original 6000 square feet to 50,000 floor space. Its weekly film outfit today measures 1,500

TRIBUNE MARATHON WILL DRAW THOUSANDS TO THE LAKE

Double Race Program to Start At Nine o'Clock Tomorrow on Streets Around Lake Merritt

10,000 to Gather at Lakeside Park Finish Line

Distance running history will be made tomorrow morning when thousands of spectators gather to see five hundred boys take part in the two big annual events held under the auspices of The OAKLAND TRIBUNE. The greatest crowd will gather at the driveway entrance to Lakeside Park from Grand Avenue, opposite the Piedmont Pavilion, where the start and finish of the Fifth Annual Tribune-Merritt Marathon will take place. At this point also the Junior Merritt relay for playground boys will finish.

The playground race will start at Lakeside Boulevard and Twelfth street at 9 o'clock and finish along Grand Avenue. After the playground boys have settled the relay championship of Alameda County, 100 runners will assemble at this same central location for the start of the six-and-a-quarter-mile grind, scheduled for 10 o'clock. The winner of the marathon will finish at approximately 10:35. Boys finishing within an hour receive silver bars.

Along the courses of the Marathon there are many places where spectators can gather to see the great sight without the competition of the crowd. Of course, the ones with the most fun must mingle with 10,000 others who are also interested. But even at the finish there is plenty of room for all.

On their first time around the Lake, the runners will all run clockwise, but for the finish they will come through Lakeside Park. Spectators can line the driveway for hundreds of yards back and see the most interesting stage of the race. This year is the fifth year of the TRIBUNE marathon. Previous races have been won as follows:

1913—H. L. Morton; time, 33 minutes 11 seconds.
1914—Oliver Millard; 33 minutes 25 seconds.
1915—Oliver Millard; 33 minutes 10 1/2 seconds.
1916—Oliver Millard; 33 minutes 58 seconds.

33 Minutes, 10 1-5 Seconds Is Record for Merritt Course

Thirty-three minutes ten and one-fifth seconds is the record for the course over which the marathon runners go. This time was made by Oliver Millard in the 1915 race. This year is the fifth year of the TRIBUNE marathon. Previous races have been won as follows:

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Several Marathon Entrants Look To Have Chance to End in Front

By Herbert Hauser

—Referring to a contest and endeavoring to pick out a winner among the hundred and ninety entrants can scarcely be considered the proper way to start. I met this same question at me, and that is, to give the name of the winner. And the answer is this: None. Were Oliver Millard to start I would say he unquestionably would be the winner. Frank Foster, coach of the Olympic Club, figures that "Bear" Jones should win and he may be right. From past experiences in events of this kind one must figure on the style of the runner.

A great part of this race is run on the pavement and Herbert Hauser, a man running flat footed and heavy, will run out of ten times pound himself out of the contest. Jones was an example of the proper runner. Harry Weller and Oliver Millard both run lightly on their toes and the pavement has little or no effect upon them. If Bobby has trained for this contest in the proper way he should come close to winning.

Edgar Stout must always be figured upon in any race. An accident to his shoulder has prevented him from training as hard as he should, but we all saw him come from a bad bed and win the national mile run junior championship at the Exposition in 1915.

Jimmy Fuller, the Santa Clara University star is another youngster who should be well to the front. He has had many successes in the past and this one will probably be no exception.

Charlie Hunter of the Olympic Club and Watson Howden, the Oakland Y. M. C. A. star, are two boys who must be figures on. Howden is the one who has developed an athlete. He started out in his first long distance race from the TRIBUNE office to Shell Mound Park, an event formerly given by the California Club and was completely at the finish and today, after several years of this work, is a husky and heavy lad as can be found.

H. A. Anders, winner of the last year Dipsea race, is on the unattached list.

Anders is a heavy runner and I am afraid he will not be heavy for a contest of this kind. He has lots of endurance and may figure.

Andrew Ahern is another unattached Dipsea veteran who may figure.

There is a great race last year and should improve in this race.

Morris Roach, the Fremont High school boy, looks to be the class for the high school prize. He is another lad who is improving every season, and among the many who have entered will probably develop some unknown star who will prove to be a dark horse and lead Morris to the line.

Chief of Police Nedderman will officiate as starter for the marathon race and will also have charge of the distribution of prizes.

Captain Lynch of the police department will be in charge of the detail of motorcycle officers who will keep the course clear. The Boy Scouts will also co-operate in the work of patrolling the course. The officials of the race will be carried in a fleet of Overland cars driven by expert drivers who will help keep the course clear so that every condition seems auspicious for the runners to do their best.

Oliver Millard, three times a winner of the Tribune marathon, is not entered this year, and the competition is thus sure to be better than ever.

Everything is in readiness for the competition and in the language of a once famous announcer, "may the best man win."

Rules Which Will Govern Tribune Marathon Race

Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union govern the race.

Every entrant must be registered in the P. A. A.

No one will be allowed to start who is not over 16 years of age. Each starter must be passed on as physically fit by a competent physician. Doctors will be on hand at 8:30 a. m. the morning of the race to examine all contestants.

On arriving at the dressing rooms all contestants must report to Otto Ritter, the clerk of the course, in order to receive their numbers. No pacemakers will be allowed to assist any runner by pacing them either on foot or on bicycles.

The course is perfectly clear and will be well marked. Failure to remain on the course throughout the race means disqualification.

Protests must be filed in writing with the referee immediately after the protestant finishes.

After finishing the race do not recross the finish line under penalty of disqualification.

Wear your numbers on your chest. If your number is lost, give your name to the judges as soon as you cross the finish line.

No more than one prize to any one contestant. Anyone qualifying for two prizes can take his choice.

The team prize will be awarded to the organization having the first five men to finish.

Do not leave any valuables in the dressing room.

Entries positively close at The TRIBUNE office on next Wednesday evening, September 5.

Prizes for Tribune Marathon.

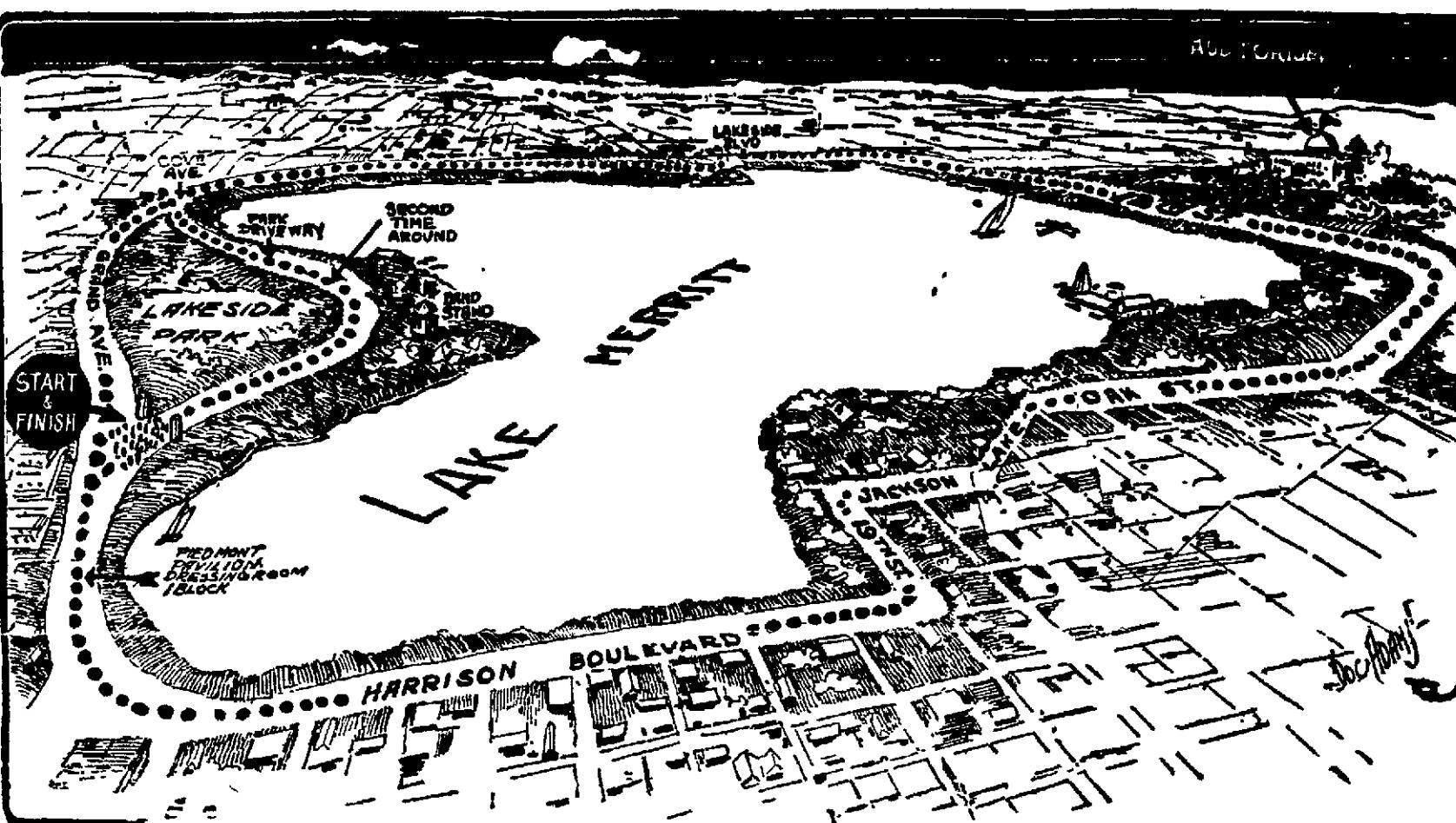
Winner—Solid gold watch.
Second place—Solid gold watch.
Third place—Waltham watch, gold-filled case.
First high school runner—Gold medal.
First out-of-county runner—Silver medal.
First Y. M. C. A. runner—Silver medal.
Fourth to ninth place—Silver buckled belts.
Best five-man team—Silver trophy cup.
Club with most entries to finish—Silver trophy cup.
Every boy who finishes in an hour—Silver bar.

WATCHES ON DISPLAY AT MORTON'S—14TH-BROADWAY

CUPS ON DISPLAY AT JENKINS—13TH AND WASHINGTON

MAP OF THE MARATHON COURSE AROUND LAKE MERRITT

Spectators and runners alike should study this map carefully. It is the only one which will be published for tomorrow's Tribune Marathon. The map clearly shows the starting and finish line at Park Driveway and Grand Avenue, opposite the Piedmont Pavilion. From that point the course runs twice around the lake, starting in a westerly (anti-clockwise) direction; the second time around the runners go through the Park Driveway, starting at Bellevue Avenue, as will be indicated by Tribune Marathon arrow cards.



DIRECTIONS WHICH EVERY RUNNER MUST READ

Here Are Instructions for Entrants in Both of the Races

Marathon runners, attention! Read the following instructions thoroughly and follow them tomorrow morning. It is absolutely essential to the success of the race that every boy should know his place upon the schedule set out for him. The following instructions are not the rules of the race—they will be found in another column. Runners will show up at the Boy Scout headquarters at 8:30 a. m. on Twenty-fourth street and Oakdale Avenue, at 9 o'clock. Upon your arrival, quickly get into your running togs. Remember that there are nearly 200 boys who must dress and go through the other formalities. Do not neglect the occasion by visiting with other runners in the dressing room.

REPORT TO PHYSICIAN.

When you are attired for the race, go to the physician in charge, giving your name and number, and have him report to the physical examination. If you belong to a recognized organization whose physical director has already passed on your fitness for the race, you need not be examined. On the other hand, the Olympic Club, St. Mary's College, Clara College, Y. M. C. A. are exempt from examination. All others, including high school boys, must report to the physician in charge.

After you have been examined, report to the clerk of the course, giving your number and name. He will give you your number, marked by which you will be identified as officials. Pin this number on your chest, not on your back. Keep this number throughout the race and all the ceremonies which follow, as it will be your admission pass to the treat in store for the runners. When you have received your number, clip it over the desk of the clerk of course, and if possible, leave the dressing room.

AT THE START AT 9:30.

By the minute of ten, get to the start, which is just a stone's throw from the dressing room, and wait for the instructions which will be given you by the referee.

When Chief of Police Nedderman fires the starting pistol, jump into your stride. You have trained for the race and know your own pace. Do not pay any attention to the runners ahead of behind, but keep your own pace. It is just as fast for one to run the race as for another, but if you are in doubt as to the course at any time, look for a TRIBUNE marathon sign with an arrow on it. Run the best race you know how, and complete the twice around the lake, if possible.

KEEP NUMBERS AT FINISH.

At the finish, your number is given by your number. Be sure that the judges of the finish get a good look at your number as you finish the race. After you have crossed the finish line, do not re-cross it, but go directly to the dressing room and change into your suit. Detach your number from your track suit and keep it.

AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

After you have read this, read the rules of the race, and find your number on the chart.

Directions for Boys in Playground Relay

Here are the instructions to boys entered in the playground relay race.

Report at the Municipal Auditorium dressing rooms by 8:15 o'clock tomorrow morning. Upon arriving, immediately get into your running togs and report to your playground supervisor.

Obtain from your leader the number which will designate the lap in the race which you will be expected to run. After you have done this, do not stop, but keep close to your supervisor and wait for further orders. Listen to which of your teammates you are supposed to relieve and which one will relieve you.

FOR THE A.M. RACE.

At 8:45 the runners will start for their places along the line of the course. The first two weights will walk to their stations according to instructions. The boys of the 100, 110 and 120 pound classes will start in their stations, and the others will start in their leaders' set into the truck which will haul them to their relay stations.

By 9 o'clock every boy is expected to be in his place. After getting to your place, do not wait for the whistle to blow, run across your lane and start. Only a few minutes will elapse between the time you are in your place and the time when you will be handed the baton, and every boy must be ready to receive it.

RETURN TO DRESSING ROOMS.

When you are handed the baton by the runner whom you relieve, do your best to be to the boy who relieves you. Upon giving up the baton, do not stop, immediately run across your lane and return to your place, wait for your teammate to seven or eight yards. The other fellow is allowed a running start, but is not allowed to cross the relay mark before you do.

When you have finished your baton return immediately to the dressing rooms where you will learn of the fate of your team. If you are a member of the winning team, your supervisor will give you instructions as to your prize.

Expert Drivers Will Keep Official Cars Clear From Runners

Motor vehicles will play a big part in the success of the Fifth Annual Tribune Marathon tomorrow.

The modern athletic fare demands action all the time. Programs which please must be carried through in the shortest possible time, and with the race extending from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m., rapid transit becomes a necessity to the officials if the race is to be pulled off with both speed and success.

A battery of Overlanders, from the local Willys-Overland agency, will serve the officials in their relay trains, and enable the newspaper men to cover every angle of the race thoroughly. The officials, who must be all over the course during the race, will easily see infractions of the rules of the race, and with the speed of the race, will be able to correct them. With the crack of the starter's pistol, the referee's car will speed ahead of the runners and lead the way for the scores of runners who will follow.

The "small wagon" is a thing of the past. The relay trains, and all the vehicles on the Overlanders which will be used in the race have been made by experts in the Willys-Overland service department, and runners will not be annoyed by smoke from these cars. But the smoke from the machines will not be "fed" to the runners. Drivers have been instructed to keep their cars on the outside of the course. These drivers are experts, so no runner need fear being struck by a car on the inside by the official cars. All other cars will be kept off the course by the police officials.

Special Police Detail Will Handle Crowd

A large detail of police under Captain Lynch of the central station will handle the crowds at the start and finish of the marathon and playground races tomorrow morning. In addition to these, Chief Police J. H. Nedderman of the Oakland police department will be on hand to help his men. Nedderman, in following the custom of years will, in his official capacity of chief of police, start the runners. Chief Nedderman is thoroughly familiar with the TRIBUNE Marathon, having handled the details of the race for the past two years under the command of Captain Lynch.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM FOR TRIBUNE MARATHON TOMORROW

DETAILS OF RACE PROGRAM BOILED WAY DOWN'

Official List of Entrants and their Numbers in OAKLAND TRIBUNE Fifth Annual Merritt Marathon

ACORN CLUB (Alameda High School)

1—Kruger Dunbar
2—Edward Bayless
3—Edward Kohlmyer
4—Edward Federpiel
5—Jesse Levy
6—Paul Lunn
7—Lloyd Watson
8—Morris Dickinson
9—Norman Barde
10—Carl Lauenstein
11—Colby Tarleton

PATHFINDER CLUB (Fremont High Students)

46—Bert Rose
47—Robert Huddleston
48—John Rees
49—Sydney Heyer
50—Edwin Cripe
51—Peter Kozlowski
52—Nathan Biskin
53—Earl Prosser
54—Fremont Thompson
55—John Mason

OAKLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

67—Herman Loretz
68—Jack Baker

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL

71—Charles E. Crawford

OAKLAND EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

72—Wilbur Taylor

OUT-OF-COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

73—Victor Hay Chapman
74—Harold E. Shelton
75—Leon Elliot Charlton
76—W. A. Anders
77—Irwin W. Rose
78—L. Rowland
79—Philip Griffin

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY

80—Fred E. Farmer
81—James H. Fuller
82—Arthur Mathews
83—John A. Davitt
84—Frank O'Conor

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

85—D. K. Collins
86—Albert Franks
87—Frank Neugent
88—Joe Norris
89—Jim Herrera
90—Manuel Silva
91—Tom Murray
92—Leroy Richter
93—Joe Silva
94—Julius Fitzpatrick
95—Chester Brown
96—J. B. Correa
97—Albert Maphias
98—W. W. Phillips
99—J. B. Eael

MISCELLANEOUS

100—W. Riordan
101—O. S. Wiss
102—J. S. Furd
103—Mathew Muldown
104—Stanley Torney
105—Patrick Purcell
106—James Clark
107—L. Grennan
108—Horace Leavitt
109—Salvador Ortiz
110—Otto Allgever
111—Hector Cañes
112—Herbert High
113—Francis Melendez
114—Edward Clark

Competent Staff of Officials Assures Against Squabbling

The officials of the marathon race will be as follows:

Referee—Herbert Hauser.

St

Oakland Tribune

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1917.

HOW PRUSSIA REWARDS.

As surely as the days pass the agents and the few honest friends in this country of the Prussian government will realize that their activities will bring them only trouble. They have no prospect of receiving reward for their treasonable work. German "diplomacy" is of the banal sort that includes intrigue, corruption, espionage and any other expedient crime, and the Prussian government is as false with its friends as it is faithless to his promises to nations.

Witness the act of the kaiser in 1916 in officially stating that he had not authorized and would not authorize violations of the American laws by his propagandists here, and his public repudiation of such acts of his agents. But the unfolded record has branded him a liar of the basest sort. There was the disabling of merchant ships in American waters before the declaration of war upon order of the kaiser's ambassador at Washington.

Americans have not forgotten that Dr. Dumba fomented strikes in the United States and admitted at a natural order of his employment, Count Bernstorff, under cover of the immunity which he enjoyed as a resident diplomat, found it natural to negotiate a treaty of alliance between Germany and Mexico and against the country to which he was accredited and whose hospitality he was enjoying. Then there is the record of Von Papen and Boy-Ed and the other attachés of the embassy who knew not of honor, Consul General Bopp, Von Schaack and Von Brincken of San Francisco, who violated the confidence of the American government reposed in the German government.

Such a policy as justified these misdeeds cannot promise gratitude for the acts of those who labor to execute it. It is too savagely selfish. Human equations are the smallest of its considerations.

We have seen how misfortune falls upon all who trust the German government. There is the Von Gerlach affair, by which the confidence and the neutrality of the Vatican was outraged and the scandal of an espionage trial brought to the threshold of the Holy See. Then there is the Hoffman affair. The Swiss federal councillor entrusted with foreign affairs agreed to transmit German proposals to Russia through the intermediary of the Swiss minister at Petrograd and of Mr. Grimm, a missionary of the Germanophile socialists to the Russian revolution. Mr. Hoffman had to resign from office a disgraced man.

There must be something very deleterious in the character of a government that marks its trail with broken men. The agents of the enemy in the United States ought to have the vision to see that no good will come out of their efforts. If the federal prisons do not get them they will become pariahs among their fellow countrymen and defeated by the government whose tools they have been. The penalty of putting money against blood is heavy.

MR. MALONE WAS WRONG.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone's long statement in connection with his resignation as collector of the port of New York does not explain his resignation, although avowedly made exclusively for that purpose. It also fails to reveal that broad patriotic mood which important public officials are expected to display in an emergency when every consideration must be subordinated to the wielding of the nation's maximum strength for a single purpose. Instead, it exhibits a little mind suffering from an exaggerated pique because his standing as a politician is threatened.

Mr. Malone pretends to have resigned because the President has not urged the passage of a federal suffrage amendment and thus permitted him to make good his promises to the voters of 1916 that favorable federal action would be taken on his subject. Among other things, Mr. Malone says:

"Throughout those States, and particularly in California, which ultimately decided the election by the votes of women, the women voters were urged to support you even though Judge Hughes had already declared for the federal suffrage amendment, because you and your party, through liberal leadership, were most likely nationally to enfranchise the rest of the women of the country than were your opponents."

This, it is true, is the argument that Mr. Malone and other Democratic orators made, but it was palpably false and known to be so at the time. But

President Wilson, so far as the records show, never authorized it and it is amazing logic for Mr. Malone now to charge it against him. On the contrary, the President had, by his public acts and statements, indicated his set opposition to the federal suffrage amendment. Furthermore, the Democratic leaders had formally declared their opposition to federal action. In the platform adopted by the party at the St. Louis convention in June, 1916, which was supposed to provide the text of the campaign workers, the declaration regarding suffrage was limited to the following:

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to the men."

A recommendation of equal suffrage by the States, and that was all. When Mr. Malone took it upon himself to tell his political audiences that this was a more valuable assurance than the categorical declaration of his opponents he alone was responsible for the bungle. He was not authorized by the President or the Democratic platform to perpetrate it. He can't now pass the buck. And it is a reflection upon the intelligence of women voters in California and other States to credit them with being deceived. They knew from more convincing evidence than Mr. Malone's palaver that they could expect no support for the federal amendment from the Democratic administration.

Taken at this period of strenuous duties and extreme toil of the President, his action is on a par with the scandalous conduct of the White House pickets.

RICE CULTIVATION.

People who live in a temperate zone, where wheat flour forms the chief element entering into the main articles of food consumption, seldom realize that rice is the basis of the food of at least 60 per cent of the population of the entire world.

Rice is consumed by all peoples in varying proportions, but to the Oriental it is what meat and bread combined are to the Caucasian. Under stress of circumstances he will readily dispense with fish, meat, vegetables, bread and fruit, but rice he must have even though all the others are available. And besides it is cheap, more quickly and easily digested than any other solid food, and contains in greater degree the proteid elements necessary to the maintenance of life.

It is estimated that the world's production of rice is upwards of eighty million tons annually. The great bulk of this is consumed in Oriental countries, although the demand on the part of the population of Europe and America is increasing steadily. Its nutritive value as compared with other cereals shows: rice, 86 per cent; corn, 83 per cent; wheat, 82 per cent; oats, 74 per cent; while fat beef contains but 40 per cent, and poultices but 23 per cent of the nutritive element.

Rice production has always been greatest in those sections of the world where consumption is highest; thus India, Siam, Indo-China, Java, China, Japan, and the Philippines are of first importance among the rice-producing countries of the world. Yet some of these do not produce sufficient to feed their own people and are often under the necessity of importing from other countries to make up the deficiency. China, Japan, and the Philippines are in this category and draw their necessary supply from Siam and Indo-China as a rule.

The method of cultivation pursued in the Philippines is much the same as in Japan and other Oriental countries. The seed is first planted in beds and when well sprouted the shoots are transplanted by hand. The land to be planted is divided into plots of one-fourth acre to one acre in extent and these are separated by earthen dykes to retain the water. The soil is ploughed and harrowed with the water on it until each little field is a puddle from one to two feet in depth, and while in this state the transplanting is effected. In from ninety to one hundred days it is ready for harvest. This is done by hand, while fully three-fourths of the rice produced is threshed by using flails or tramping it with the feet or having carabao trample it.

Within the last five years considerable progress has been achieved in making rice growing an agricultural industry in California, and the acreage under cultivation this year is significantly larger than in any previous period. But the California grower does not get as much rice from the acre or square yard as the Oriental grower does.

This is due to the industry being so largely in the hands of commercial farmers who operate on a large scale. They employ machinery in tilling and harvesting the crop to a larger extent than known elsewhere. There is an absence of that careful system of transplanting and careful harvesting observable in Japan, China and the Philippines. It is not a violent exaggeration to say that the California growers leave more grain on the ground, lost in the harvesting process, than the Japanese grower obtains as his complete crop, and the careful transplanting of the young rice by hand is ignored altogether.

It would be too much to expect the American agriculturalist to adopt the tedious, though saving, methods of the Oriental; labor and the mode of living in this country require a much larger return from the efforts expended. But it is not improbable that some rice farmer will realize that there is as much to be gained from careful cultivation and saving of the matured crop as there is by increasing the acreage beyond a certain limit. The next stage of experiment in this new California industry ought to be along the line of increase and conservation of the acreage yield.

Congress may adjourn in October, which will give the members two months to explain their record to their constituents. Some members will require much longer than that.

Oakland Tribune

NOTES and COMMENT

There are many unusual causes for divorce, particularly developing in the proceedings. The latest is ungrammatical language. The husband persisted in saying "I ain't." The wife just couldn't stand it. The husband should brace up, for he is in way to achieve a freedom that will entitle him to say "I am" and everything.

The Kaiser calls attention to how the Teuton cause is winning, and "with God's help" is confident that the attempt to "part the German people and their Emperor" will fail. This sort of thing would not need counteraction anywhere but in Germany. And the German people themselves would not swallow it as to any other personage or cause.

The Artesian News wants it thoroughly understood that they were no dissent: "The vote was unanimous. Evidently the citizens were all of one mind. It was remarkable that not a single vote was cast against. It was a solid and unbroken array of six votes, all yes."

The soldier who was arrested in San Francisco for intoxication was a realist. When he talked about a snake the usual inference was drawn, until he took from his pocket a green snake that he was keeping as a pet. Then it manifestly was not as bad as it seemed.

The Teutonic attitude now seems to be to take under advisement President Wilson's note, rather than to shout it.

There is an adage about a certain class of man who is soon parted from his money. It is exemplified by a case at bar, by which a rancher is trying to recover the sum of \$131,512 that was wheeled from him in "investments" advised by a medium.

The distilling of alcoholic liquors came to an end Saturday night, at least for the war period, through the inhibition of the government. The occasional man who is credited with trying to drink all there is will now have a better show.

Evangelist Sunday advises Los Angeles to reform. One of the ways he points out is to "drown your vanity." If he would only be a little more vague in his suggestions he would doubtless make a more popular hit.

Educational items from the Gold Hill News: "William Lewis the Kanawha creek farmer who has his farm leased, and has been residing in this city the past year to get the benefits of our city school has been elected janitor of the High School building for the ensuing year. He is now busily engaged in taking care of the winter fuel which is being placed on the grounds storing same in the basement and furnace room."

Statistical information from the San Diego Union: "The American people ate six million bananas last year. The peelings from most of them seem to have been thrown on San Diego sidewalks and on the platform at the Santa Fe station."

The Cabrillo Scope, a publication put forth by the Cabrillo Commercial Club, prints the following which was taken from a country newspaper: "Our esteemed fellow-citizen, J. Smith, will be operated upon tomorrow by Doc Cutler. He will leave a wife and five children."

The wide sweep of the price boost is continually being manifest in extraordinary ways. The price of corn cob pipes has been advanced.

A California paper inquires: "How long would Mayor Thompson (of Chicago) and John D. Rockfeller last in Germany?" They would last quite a while. They are doing the sort of thing that meets with the approval of Germany. But if they should agitate there against that country as they do here against this, they wouldn't last a minute.

The Colusa Sun gives the neighbor news: "At Campbell, Santa Clara county, recently a meeting was held in the library and a large attendance resulted. Many well-known women were present, but not so many men as there has been quite a draft in that locality."

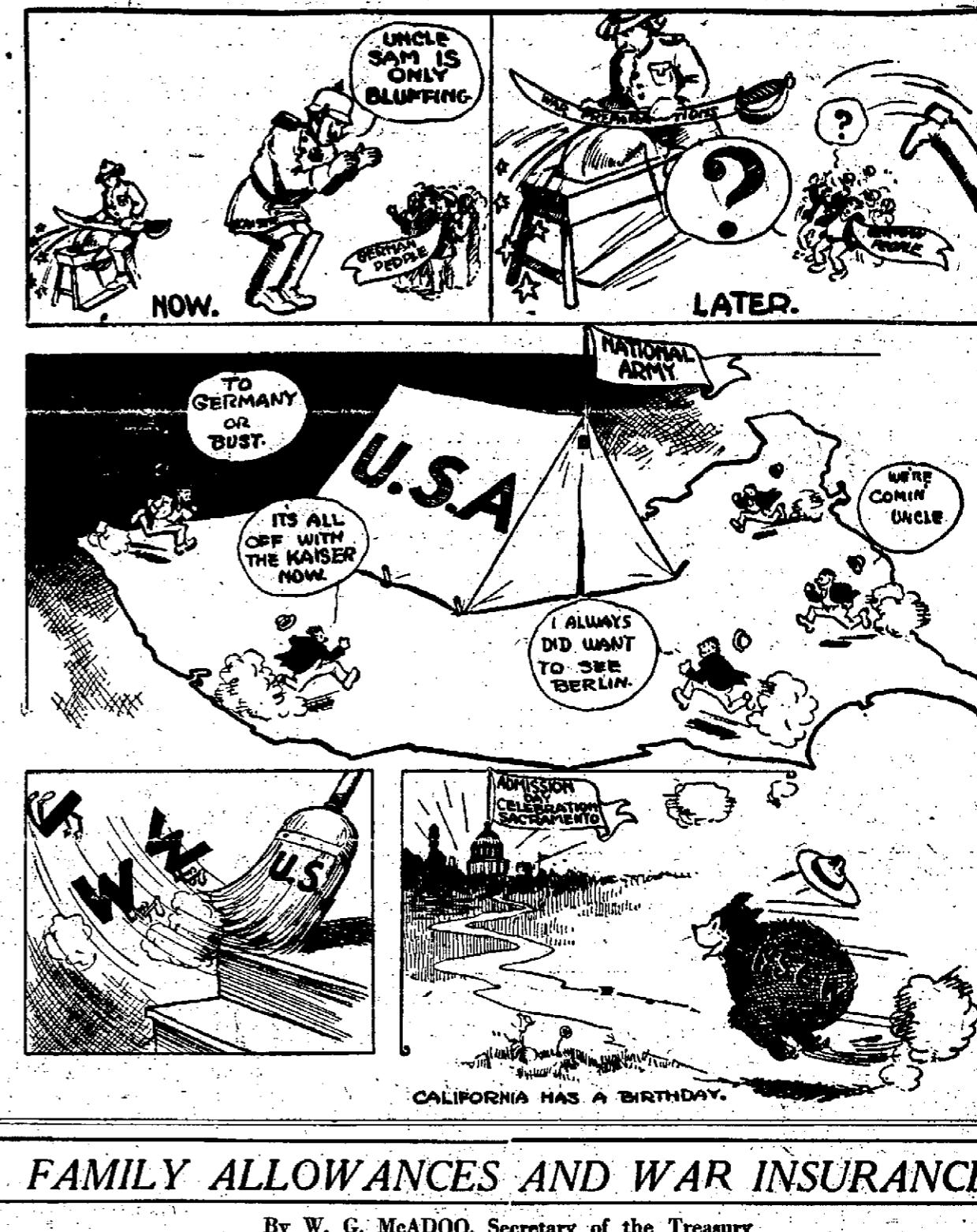
SPRIT OF THE STATE PRESS

Most of the farmers are paying 3 cents per box, or \$3.50 per ton, for pricking. Where help is employed by the hour 25 cents an hour is what is commonly paid. In some orchards the soil is very poorly worked down, and as a result the plowing is more difficult, so that a few farmers are paying 10 cents, and in some cases 12½ cents per box. In orchards where there are plenty of prunes and the soil is well prepared 9 cents per box is the standard price. Most of the children from the high and grammar schools of Napa are now in the orchards helping the farmers. This help is greatly appreciated. Without it would be difficult to garner the crop.—Weekly Calistogian.

The first car of Bartlett pears to be sent out by one grower, A. Dunow, of Bowman district, was sold at Cleveland on a market which had fallen from \$3.80 ten days ago to \$2.50, but the condition and pack of the fruit was so good that the car brought \$3.20, or a record price of nearly \$1 above the general market. The gross proceeds of the car amounted to \$1650 and the grower gets \$1200.—Auburn Republican.

Oh, Newton Drury, you are a nice boy, but why will you resort to that world-old excuse of the Adam period to blame most everything on women? He says, does the secretary to President Wheeler, that there are 600 less students this year than last, but that it is going to cost a great deal more to run the university because of the excess of co-eds. Man, man, it is going to cost a great deal more to run everything this year than last, but up to date Kaiser has borne the full blame for the war. Nobody has even hinted that any woman had a hand in it.—Stockton Mail.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK



FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND WAR INSURANCE

By W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury

The war insurance bill now pending in the Congress is the most advanced and humane step ever taken by any nation to protect its fighting men and their dependents.

Heretofore it has been the practice of nations at war to leave the wives, children and other dependents of their soldiers unprovided for at home, at the mercy of charity, to become charges upon the communities in which they live, to endure all of the humiliations which proud people must experience when they realize that they are public charges, to say nothing of the unsatisfied wants which charity does not reach and the suffering inevitably resulting from such a distressing condition of affairs.

Once we grasp the fact that the commandeered soldier means also the commandeered family and dependents of the soldier, we have advanced to the point where we can consider the problem humanely and justly and apply the necessary remedy. We can not, of course, compensate for the destroyed life, the hopelessly mutilated and maimed body, the agony of the suffering wife and children, mother, and father, but we can ameliorate these sufferings; we can mitigate the horrors of war to the extent that we provide against want and needless suffering.

Fourth—The government will educate the disabled man for a new trade or occupation if his injuries are of such a character that he can not resume the trade or occupation in which he was engaged at the outbreak of the war. This will give each disabled man the hope of increased efficiency and earning power in addition to the compensation the government allows him, making him a more useful citizen and effective economic unit while he lives, and adding to the happiness of his remaining years.

Fifth—In addition to these benefits, the government will give to each of the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy the right to buy from the government \$100 to \$10,000 of life insurance at a rate based upon the American experience table of mortality in peace times, which rate, according to actuaries, will average about \$8 per annum for each \$1,000 of insurance.

This means that insurance is brought within the reach of every private soldier in the ranks, and that he is given the opportunity of making additional provision for his loved ones by insuring his own life and thus supplementing, in case of his death, the compensation the government pays to his dependents. To the foreign service \$33 per month, or \$396 per annum. Under the law he would contribute one-half of this amount, or \$189 per annum, to the support of his family. He could take out \$10,000 insurance, at a cost of \$80 per annum, to be payable to his family in annual installments covering a period of years. The soldier would have left \$118 per year, or almost \$10 per month—more than enough for his ordinary needs while he is on the battle front or in the training camps.

Why is this insurance not only just, but important? Because the amount the government will pay to the soldier's dependents in case of death, however generous it may be, may be wholly inadequate to sustain the soldier's family in the position in life to which they are accustomed, or to give them the advantages they ought to have.

Take the case of a man killed in battle, leaving a wife and four children: The government will pay his widow \$60 monthly, or a total of \$720 per annum. This may be wholly insufficient. If the soldier can take out \$10,000 of insurance, at a premium of \$80 per annum, the government will pay to his wife an additional \$500 per annum for a period of 20 years, thus bringing the total annual payments to the wife and four children up to \$1,220 per annum.

Even this is a modest income, but it might be sufficient to enable the wife to support herself and children and give them the advantages of education.

Why must the government provide this insurance? Because when the government drafts the soldier and puts him into this extraordinarily hazardous war service, private life insurance companies will not write insurance on his life, or, if they will, the rates are prohibitive. The lowest rate I have heard suggested for such private insurance is \$58 per thousand for one year, renewable term. The next year the rate might be greatly increased. Where the soldier is receiving only \$396 per annum pay, he is unable to take much, if any insurance, at the rate of \$58 per thousand. The government, therefore, has deprived the soldier of the opportunity to insure himself. It

is the Kaiser who may still be in the mood to "stand no nonsense from America." So it is well that in what America has planned to give him there is nothing in the least resembling nonsense, as he will freely concede by-and-by.—Kansas City Journal.

THE TOILERS.

Strong, with the strength of earth beneath their tread,
Slow as the marching stars they gaze upon—
Squadrons of living Men and living Dead—
The legions of Democracy press on.

As one they come. "And who in yonder van illuminates all the path that men may see?"

"I think he is a fellow working man—A Carpenter, they say, from Galilee."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Kaiser may

TO LET AND LEASE
Do you know that the most elegantly appointed apartments in the West are in Oakland, about the Lake? They're advertised under "To Let" in this part of The TRIBUNE; also complete lists of rooms.

UNCERTAINTY IS BENEFIT TO OWNERS

STATE FAIR IS TO SHOW PROSPERITY

(Seventy-seventh case in a series of recent real estate decisions affecting agents and owners, summarized for The TRIBUNE by Attorney Carlos G. White of the Oakland law firm of Dunn, White & Aiken, formerly lecturer in law at the University of California.)

In the case of Snook vs. Page, summarized in the sixty-eighth case in this series, the importance to the agent of having his commission contract free from uncertainty was shown by the part of the Appellate Court's decision that stated: "In considering this matter we are to keep in mind that the burden is upon the plaintiff's (agents) to establish their claim and that, since the contract was prepared by them, any uncertainty or ambiguity in the terms of the instrument must be resolved in favor of the owner."

A practical illustration of the operation of this rule of law is shown in the case of Elsen vs. Fassler, 29 Cal. App. Rep. 187, in which action the plaintiff, Elsen, sought to collect a broker's commission of \$3100.

THE CONTRACT.

The claim was based upon a contract signed by the defendant, Fassler, reading in part as follows: "I hereby give to C. & B. the exclusive right to sell for me at the net price of \$118.75 per acre the following described land: . . . This option to remain in full force for 90 days from date. . . . If I sell to any one within 90 days after the expiration of this option to whom said property had been recommended by my agent or their assigns, I agree to pay them a commission of 5 per cent of the amount of the sale."

OWNER MAKES SALE.

The broker's contract was assigned to Elsen by C. & B., but no sale was made during the 90-day option period. However, after the expiration of the first 90 days, the brokers succeeded in interesting a Dr. Maxson in the property, recommended it to him and as a result thereof the defendant, Fassler, during the second 90-day period, disposed of the land to Dr. Maxson for a consideration of \$62,000, consisting of land taken in exchange.

In the Superior Court in San Francisco, Judge J. M. Seawell held that the brokers had not recommended the property to Dr. Maxson during the first 90 days so no commission was earned, even though the brokers thereafter effected the sale during the second 90-day period. From this decision the brokers appealed to the Court of Appeals.

AMBIGUITY CAUSES CONTROVERSY.

"The controversy between the plaintiff and the defendant," says Justice E. C. Hart, in the Appellate Court's decision, "arises out of a difference of opinion as to the true meaning and scope of the option agreement. It is the position of the plaintiff that he is entitled, under the terms of the concluding covenant of said agreement, to a commission or 5 per cent on the value of the property for which Fassler exchanged the land. On the other hand, the defendant contends that said part of the agreement contemplated and meant that the property should have been sold by him to a party recommended during the life of the option agreement."

PLAINTIFF'S CONSTRUCTION.

"The plaintiff construed the instrument as one involving two separate and distinct contracts or agreements, viz.: One giving plaintiff the exclusive right or option to sell, within 90 days from the date of agreement, the 465 acres of land, of approximately \$65,000; the other, by the terms of which the plaintiff and those interested with him were to receive a broker's commission of 5 per cent on the gross amount for which the land might be sold by them or through their negotiations within 90 days after the expiration of the so-called option agreement."

COURTS' CONSTRUCTION.

"But the construction so given the agreement is, in our opinion, contrary to its general tenor. It will be noted that the right conferred upon the plaintiff and his associates to sell the property is expressly limited by the instrument to exist for the period of 90 days from the date thereof, while the construction to which the plaintiff subjects the writing would obviously have the effect of extending it 90 days beyond. In other words, if the plaintiff's construction be accepted, then certainly it was intended by the parties that the agreement should possess vitality and force for the term of 180 days in the place of the period of time specifically fixed therein as the term during which it should exist. But no such meaning can reasonably be extracted from the language of the agreement."

"It results that upon the expiration of the 90 days during which the option was to exist, the said agreement became functus officio and by necessary consequence all authority to sell or negotiate the sale of the property of Fassler under the terms of the said agreement ceased to exist."

"What was evidently intended by the language was that, if Fassler sold the property within 90 days after the expiration of the option to any party to whom it had been recommended by the plaintiff and his associates during the life of the option agreement, . . . then, in that case only, he would pay the brokers a commission of 5 per cent."

"Upon the disputed evidence, the court found that the negotiations were initiated by the plaintiff after the expiration of the 90 days within which the plaintiff and his associates were authorized to sell the property."

"The judgment is affirmed."

FOR HATRED BOOK

HAVRE, France, Sept. 8.—A prize of 1000 francs has been offered by a citizen of Belgium for the best school text-book on the subject: "The crimes committed by the Germans against humanity and against the rights of peoples in Belgium during the war."

The offer, recently printed in the clandestinely published paper *La Libre Belgique*, is designed to perpetuate the reasons for Belgium's national hatred against Germany.

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EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE WINTER LEAGUE IS OPPOSED

Immediate Call For Meeting and Reorganization on a New Basis Needed to Stave Off Dissension

Movement for Formation of Another League Is Evidence of Discontent Over Entangling Coast League Alliances That Threaten

By Carl E. Brazier.

Why cal-ew-ing-ize winter baseball in Oakland? Are the Coast League grounds so essential to the success of winter baseball in Oakland?

Have not the developments of the last two days shown that winter baseball will be far better off and far more free from bickerings without the outside entanglements of any kind of alliance with or dependence on organized baseball?

Will the fans of Oakland and the other coast districts turn to support winter baseball with interferred-with organization as readily and with the same spirit that they will support winter baseball of the type that has been staged in former seasons?

The writer was tempted to voice sentiments like these at Thursday night's meeting of club managers when the Winter League was organized. But when others hesitated to express these sentiments, it looked as though an organization might really go through on a satisfactory basis despite the dangerous foundations on which it was being built. Since Thursday night, the mutterings, grumblings, and even dissension among those managers who were silent Thursday night have assumed such aspects that there is no escape from a serious consideration of the dangers of trying to organize a winter league with any of the cal-ew-ing-ization features that are evident in the organization steps taken thus far.

To any who may say that no signs of dissatisfaction have appeared, let it be said right now that Ambrose Furrer, elected president, is seriously considering declining the position on account of dissension that broke out before the organization was twenty-four hours old. Further evidence may be found in the possibility of a meeting of insurgents Tuesday night to plan another league—the objects to be discussed at this proposed meeting give a good line on the trouble. The proposed meeting if held will be to discuss the formation of a league that will be absolutely independent and free from any possible domination from Coast League quarters.

NOW IT'S UP TO AMBROSE. The effort to influence winter baseball in Oakland, which was so apparent at Thursday night's meeting and which some of us said was dependent in the choice of officers, is threatening to kill off the game before it is even started. It is time to call a halt, not to antagonize the clubs who want unrestricted clubs, and the younger players who like the idea of a game dictated to when it comes to playing winter ball. A ball player in the amateur ranks likes to think that he has some individual identity; organization makes that impossible.

Laurel Club Will Have New Faces in the Line-Up

After watching his boys perform last Sunday against the R. W. Tufts, Manager of the Laurel Club team made the announcement that he would not intend to carry throughout the season.

As announced last week, the Laurel Club is to the R. W. Tufts, when they should have been playing only for some for some poor playing by a couple of the boys wearing the Laurel uniforms.

It was in the third inning when it appeared that the Laurels had the game tucked in the mound for the Laurel boys going

for a great rate, that the Tuts staged a rally that netted them six runs and the game.

Manager Barry saw enough of a couple of them that they were not to be used again.

Miller of the All Stars was steady to the finish, was cool and with his bullet ball working to perfection, was never in any real danger. Miller has stopped trying to break strikeout records and concentrate on getting the ball to the plate.

Laurel manager is contemplating entering the Midwinter League this winter. They have been playing well and will put their full strength, Jimmy Devine and Pete Starasinch, two well known starting performers having been away most of the time, back in the line-up. The Laurels will be able to finish strong in the league now forming.

Hero of Twenty-Three Inning Game Is to Marry

full of spirit and determination, the All Stars won from the Federal Giants Sunday 2-1 in twenty-three innings, the longest semi-professional game San Francisco has ever seen.

Many another meeting those who voted their men and then went away talking to themselves. And it all harps back to outside interferences that were the very start of meeting. Some of the officers are in the state of officers a danger of being stranded on the shoulders; that's the reason that all of the officers should reign and demand that those who are discontented do their talking outside the club.

Get all the discontent talk out of the way, then go at organization of the league on a real baseball basis. Let cal-ew-ing-ization be a secondary issue instead of a major issue as it could not help but be, and get the ball talking at the meeting—not afterwards. Put the proposed meeting off to another day, then tender your resignation, and in doing so call upon the other officers to do likewise in the best interests of the league.

GET DISCONTENT BURIED. This is no reflection on any officer elected at Thursday night's meeting; those who voted their men and then went away talking to themselves. And it all harps back to outside interferences that were the very start of meeting. Some of the officers are in the state of officers a danger of being stranded on the shoulders; that's the reason that all of the officers should reign and demand that those who are discontented do their talking outside the club.

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SQUABBLE OVER GROUNDS. And in doing it all over again, let's stop for a minute to consider whether those Coast League grounds are such a wonderful asset to winter baseball. Experience in last year's organization in other cities has taught that with one good playing field and the others of poorer quality, the schedule must be of a most elastic nature. The league must be so formed that one man or body can't control the schedule, and then week to week to bring the best teams together on the good playing field. Any talk of rotation of games among the various clubs on the Coast League lot is a waste of time. The manager of any member whenumpire Daley called Wiegmann out in the eleventh after he had hit one of Miller's shots in the direction of the plate, and looked like a sure homer and the decision was that the game was close, but Daley said out and not a murmur of protest came from any man.

Once you start an elastic schedule plan, and your troubles start. A club loses three games and of course is not a drawing card in the Coast League lot. The club is assigned to a bad field again; the manager howls and says the reason he is losing is because he does not get chance on the good grounds.

Assign a winning club to a bad field to make the schedule elastic, and the condition that the schedule maker is trying to make the club that is going right along a few games.

GROCERS' BAKING NOTES

The Invincible baseball team defeated the Grocers' Baking Co. Sunday by a score of 2-1. The game was exciting from the start, and the Grocers' had a two-run lead until the first half of the ninth inning when Osmunson first up for the Grocers, singled, going to second on O'Neill's single. A double steal was made, and the Grocers' had two outs when the umpire would have won two hits.

Grocery manager is to the point that with one good playing field and the others of poorer quality, the schedule must be of a most elastic nature. The league must be so formed that one man or body can't control the schedule, and then week to week to bring the best teams together on the good playing field. Any talk of rotation of games among the various clubs on the Coast League lot is a waste of time. The manager of any member whenumpire Daley called Wiegmann out in the eleventh after he had hit one of Miller's shots in the direction of the plate, and looked like a sure homer and the decision was that the game was close, but Daley said out and not a murmur of protest came from any man.

LET EWING COME TO YOU. Let's pass up those Coast League grounds, and Cal Ewing wants to look over the young baseball men upon which he must call to recruit the Coast League at some time or other—unless a few more Northwestern leagues blow up, let him go look them over. Let's organize this league, and the young players are satisfied—baseball will go on among them, but baseball will not go on among the coast leaguers unless the coast leaguers go to the young stars.

Let's organize this league on a baseball basis. That is the great advantage of winter baseball over summer baseball in the coast cities. Change the bases forever in sight. Let's be content with the playing fields that have always been good enough for the young players of former years, and avoid any more cause of trouble than is bound to come along of itself.

AMBROSE—GET BUSY! Now, President Ambrose Furrer—you have a reputation of being the most disinterested man connected with winter baseball about the bay. Now show how good your reputation by getting out and saving the local sites. Call that meeting for Tuesday, then talk right out in meeting to those boys tell them what you think, and make them talk instead of saving their talk for when you are gone.

The TRIBUNE stands to back the winter league if it is organized on a baseball basis. After seeing the first effects of these gratuitous efforts of the other night, the TRIBUNE takes the position that like the club managers, wants to be shown just what is under the table in this game.

UNRESTRICTED LEAGUE. A movement has already started for the formation of an unrestricted league among such clubs as the Olympics and Standards, and the Franklin, Richmond, and the Martinez on the coast. Such a league would put on the baseball that would draw the fans who like the real baseball, and any attempt to

ONE GOOD PITCHER IS NEEDED BY NATIVES NO. 50

Oakland Parlor No. 50, N. S. G. W. will not play today due to the celebration at Sacramento. The team lost a double header on the last Sunday-Monday bill. The Sunday game went to Fort McDowell, 8-7, and the Labor Day game went to Fruitvale Parlor, 5-4, after eleven batters had been put up. In the first game the Oakland boys tried to kill the ball with the result that they were popping up continually. When they changed tactics they succeeded in tying up the score. The soldiers put in "Lefty" Donato, who held the state record at the Garden City. The Sunday game was won by the Oakland boys, 5-4, after eleven batters had been put up. In the first game the Oakland boys tried to kill the ball with the result that they were popping up continually. When they changed tactics they succeeded in tying up the score. The soldiers put in "Lefty" Donato, who held the state record at the Garden City. The Sunday game was won by the Oakland boys, 5-4, after eleven batters had been put up. 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Your Film Favorite Tonight at

BROADWAY.

NEW T. & D. Edway, 11th — Sesame Hayakawa, "Curse of Iku"; personal chat by Thos. Kurla at each performance.

EMMY WEHLAN, "Trall of the Shadow"; Arbuckle com. REGENT, 12th.

Tomorrow: Hard. Lockwood, May All-American.

BESSIE EYTON, "Sole Survivor"; "Furn. Room" (O. Henry); Stingers.

IMPERIAL, 10th. Mon. Alma Hanlon.

CROWN, at 7th—Official British WAR

"Pictures," 7th and last edition.

Tomorrow: Irene Hunt in a war story.

TELEGRAPH AVENUE.

STRAND at 3rd—"Within the Law," 10 reels; continuous, 2 to 11 p.m.

COLLEGE AVENUE.

ANTONIO MORENO, "The Magnificent Meddler"; ROCKBRIDGE, Mr. Shafter.

Tomorrow: Baby Osborne, "Little Mary."

F. & A. M. DIRECTORY

One Oak Lodge No. 61 meets Masonic Temple, 11th—Washington, Friday evening, September 7, stated meeting.

Scottish Rite Bodies

Cathedral, 15th and Madison Ave., Monday, Sept. 10, 17th.

H. G. Iderton, presiding Frt.

Sept. 14, Ladies Scottish Rite Club.

AAHMES TEMPLE

A. A. O. N. M. S. meets

third Tues. of month.

J. E. Jefferson, pres.

Welcome. Dr. J. L. Pease.

Potentates: J. A. Hill, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PORTER LODGE No. 372

Meets every Monday in Porter Hall, 19th Grove St.

Visiting brothers cordially invited.

J. A. HOLMES, N. G.

G. C. HAZELTON, R. S.

I.O.O.F. TEMPLE

ELEVENTH ST. AT FRANKLIN.

Meets every Monday in Eleventh St.

OAKLAND NO. 112, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday evening.

NORTH OAKLAND NO. 401, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Wednesday evening.

UNIVERSITY NO. 34, I. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening.

GOLDEN GATE ENCAMPMENT NO. 34,

I. O. F.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fri.

OAKLAND REGIMENT NO. 18

Meets every Saturday.

GRAND PYTHIAN-PATRIOTIC

DEMONSTRATION

RED CROSS BENEFIT

Under the auspices of the

Knights of Pythias Lodges

of ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Civic Auditorium.

Friday evening, Sept. 14, 1917.

Prominent speakers, musical numbers.

Followed by the presentation of the great

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS"

Silver offering at door.

A. A. O. N. M. S. to be given to the

the Oakland Chapter American Red Cross.

Direction: William Morton

Barnum. Procure free admission tickets from members or Lodge K. of R. & S.

MODERN WOODMEN

500 pale; OAKLAND CAMP NO. 7228,

during the

meets Thurs. eve., Fra-

tional Hall, Odd Fellows

only 5. Ridge, 11th—Franklin

St. cause, one Con. J. F. Cuthill, Clerk,

through the Con. W. H. established Rock.

make for 500 pale.

Foresters of America

Army, former CAMP NO. 2281

new year reduces second and fourth

years in their 1st, evenings, Pacific

remaking old in 1st—Jefferson, Oracle,

etc., etc., the 1st, etc., etc., Catherine

plants, fastened w. Pied. 7520W. phy-

sent to the front.

FORESTERS MAKES IT

ADVOCATE 1378

ESTES PARK, Colo.—visiting bro-

ther, Mrs. Richard, G. E. Mc-

London, showed her, McCrack-

her to be able to eat 1 fed. ave.

potatoes. Mrs. Neinert; JUMBU

route to California and tumbus

islands on a visit. She S. 74.

and sugar are seldom send and 4th

land, and has thoroughly each month

least on spuds since comibus au-

United States.

Mrs. Neinertzhausen is dietary.

ancestry, though the name is

that her husband was

the kaiser. Instead he

English army officer with the

forces.

JOSEPH H. MCOURT CAMP NO. 15, U.

S. meets every 3rd Thursday at

National Hall, Shattuck, near

Center, Berkely. E. W. T. Com-

mander: A. P. Hanscom, Adjutant.

AIR DICTAPHON

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The phonograph

is proving a useful adjunct to OER

vation officers on duty in the SON

These officers, forced to keep 1st

field glasses continually on the p-

tions they are observing, have fo-

considerable difficulty in ma-

taining details as quickly as they ve-

them. Observation airplanes are

filled with a registering phonograph;

into which others speak through

an acoustic tube. Thus all the pol-

the airmen have noted are correct

recorded for future use.

ROADS MEATLESS

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—Meatless

meals on Mondays and Fridays are now

served on the dining cars of the Sp-

-P. & P. & S. Railroad, a part

of the H. P. system. In addition, chefs

have been instructed to waste as litt-

le as possible. Passengers are han-

dled small suggestion card indicating ways

by which waste may be cut down. All

this comes as the result of an app-

from the Food Administration at Wash-

ington, the railroad officials announce.

FINANCIER DIES

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—George F.

Gimor, a prominent Omaha finan-

cial, former president of the National

League of Building and Loan As-

sociations, died today at York Harbor,

Me. He was 53 years old.

A PLEASING GIFT

TO THE MEN OF THE NA-

TIONAL ARMY WOULD BE A

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE OAK-

LAND TRIBUNE. NEWS OF

THE FRONT. ALL WILL BE

DEEPLY APPRECIATED.

ORDER NOW FOR YOUR

FRIEND OR RELATIVE.

LAKESIDE 6000 REGULAR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

STRER. Mov. & Pack. storage wanted.

free. 287 Foot Hill Blvd., Fruit.

62.

BROADWAY.

BERKELEY.

T. & D. Shattuck-Kittredge—DOUG-

FAIRBANKS in "Down to

Earth"; Travelogue; comedy.

SOUTH BERKELEY.

DR. L. LAMPERT

DEPENDABLE PHYSICIAN AND SUR-

GEON. FOR hardwood floors consult H. Aron-

son, Fruitvale 2355. ESTIMATES given.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

EYES TESTED: factory on premises.

PAC. COAST OPT. ASSN. 203-4 Union

Av., 3rd floor, Fr. 606.

OAKLAND PHYSICIAN-SURGEON.

DR. G. A. H. LAMPERT

INDIVIDUAL instruction in English

branches, adults, children. *Merritt*, 1448.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

JAT.-Chinese Emp.; Oak, 5522
AND HOUSECLEANING, 809 ALICE ST.
NELSON'S Emp. Agency, 1812 Broadway,
2nd floor, Lakeside 1554.

MALE-FEMALE, HELP WANTED

A-GOVERNMENT war positions open;
aerial work; men-women wanted; \$146
month; list free. Franklin Institute,
Dept. 14-G, Rochester N. Y.

CIVIL SERVICE examinations in Oak-
land soon; men and women desiring
government clerkships, departmental
positions, etc.; also men and women
photographers, write for free particulars
to J. C. Leonard (former government
examiner), 739 Konois Bldg., Wash-
ington.

WANTED—Men, women, to copy mailing
sheets; \$2 day or evening guaranteed
and encouraged. Pay by the job, no
bona fide registered contract. GREAT
WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., Box 144,
South Bend, Ind.

WANTED immediately, names men-
women 18 or over, wishing to become gov-
ernment clerks; \$16 month. Box 7474,
Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ACCTN, books, cash'r, office, sales ex-
ecutive ability; employed corp.; \$125;
good pay, preferred. Phone 2422.

DRYMAKER—First class dressmaker
by day; \$125 per month. Tel. 4211
1st st.; Oak, 2044, apt. 16.

DRESSMAKER good designer and fitter,
wants work at home or by the day.
Phone Oakland 612.

DRESSMAKER—Smart dresses made at
your home in one day; splendid at al-
terations; references. Oak, 4884.

DAY WORK—Washing, ironing; house-
work wanted by Japanese girl. Fruit-
vale 1854.

DAY WORK by capable young woman.
Write Mrs. Day, 510 17th st.

EXCHANGE operator. Young woman
would like position operating switch
board or telephone. Address 1604. Alameda
Ave., Berkeley. Phone Bkly. 5529.

FIRST-CLASS HELP, 0. 737

HOUSEWORK—Competent Norwegian
girl desires housework by the day.
Phone Oakland 4221.

HOUSEWORK—Japanese woman wants
position as plain cook and doing house-
work, no children. Ph. Mer. 1611.

HOUSEWORK—Colored lady wishes work
in small family or apt. Phone Oak.
5326, or 1165 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted by
a middle-aged lady, or any place. Call
at 1615 W. 15th st.

FAIRMONT 201 or Orange—4 rms., fur-
nished; \$125. Bldw. 1st fl., w. gas

EDGEMORE APARTS—Middle-aged woman
wishes apartment flat; private entrance
yard, 466 Oakland ave.

EUGENE APARTS—Nicely furn. 2-3-room
apts.; 15th & 15th st. Merritt 625.

FAUSTINA, 11, Oak at 10th St.

FAIRFAX—Completed 2 rooms and breakfast
room; all conven.; \$125. Bldw. 1st fl., w. gas

EL CENTRO 2nd-San Pablo—2, 3, 4
rooms; 1st floor; 12th st. 16th & 15th st.

ENTERPRISE 2nd-San Pablo—New, 2010;
convenience; 2nd-San Pablo. Tel. 2010.

ELDERLY APARTS—2 rooms; 1st floor; 12th
st. 16th & 15th st. Merritt 625.

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HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.
(Continued)

AAA—LIST your vacant property with or furnished and unfurnished; quick action guaranteed; personal attention given every property.

Alameda County Realty Co. Inc.

We have a live rental and leasing department.

Opp. City Hall Plaza.

FURNISHED cottage; walking distance U. C. north; rent about \$30; permanent. Box 15555, Tribune.

NICE furn. bungalow, in good district; will pay up to \$40 per month. Apply Box 8132, Tribune.

UNFURNISHED house or bungalow wanted this side of 4th st. and not east of the lake. Box 8014, Tribune.

WANTED—A new or nearly new 5-room bungalow, convenient to Oakland or Piedmont; carlines, one with sleeping porch and dining room preferred; no agents. Address P. O. Box 452.

WANTED—Single bungalow, 4-room, 4-bath, walking distance of Oakland; two adults; references exchanged. Phone Piedmont 11947.

WANT 3-room apt. or small cottage, cheap. Otten, 1209 1st ave.; Tel. 2880.

WANTED in Upper Piedmont, an unfurnished house of 8 rms. Box 8016, Tribune.

10-ROOMED house, large rooms, 2 baths, garage; in Lakeside, Piedmont or Claremont district; near schools. Phone Piedmont 6319.

4 OR 5-ROOM unfurnished cottage near 25th and San Pablo; not over \$16. Box 8033, Tribune.

4 or 5-ROOM unfurnished cottage with garage. Tel. Chestnut st. pref. Phone Oak 4041; W. P. Johnson.

OUT-OF-TOWN HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT—Hudson cottage, 2 rooms and bath, lot 10th st. on San Lorenzo creek, Kinnick tract, near town center; chicken houses, oil engine, etc. \$15 mo. Mrs. A. Grav, 1101 Vista st., Hayward.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.

FOR RENT—Desk space in downtown office; good location; ground floor; use of phone. 404 12th st.

TO LEASE.

APARTMENT house, 4 rooms; rent reasonable. 9th and Harrison sts. Key downstairs.

AUTOS, Etc.

AUTOMOBILES.

HUDSON Super-Six

Speedster

(4-PASSENGER)

Good as new; only driven six weeks; tires not even worn (one extra). Buy this car and save money. Box 8051, Tribune.

1917

MARMON

Touring Car

\$2500

Has 6-wire wheels, 6 cord tires (2 absolutely new). Owner will guarantee car to be perfect mechanical condition. Looks like new. Box 8050, Tribune.

PAIGE MOTOR COMPANY

BROADWAY AND 30TH, OAKLAND, CALIF.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

EASY TERMS.

1917 Paige 6, 7-pass., \$1250.

1915 Olds 8, touring, \$1250.

1915 Vette 4, touring, \$750.

1915 Buick 4, roadster, \$225.

1915 Maxwell 4-35, touring, \$275.

1915 Paige 4, touring, \$600.

DODGE ROADSTER, 1917, new car, never driven, cost \$950; sell \$850.

FORD, 1917, 5-pass.; purchased recently; open top, tires, nonskid tires, over-size windshield oil pump, other extras, \$400.

Open evenings and Sundays.

A BARGAIN

late model 4-cyl. 7-pass. Lorier; perfect condition; made only 17,000 miles; original finish; a real car. Might trade. J. G. Geist, 1907, Courtland ave.

A LIGHT 6-pass. car, electric lights and starter; 4 almost new tires and 2 extra tires; has been privately used, so is in first-class condition; price \$325. Tel. 3108 Arkansas st., upper Fruitvale.

A 1917 MARMON 34, 7-pass., just painted, in A-1 condition. Box 8031, Tribune, phone Oakland 34.

AUDITORIUM Garage, Oakland—Studebaker light delivery, completely overhauled, \$125.

BARGAIN

1915 Chalmers 6, 5-pass.; elec. lights, start, electric horn, a car of beauty and substance. \$450. See Goss, Painters and Painters, 20th and Webster.

BARGAIN—Harnes roadster, splendid condition; self-starting, electric lights; newly painted; called to France; must sell. See machine at 2519 Broadway, after Monday.

BUICK ROADSTER, 20-H. P. model 23, in mechanical condition, \$75. J. Buderus, 19th and Broadway, Oak 799.

COMMERCIAL truck, good tires, absolutely first-class condition; \$150. Tel. 20th and Broadway, 1819 Broadway, Box 207, Berkeley.

DODGE—LATE MODEL, PRACTICALLY NEW. PHONE BKL 92163.

FOR SALE—Ford delivery, first-class condition; in use ever day; good trade; \$250. Apply cleaning and drying works, 35th and Broadway.

HIGH TOP Ford delivery car, \$300 cash, or will make terms. 1025 12th st.

USED CARS

1917 Paige 6, 7-pass., \$1250.

1915 Olds 8, touring, \$1250.

1915 Vette 4, touring, \$750.

1915 Buick 4, roadster, \$225.

1915 Maxwell 4-35, touring, \$275.

1915 Paige 4, touring, \$600.

DODGE ROADSTER, 1917, new car, never driven, cost \$950; sell \$850.

FORD, 1917, 5-pass.; purchased recently; open top, tires, nonskid tires, over-size windshield oil pump, other extras, \$400.

ABOVE CARS GUARANTEED

MECHANICALLY PERFECT

CASH OR TERMS TO SUIT

OLD CARS TRADED

167 12TH ST., OAKLAND, OAK 629.

FORDS

Models

We have at all times one of the largest assortments of Ford cars in California.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Delivery Cars, 1/2-ton Truck and Truck Attachments.

Prices in price from \$300 up and up.

Terms, \$100.00 cash, balance long easy terms.

1916 5-cylinder Oldsmobile, \$950.

1916 4-cylinder Oldsmobile, \$700.

1916 Olds 6, 7-pass., \$1250.

1916 Maxwell 4, \$1250.

1916 Dodge, \$600.

1916 Hupmobile, \$575.

1916 Ford, \$575.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE

Laymance Real Estate Co.

1432-1434 BROADWAY

IMPROVED

PRICE	STYLE	NO.	R.M.S.
\$2500	2-story	7 & b.	
\$2500	2-story	12 & b.	
\$4000	2-story	9 & b.	
\$7500	4 apts.	3 & b.	
\$2700	Cottage	6 & b.	
\$2500	Stores & Flats		
\$2000	Stores & Flats		
\$2500	Cottage	4	
\$2100	Cottage	5 & b.	
\$2750	2-story	8 & b.	
\$2250	2 Flats	6 & b. ea.	
\$2500	2-story	8 & b.	
\$2750	Store & Flat	8 & h.	

LOTS

PRICE	STYLE	NO.	R.M.S.	LOT	LOCATION	PAGE
\$2500	2-story	7 & b.		50x112	N. Piedmont Park	(483)
\$2500	2-story	12 & b.		50x100	Nr. Brush St.	(425)
\$4000	2-story	9 & b.		50x100	Adeline St.	(419)
\$7500	4 apts.	3 & b.		32x100	Nr. Telegraph Av.	(1522)
\$2700	Cottage	6 & b.		25x125	Nr. 16th St.	(90)
\$2500	Stores & Flats			40x100	Nr. 22nd St.	(1468)
\$2000	Stores & Flats			30x100	Nr. Bank center	(1442)
\$2500	Pair Flats	4		37x100	Nr. av. E. 14th	(1470)
\$2100	Cottage	5 & b.		31x120	Nr. av. Mr. Pearl	(1300)
\$2750	2-story	8 & b.		50x75	Walnut Av. or Pearl	(29)
\$2250	2 Flats	6 & b. ea.		50x140	32nd St. and Telegraph	(271)
\$2500	2-story	8 & b.		35x100	34th nr. West	(288)
\$2750	Store & Flat	8 & h.		30x100	35th & Alameda Av.	(1622)

LAYMANCE REAL ESTATE CO.

1432-1434 Broadway, Oakland.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Continued.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Continued.

Buy These

17th, near Telegraph ave., 50x14; paid, date a snap; \$7500.

Corner Telegraph and 28th; lot 40x100; \$1000; \$500 cash, \$500, or trade; for team and live stock.

Apartment house, Lakeshore ave., opposite park, at head of lot, lot 100x100; \$6500.

Wesley ave., near Lakeshore ave.; 2 lots, 50x100; \$40 per foot.

A 4th ave. tract; lot 40x100; \$1000; \$500 cash, \$500, or trade; for team and live stock.

Beautiful home in Piedmont; lot 100x100; 3-room house; \$12,000.

These are all splendid buys.

Call or phone Piedmont 2356; W. H. E. Robbins, 216 Hillside, Piedmont.

No Raise in Price

on this Material

TWO SPLENDID BUNGALOWS FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CO-PARTNERSHIP; A SUBSTANTIAL PAYMENT WILL SECURE A BARGAIN. LOCATION, 2131 AND 2132 E. 27TH ST. JAS. H. PEDERSON, LAKESIDE 418. MERRITT 2109.

Lake District

Beautiful new cement house of 8 rooms, living room, reception hall, dining room, library, kitchen, pass pantry, maid's room, basement with furnace and Ruth door; 2 bedrooms, finished in white enamel, base, ceiling, lot 50x100; large garage, two blocks to school and Key Route, near Grand av. Cash or terms. Oakland 998, or Box 1423, Tribune.

NO PAYMENT UNTIL 1920; \$25 to \$25 month will buy new artistic 5-room cement bungalow, just completed; on large lot, Upper Fruitvale district (Dimond); desirable, dry neighborhood; blocks street car; an excellent location and unique and tasty interior; all built-in features, such as breakfast nook, roaster kitchen, cabiner, massive built-in desks, linen closets, ironing board, kitchen, etc.; fine finish, daubed, daintily wall papered throughout; hardwood floors, shower bath, heating system; will build garage in lot; 40x100; \$1000. Price for \$3500. See Mr. Kopp.

4250—Here is your chance to get a dandy bungalow, modern and up-to-date; large lot and garage; close to S. F. transmission; you act quick will sell this for \$150 cash, balance \$35 per mo. See Mr. Hanson.

RENTAL AGREEMENT

ROYAL BONDS & FINANCE CO., 1529 Broadway, Oakland 1609. Office Open Sundays and Holidays.

WILL take vacant lot as part payment on new 5-room cottage, with large lot, Box 8012, Tribune.

6 ROOM PIEDMONT HOME

Every room well lighted and ventilated; planned by someone who knew; 3 bedrooms, 2 up, 1 down; large dining room, kitchen, laundry, toilet down stairs; servants' room in basement; interior finish in the new southern gun; brick exterior; direct entrance from garage; 40x100; lot 40x100; \$1000. Price for \$3500. See Mr. Kopp.

WONDERFUL 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS

KEY ROUTE AND 8TH, CLOSE TO CARS, 10 MINUTES FROM HEART OF THE BUSINESS AND SHOPPING DISTRICTS.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED; ALWAYS LENTED AT \$50 PER MONTH; ONLY \$1000. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, 1529 BROADWAY.

FLATS FOR SALE

STOP! Think! Read!

WONDERFUL 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, KEY ROUTE AND 8TH, CLOSE TO CARS, 10 MINUTES FROM HEART OF THE BUSINESS AND SHOPPING DISTRICTS.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED; ALWAYS LENTED AT \$50 PER MONTH; ONLY \$1000. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, 1529 BROADWAY.

FLAT FOR RENT

ROYAL BONDS & FINANCE CO., 1529 Broadway, Oakland 1609. Office Open Sundays and Holidays.

WILL take vacant lot as part payment on new 5-room cottage, with large lot, Box 8012, Tribune.

QUICK SALE; must sell my mod. 7-RM. HOUSE for \$3000. terms. 927 34th st.; Piedmont 6701W.

ONLY \$2500. LAKESIDE BUNGALOW.

Elevated lot; fine view; room for drive-way; 2 blocks to 1st and 2nd car lines; 20 min. to 12th and 14th; close to grammar school and library; close by lawn and garden; will make easy terms. Owner, Box 15859, Tribune.

QUICK SALE; must sell my mod. 7-RM. HOUSE for \$3000. terms. 927 34th st.; Piedmont 6701W.

OWNER OF THIS corner bungalow is going into business in the country and wants to sell quickly at a sacrifice; has 5 rooms; corner lot, 40x110; near Park boulevard, east of 2nd car line; 20 min. to 12th and 14th; close to grammar school and library; close by lawn and garden; will make easy terms. Owner, Box 15859, Tribune.

ONE of 7 rooms, new, in Lake district, just completed; for \$6500 on easy terms. And a double home, chock full, 6 to 7 rooms, near Key Route and S. P. trains; in terms. Let us show these.

We can take often a smaller property, on or out of town, payment.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, 1424 Broadway, Oakland.

I make loans on real estate in Oakland or vicinity.

SACRIFICE

BUNGALOW—LARGE LOT.

1900 CASH.

Brand new 5-room bungalow, glassed-in sleeping porch. Large lot, 50x200 feet. Very latest improvements. Handy to electric trains and street cars. An ideal home. Don't overlook this bargain. Ad-dress Owner, Box 15859, Tribune.

SEE our beautiful bungalows; breakfast nook, dining room, living desk, beautiful buffet, artistic paneled basement, auto drive, beautiful walnut trees, select neighborhood. Take E. 14th st. cars, get off 28th ave., walk 1/2 block, 2nd and 3rd st. Small payment cash, but more than rent. Owner, Box 1342, Tribune.

SACRIFICE

Modern 5-room cottage, corner lot 140x130, improved with trees and flowers; worth \$5000; will take \$3000 for quick sale on terms. Box 1940, Tribune.

SHINGLE bungalow 5 rooms and bath, double; garage for 2 machines; chimney, furnace, own water system. Call p. m. 76 Fisile, near Alameda.

SNAP—Forced sale; perfectly mod. 9x9 and gar. (cem. ext.) home, must sacrifice this week; anything above mtg. considered; don't delay. Box 1505, Tribune.

SACRIFICE SALE

\$2600 buys 6-room modern bungalow, 1 block to car, corner, worth \$3850; \$800 cash, double mtg. Owner, Mer. 1497.

\$1200 buys 8-room, large lot; large lot, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th st. Small payment cash, but more than rent. Owner, Box M. 4455, Tribune.

THIS is a snap; brand new 7-room and sleeping porch; double lot 15x15; cement exterior; all latest ideas in home building; price \$250; \$1000 cash, balance terms. W. T. Hovel, with Mutual Realty Co., 1437 Broadway, Oakland. Lakeside 4500. Open Sundays and holidays. 3443

THAT elegant 6-room cement home, s.p. pch., 50x100, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, Key R. terms; offer considered; special offer for cash. Owner, Pied. 5166, Telegraph.

TWO houses for the price of one; walking distance to town; modern; \$3500. terms. Owner, Piedmont 2257-J.

TWO Berkeley cement bungalows, must sell, make offer. Phone Pied. 6592-W.

UNIQUE 2-story bung. large grounds. Owner, 1520 Everett ave., Oakland.

WILL build to suit on terms \$100 down, \$25 per month; will build a 5-room bungalow, hardwood floors, heating system, shower bath, etc. to your own ideas; on elevates large lot, fine view bay and hills, close to 1st and 2nd car lines; terms; \$1000. Absolute bargain for cash; cottage 4 rooms and bath, 2 big lots, fitted up complete for 200 fancy chickens, fine trout and fruit. 1840 32d av.

FLATS, 4 rooms, bath, each s.e. cor. E. 3rd and 2nd ave. See them; make offer. Owner, 5550 Lakeside av. Pied. 1063.

TWO-RM. AVE., \$4 a month.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Continued.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Laymance Real Estate Co.

1432-1434 BROADWAY.

IMPROVED

PRICE

STYLE

NO.

R.M.S.

LOT

LOCATION

PAGE

STOCKS and BONDS

DIRECT
BY WIRE FROM
EXCHANGE

BOARD QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

PRODUCE and GRAIN

LOCAL
EASTERN &
FOREIGN

FINANCE

PRICES STEADIER
ON WALL STREETOil and Packing Stocks Busy
Local Exchange Sees Trades

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Prices held steady at the opening of the stock market today. United States Steel common advanced 1/2 cent, up to 104 1/2, declined to 103 1/2. Crucible was off 1/2 cent.

The marine issues showed slight improvement, the common selling at 29 1/2, a rise of 1/2 cent above the previous day.

The tobacco shares were strong, Tobacco Products selling 1 1/4 up to 72 1/2, while United Cigar Stores gained 1/2 cent.

International Paper advanced 1/2 cent, up to 100 1/2, a rise of 1/2 cent.

The copper issues showed slight gains.

General Motors rose two points to 36. The market closed firm, government bonds unchanged; railroads up 1/2 cent.

There were many violent fluctuations in the dealings in General Electric, which sold 100,000 shares at 100 1/2, a rise of 1/2 cent. The market closed firm, up 1/2 cent.

The oil market was under pressure, selling down three points to 100, but rallied two points up before the close. United States Steel dropped 1/2 cent, up to 104 1/2. There were frequent declines and rallies in the other steel issues, but the general list had a sharp rally just before the close, on word of a number of stock issues showing gains.

Two new issues with a decided production of 500 barrels have been brought in the past week, both are in widely separated portions of the oil district of the state. The first was that of the Pat Welch Oil Company, which has announced a dividend of 100% to stockholders.

The second was brought in by the Standard company on the Murphy lease in the Whittier-Fullerton field.

UNITION IS SLOW.

There has been nothing doing in Union Oil this week. The Honolulu Consolidated has been most active all week, closing up 1/2 cent. Yesterday it declined to 104 1/2, a rise of 1/2 cent, of some suit filed in Bakersfield, the particulars of which have as yet not been divulged. It closed \$4.70 bid and 44 1/2 asked. About 5000 shares changed hands during the day.

Sugar stocks were a trifle weaker on very light sales. A few shares of Union Sugar sold at 37 1/2, the stock being ex-dividend 50 cents per share on August 25, payable September 15.

The estimated crop is 95,000 tons of beets which at the usual rate of extraction should yield in the neighborhood of 12,000 ton of sugar, as depending on normal weather conditions.

The Alameda Sugar Company, with an expected harvest of 80,000 tons of beets and a refined sugar output of 10,000 tons, also started crushing this week. The Al-

ameda company should prove an advantage to everyone concerned.

New York Stock Range

The following quotations of prices of stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange are from the Hutton & Co. private wires, member of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 12th and Franklin:

	High	Low	Close
Standard Oil	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Alaska Gold	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Car. & Fly.	70	70	70
Am. Can. & Fly. pf	70	70	70
Am. West. Sugar	88	84 1/2	85
Alloy Steel Corp.	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
American Linsco	10	10	10
do pf	10	10	10
American Cotton Oil	51	51	51
American Bldg. and Leather	88	84 1/2	85
American Locomotive	62 1/2	61	61
American Steel Fdy.	88 1/2	83 1/2	87 1/2
American Smelter	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
American Sugar	100 1/2	100	100
American Tobacco	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Andrea	100	98	98
Am. Tel. and Tel.	110	110	110
Butte and Sup.	20 1/2	19	18 1/2
Borden	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	100	100	100
Beth. Steel B	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel B pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel H	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel H pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel I	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel I pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel J	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel J pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel K	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel K pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel L	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel L pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel M	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel M pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel N	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel N pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel O	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel O pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel P	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel P pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Q	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Q pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel R	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel R pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel S	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel S pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel T	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel T pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel U	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel U pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel V	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel V pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel W	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel W pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel X	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel X pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Y	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Y pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Z	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Z pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel A	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel A pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel B	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel B pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel H	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel H pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel I	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel I pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel J	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel J pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel K	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel K pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel L	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel L pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel M	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel M pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel N	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel N pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel O	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel O pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel P	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel P pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Q	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Q pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel R	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel R pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel S	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel S pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel T	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel T pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel U	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel U pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel V	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel V pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel W	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel W pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel X	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel X pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Y	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Y pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Z	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel Z pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel A	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel A pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel B	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel B pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel C pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel D pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel E pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel F pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel G pf	104 1/2	100	100
Beth. Steel H	104 1/2	100	100

CALIFORNIA'S AID TO RED CROSS BIG

With twelve times the number of active members that were registered January 1 of this year and with its membership increasing 25,000 to 100,000 daily, the American Red Cross yesterday officially thanked California for a large share of its success during the past eight months and reports this state to have the fifth largest membership in the Union. California members 145,383 mercy workers exceeded numerically only by Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

According to a statement just issued by the Red Cross, it included only 275,000 members on January 1, 1917. By July 1, following one of the most extensive campaigns ever attempted, the number had increased to 1,805,852. The first day of the current month found 3,345,284 members, divided among 240 chapters, largely established in the United States, many have become active in Porto Rico, the Philippines, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Guam, Persia, Syria and Turkey.

Illinois, with a membership of 514,108, leads New York, second commonwealth, which registers 461,237. Pennsylvania is third, with 346,960, and Ohio precedes California, with a record of 154,045. Other western states have done excellent work according to the Red Cross, despite small populations, particularly in the West.

So that the Red Cross might speed up its aid shipments to stricken people in France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and other lands, arrangements have just been concluded with allied marine departments for cargo space on all vessels leaving our shores for European destinations.

Local and national Red Cross officials are alarmed at the widespread use of the Red Cross symbol under the Red and the Geneva International Agreement; the emblem is set apart for the work of relief and mercy only. Its use to stimulate the sale of magazines, post cards and other articles is a direct abuse of the law—although many times unintentional.

Following a recent meeting of the American Red Cross War Council, 48,000 cans of condensed milk were purchased by the Supply Department for immediate shipment to Salomé, Persia, because of its high price, according to Dr. Edward W. Ryan, Red Cross representative at Salomé, and convalescent soldiers, together with ill civilians, are badly hampered because of the scarcity.

FORMS CAVALRY

Authorized by British recruiting heads for the United States to form a company of Australian and New Zealand horse soldiers for service in Europe, Lieutenant M. W. Bidwell of the Second Australian Light Horse is working assiduously in Alameda county for recruits. That men of the Australian Empire, desiring to serve in the cause of democracy, should report at 711 Syndicate Building, Oakland, or 261 Market street, San Francisco is the statement of Bidwell, who left recently for a tour of the North, where the latest news is received.

Bidwell, well known here as a public accountant and commercial man, is a resident of Alameda and has attained his commission through intensive work for the allied cause.

WILL CELEBRATE

The Illinois Society of California Inc., will hold its regular open meeting on Monday evening, September 10, in Starr King Hall, Fourteenth and Castro streets, Oakland.

The evening being Admission Day the entertainment will be distinctively Californian in nature. Several speakers will be present to deliver patriotic addresses.

The remaining program will be as follows: Solo by Miss Florence Small; solo by Miss Marie Whittemore; reading by Miss Bessie Bohem; vocal solo by Mrs. Lillian Stad; solo by Mr. Ben Rose. Dancing and social will follow the program.

WILL ISSUE PAPER

With the approval and sympathetic help of the faculty, the students of the Oakland Evening High school are to launch a semi-monthly paper to be known as the "Live Oak." R. L. Cave, who is in charge of classes in weight, efficiency and salesmanship, has been selected to edit the paper, with the assistance of members of his classes. J. B. Baldwin is to be general manager and M. Cornfield advertising manager. Other members of the staff will be selected shortly.

WILL AID SOLDIERS

In accordance with the plan of all Methodist Episcopal churches throughout America to raise \$250,000 for work among American soldiers in Europe, Charles R. Fisher, secretary of the State Sunday school association, will speak to members of the First M. E. Sunday school board Tuesday night at the church parlor, Twenty-fourth street and Broadway. His subject, "The Sunday School and War," will touch upon phases of the coming campaign and the duty of all religious bodies to aid in the betterment of the soldier's life.

WOMEN NEEDED

The United States Civil Service Commission calls special attention to the needs of the government at Washington, D. C., for qualified female stenographers and typewriters. Practically all women who pass the examinations are likely to be offered an appointment at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1200 per annum. Examinations are held every Tuesday and further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Twelfth Civil Service District, Room 241, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Cal.

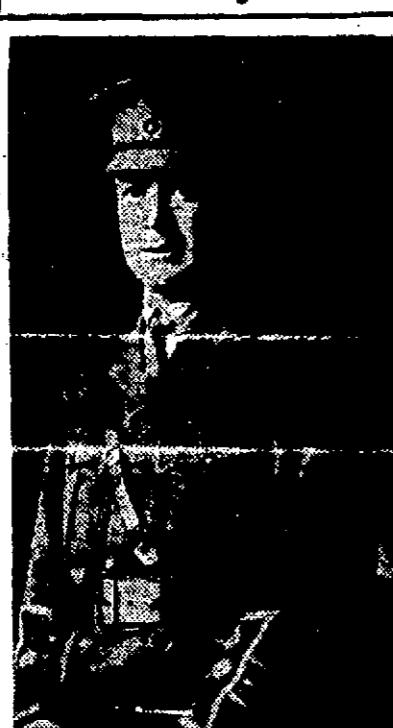
FISHERMEN DROWN

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 8.—News of the drowning yesterday of James Kudenhoff and three other Russian fishermen when Kudenhoff's launch Kronstadt sank in a rough sea off the Santa Cruz Islands was brought here today by the crew of the launch Imperial. The Kronstadt is the fourth fishing vessel lost in that vicinity in the last month. The vessels were valued at \$20,000.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

If all the housewives in the East Bay cities knew how easy it was to serve Lehman's ice cream special in brick form, there would be less complaints about the daily problem of what to have for dessert. Quartz Special, 60¢, delivered at your door. All you do is phone Oak 486—Advertisement.

Here to Raise Men for British Army Service



MAJOR C. S. MANCHESTER

Major Manchester installed as New Head of English Unit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—A new commander of the thirty-sixth Pacific Coast recruiting station of the British Army has been installed in Major C. S. Manchester, who has been made executive head of this unit, being recently promoted by Brigadier General W. L. White, who has just completed a tour of the British Mission's officers in this country.

Major Manchester was invalided home after two years of service at the front. He is attached to the Canadian Engineers, Overseas Expeditionary Force, and figured prominently in the battle on the Marne and at Verdun.

He is one of a family of six, all serving with the Allies. Four brothers had commanded in various arms of the service; a sister is a Red Cross nurse, and his father is acting as an inspector of munitions without pay. He has been successful in raising recruits, and has made a number of trips in America for this purpose. He will probably shortly receive his commission as colonel.

MAN WHO INSPIRED HUBBARD TO TALK

It was the radical theology of Rev. Henry Frank, who will speak at 7:30 o'clock this evening at devotional services in Hotel Oakland, that inspired

Rev. Frank to write to him from the daily toll of a soap manufacturer and found the "Philistine" and Roycroft institutions.

Rev. Frank was a Methodist minister in western New York for many years. When the light of religious liberty came to him he threw off the burdens of traditional worship and built up a free society. It was during this time that Elbert Hubbard became imbued with the religious enthusiasm radiated by the dynamic personality of Frank. For twenty years Rev. Frank continued to smite materialistic Gotham with his refined philosophy and poetic idealism.

He created a recent sensation in church circles of the bay region when he announced that he had sanctioned a complete devotional service to be given in dance by Ted Shawn, husband of Ruth St. Denis. Frank is a leader of the First International Church of San Francisco. He will give Sunday evening sermons at the Hotel Oakland beginning tonight. His topic this evening will be "President Wilson and the Promise of World Peace."

PLAN FESTIVAL

The harvest festival of the Salvation Army will be held from September 15 to 17 by the local corps of the Salvation Army. This is an effort to raise funds for the support of the army's institutions that are not self-supporting, such as children's homes and rescue homes. Any kind of gift, from a paper of pins to a house and lot will help this effort. The demands being constantly made on the Salvation Army at times are almost overwhelming, and this effort is made once a year to make up the shortage. Any one wishing to help this fund may call up Commandant Jackson, Oakland 2871, or write the army at 533 Ninth street, Oakland.

LENANE IS ON WAY

With his face turned toward France and the war zone, W. F. Lenane Jr., former deputy county sealer of weights and measures and former candidate for the assembly, who is in the service of the United States, has written a brief note telling of his departure to Sheriff Frank Barnett. "Dear friend Frank," the note reads, "I am about to sail from New York to France and my only hope is that I am home to help you beat the so-called tax-payer candidate. Regards to all. Will write from France."

FOR ILLINOIS BOYS

The Illinois Society of California, incorporated at their regular monthly open meeting next Monday evening in Starr King Hall, Fourteenth and Castro streets, Oakland, will entertain all soldiers and sailor boys from the home state who are now stationed in this vicinity. A social program, spicy and cheering, is being arranged and a social dance will follow. All the young men, natives of the Prairie state, or who have lived there any time, are cordially invited and will be admitted on their uniforms.

JUDGE SMITH BACK

Police Judge Mortimer Smith has returned to duty after a six weeks' vacation, during which time he visited Eastern cities. He attended the grand convention of the East at Buffalo, N. Y., and was a spectator at the G. A. R. celebration in Boston. He was accompanied by Mrs. Smith and during the trip, which was the judge's first vacation in four years, they took in New York, Washington and Chicago, returning by the northern route.

DEMANDS NAILS

After being released from custody on a charge of petty larceny, George Wells, who was accused of stealing 12 worth of nails from the Warden's yard, returned to the property clerk's office at the city hall yesterday and demanded the evidence in the case. "They ought to be mine now," he said.

But he did not get them. Judge Aaron Turner dismissed the case.

DRAFT OPPOSER GIVEN 90 DAYS

Ninety days in the county jail and a fine of \$100 was the sentence imposed yesterday afternoon in San Francisco by Federal Judge W. D. Van Fleet on J. H. Long of 2003 Vale avenue, Oakland, who was indicted by the federal grand jury on June 26 for having circulated literature of the No-Conscription League of New York, the organization headed by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. Long threw himself on the mercy of the court.

"This is only a bagatelle to what will be handed to you if you resume the circulation of such literature," said the court. "In view of the fact that you have expressed regret for your actions, I shall be lenient with you." The maximum sentence which might have been imposed is twenty years and \$10,000 fine.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD WILL BE INVESTIGATED

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8.—Under the terms of a joint resolution adopted by the last legislature Governor W. D. Stephens appointed today a commission of three members to investigate and determine the dispute as to the date on which gold was discovered in California. James W. Marshall, Fred H. Jung, secretary of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, Phil B. Bekart of the California Society Pioneers and Mrs. Grace Stoermer, Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, were the commissioners named. Provision is made in the resolution for changing the date on which gold was discovered at Coloma, El Dorado county, if the commission finds that the date at present accepted is in error. The governor also named J. V. Snyder of Grass Valley, Grand President of the Native Sons and Donald R. Green of Sacramento, members of the board of trustees of Sutter's

estate.

All have passed physical examinations and will leave September 15 and 16, respectively. The Judgments, in appreciation of their services to Uncle Sam, are going to present to these members precious tokens, and with Dr. M. Lando as orator, a pleasant evening is looked for.

Fort. It is this board which will make any necessary changes in the monument at Coloma.

DRAFTED JUDAENS GUESTS OF HONOR

A reception will be given the drafted Judgments who are to leave for America Lake, Wash., next Wednesday night.

The entire Canyon Inn on the Dublin boulevard will be reserved for the entertainment and machines donated by members will escort the party, with the following guests for the evening, except M. Taloff, who left yesterday for camp: Jack Friedman, Harry Goldsmith, John Van Murick, Sam Bruckner, Ben Sobel, Maurice Taloff and Morris Friedman.

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COUNTY'S CUPID BUSIER THAN EVER IN PAST

Dan Cupid was too busy yesterday to pay homage to the boys who are going away to the front. Every one but soldiers, it almost seemed, was getting married.

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WOMEN NAMED. BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 8.—Seven women county agents have been appointed by the Montana State College extension department in accord with the provisions of the food survey bill recently passed by Congress providing for a continuation and extension of the food production and conservation campaign in the various States. So far as is known Montana is taking the lead in this matter.

The patients will be held at the hospital until tomorrow when Dr. O. H. Hamill believes that she will be in condition to be moved. The police have failed so far to learn the motive of the woman in the attempt she is alleged to have made to burn her home at 1914 Fifty-ninth street, which burst into flames shortly after she left in a taxicab in her quest of Williams.

MRS. VICKERY NOT ABLE TO BE MOVED

Mrs. Catherine Vickery, who last Friday shot and killed Albert Williams and then took poison in an attempt at suicide, had not recovered sufficiently to be removed from the emergency hospital to the city prison, where she will be held until after her preliminary examination. In the police court she refused to make any additional statement to Inspector William Kyle yesterday, protesting against being asked and demanding to know why she "was not allowed to die."

The patient will be held at the hospital until tomorrow when Dr. O. H. Hamill believes that she will be in condition to be moved. The police have failed so far to learn the motive of the woman in the attempt she is alleged to have made to burn her home at 1914 Fifty-ninth street, which burst into flames shortly after she left in a taxicab in her quest of Williams.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE
NO EXTRA CHARGE
FOR CREDIT

Store
Closed
Monday

JACKSON'S
CLAY STREET BET 13TH & 14TH OAKLAND

Store
Closed
Monday

STRICTLY ONE PRICE
NO EXTRA CHARGE
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Jackson's credit system is dignified because you pay no more for time than is charged anywhere for all cash—Buy at the one-price store



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down places any Monarch Malleable Range we sell set up in your home complete, including hot water connections

And you can divide the balance into 12 equal monthly payments—a full year in which to pay.

With every Monarch Malleable Range we give a guarantee in writing to replace without charge the firebox or any part that warps, cracks or burns out within a period of five years from the date of purchase, a guarantee you get with no other range—which makes the Monarch Malleable a safe investment.

All flue linings are vitreous enameled, which insures against rust. The Monarch requires no blackening—merely wipe it off with a cloth. With one fire the Monarch cooks your meal, keeps your kitchen warm and gives an abundance of hot water.

We will take your old stove in exchange as part payment for the new and allow you a fair price. Ask any of our salesmen about it.

Fumed oak rocker, genuine leather

As illustrated—in solid oak with loose leather seat and upholstered back—An Unusual Value

A well built, roomy, fireside rocker in solid oak, properly fumed and upholstered in genuine leather. The cushion is a loose seat over coil springs.

A rocker that has been built to last—a full box seat fastened together with bolts. A full square effect. This rocker must be seen to appreciate its true value.

\$9.75

\$1.00
Down

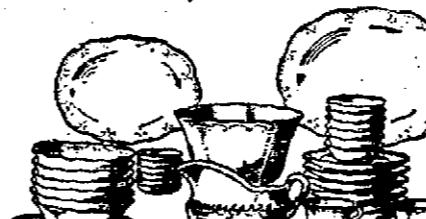
\$1.00
Month



Galvanized
Garbage
Cans

with close fitting
covers and iron
handles—in vari-
ous sizes.

\$1.75
\$2.00
\$2.25
\$2.50
\$3.00
\$3.50



Cottage set—31 pieces
A clear white—medium weight and
neat shape, as illustrated. 31 pieces
—a good every-day set—will save
your better china. Variety Store,
basement—take elevator or padded
stairway.

\$2.25 1.00 down, balance
next month.

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE

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